

ARMY

GAZETTE OF THE
REGULAR

NAVY

AND VOLUNTEER
FORCES

JOURNAL.

VOLUME XLVIII. NUMBER 36.
WHOLE NUMBER 2489.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, MAY 6, 1911.

SINGLE COPIES FIFTEEN CENTS.
SIX DOLLARS PER YEAR.

2 RECORDS WITH SCHUETZEN

In the 100 Shot Record Match on the Standard
American Target at Greenville, February 22, 1911,

DR. HUDSON MADE

922

and

99 out of 100

THE BEST EVER

Write for free Schuetzen Booklet No. 46

E. I. DU PONT DE NEMOURS POWDER COMPANY,

"Pioneer Powdermakers of America"

Established 1802

Wilmington, Del.

The Perfect

Blend

For Whiskey

or

Delicate Wines



"King of Table Waters"

Pure

Sparkling

Healthful

and

Delicious

TOBIN BRONZE

TRADE MARK
Registered in U. S. Patent Office.

NON-CORROSIVE IN SEA WATER. Readily forged at Cherry Red Heat
Round, Square and Hexagon Rods for Studs, Bolts, Nuts, etc.; Rolled Sheets and Plates for Pump Linings, Condensers, Rudders, Center Boards, etc.; Hull Plates for Yachts and Launches, Powder Press Plates, Boiler and Condenser Tubes, Pump Piston Rods and Yacht Shafting finished true, smooth and straight, ready for fitting. For tensile, torsional and crushing tests see descriptive pamphlet, furnished on application.

THE ANSONIA BRASS AND COPPER COMPANY,

99 John Street

SOLE MANUFACTURERS

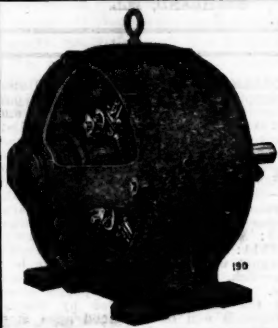
NEW YORK



Jenkins Bros. Pump Valves

are made of the very highest grades of rubber composition. They are made of various compounds—suitable for cold, warm, or hot water; also valves especially adapted for use in muddy or gritty water, and other fluids, which are so destructive to valves not made of the right kind of material. We can supply valves guaranteed for all pumping requirements.

JENKINS BROS., New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago.



INTER-POLE

Motors operate at a constant speed irrespective of load,

WITHOUT SPARKING

Speed ratios up to 6 to 1.

Bulletins tell more

ELECTRO-DYNAMIC CO.

WORKS: BAYONNE, N.J.

11 Pine Street

New York

American McInnes Anti-Corrosive Composition
American McInnes Anti-Fouling Composition

FOR BOTTOM OF STEEL AND IRON SHIPS.

Manufactured only by GEORGE N. GARDINER & SON, No. 15 William St., New York.

Used by the principal Steamship Lines.

Made in America of American Materials, and vastly superior to the English Compositions.

The Smoothest Coating where Speed is desired.

THE BANK OF HAMPTON, Hampton, Va.

Located near Fort Monroe, Va.

Capital and Surplus \$250,000. Resources \$1,700,000

SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN ARMY ACCOUNTS

H. L. SCHMELZ, President

F. W. DARLING, Vice President

COLT
AUTOMATIC PISTOL
CALIBER .45

The Most Powerful and Reliable Automatic Pistol Made

COLT'S PATENT FIREARMS MFG. CO., Hartford, Conn., U.S.A.



THE GARLOCK PACKING CO.

(Branch Offices and Stores in all Principal Cities.)

Manufacturers of
GARLOCK FIBROUS PACKINGS
and
PITT METAL PACKINGS

Recognized the World over as the Highest Grade Packings manufactured.

114 LIBERTY ST.,
NEW YORK CITY.MAIN OFFICE AND FACTORY,
PALMYRA, N. Y.604 ARCH ST.,
PHILADELPHIAArmy and National Guard
Uniforms and Equipment

of Highest Quality.

Catalog, Prices and Cloth Samples for either Officers or Enlisted Men mailed on request.

THE PETTIBONE BROS. MFG. CO., Cincinnati.

Pacific Coast Branch: Pacific Building, San Francisco, Calif.



LUNKENHEIMER VALVES

STANDARD FOR OVER FIFTY YEARS.

THE LUNKENHEIMER CO. CINCINNATI, OHIO.

Building for the Navies of the World

The Lake
Submarine
BoatThe Original Even Keel, Submersible Type.
Protected by Patents.

Practical and Reliable for Harbor, Coast and Sea Defense or Offense

The Lake Torpedo Boat Company

Main Office and Shipyard, Bridgeport, Conn.

Suite 601, Evans Building, Washington, D.C.

4 PER CENT. INTEREST
ON SAVINGS ACCOUNTS

Start a savings account next pay-day and save regularly for some definite purpose, so that when you retire you can buy a home.

YOU CAN BANK WITH US BY MAIL.

NELSON S. GROOME, Cashier

American Woolen Co. of America

Wm. M. Wood, President



Our unequalled facilities to produce woolen and worsted fabrics of the highest type are best demonstrated perhaps, by our Olive Drab worsted Uniform cloths, which comply strictly with the United States standard, specifications and requirements, and will be found absolutely uniform in shade.

This line includes several cloths, the most popular being Forestry Cloth, adopted by the Department of Agriculture for Forest Service field Uniforms, and Olivauto a standard for Government Uniforms.

Complete information and samples will be furnished by the Uniform cloth department.

AMERICAN WOOLEN COMPANY OF NEW YORK

American Woolen Bldg., 18th St. and 4th Ave., New York

GEORGE HIRAM MANN
ARTHUR B. LA FAR
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW
60 Wall Street, New York
Hibbs Building, Washington

The general care of affairs of Service people on a small annual retainer is a specialty.

The Allen Dense Air Ice Machine

Used in the U. S. Navy

Contains no chemicals, only air. The size, 3 feet by 3 feet 6 inches, makes the ice and cold water and refrigerates the meat closets of large steam yachts.

H. B. ROELKER,

41 Maiden Lane, NEW YORK.

A. G. SPALDING & BROS.

Largest Manufacturers in the World of Official Athletic Supplies.

BASE BALL, LAWN TENNIS, FOOT BALL, GOLF, FIELD HOCKEY, BASKET BALL, Official ATHLETIC IMPLEMENTS.

Plans and Blue Prints of Gymnasium Paraphernalia Furnished Upon Request.

Spalding's Catalog of all Athletic Sports Mailed Free to any address.

A. G. SPALDING & BROS.

New York Chicago Denver San Francisco

PATENTS

WILKINSON, FISHER & WITHERSPOON
Attorneys-at-Law and Solicitors of Patents

Couray Building, Washington, D.C.

and No. 2 Ector St., New York City
PATENTS and TRADE MARKS secured in United States and Foreign Countries. Pamphlet of instructions furnished free on application.

Equitable Appraisal Company, Inc.

Appraisals and Inventories of Residences, Factories, Clubs, Apartments and Hotels. Appraisal and Values of Houses, Hotels, Factories, All kind of Buildings, Farms and Estates.

Special Experts Employed for all Classes of Work.

20 Broad St., NEW YORK. 20 New St.

PATENTS

Free booklets
Consultation free.

Milo B. Stevens & Co.

Established 1864

6358 F St., Washington, D.C., Branch at Chicago

The surest and the easiest means of keeping an intelligent soldier or sailor in touch with his profession and with what is going on in the military world is afforded by reading the

ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL

Its columns contain complete news and official information concerning the military and naval services of the United States, and record the important developments in military and naval science throughout the world. During the period of a month the reading matter given is equivalent to that in 500 pages of a standard magazine.

Its weekly correspondence from the various stations of the Army and Navy gives a complete survey of the social life of the services; its communications on professional subjects, its editorials and leading articles have been the starting point for many important discussions of military and naval questions by the general press, and have been influential in legislation of military and naval affairs.

It has advocated for 48 years every cause serving to promote the welfare and improvement of the Regular and Volunteer services. Both at home and abroad it is accepted as reliable authority and recognized as the leading military and naval publication in the United States. It has earned and maintains the fullest confidence of the United Service.

Special attention is given to full and accurate reports of the proceedings of Congress which are increasingly important in view of the change of control in the House of Representatives.

The quality and quantity of its contents are not surpassed in its field.

The "Newspaper" of the Service

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

20 VESEY STREET

NEW YORK

Send your Dress Caps to be converted to FULL DRESS CAPS

MEYER'S MILITARY SHOP
1231 Penn. Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C.

PATENTS

G. L. PARKER
Ex-Examiner U. S. Patent Office
Attorney-at-Law and Solicitor of Patents

American and foreign patents secured promptly and with special regard to the full legal protection of the invention. Handbook for inventors sent upon request.

278 McGill Bldg. WASHINGTON, D.C.

HONOLULU, H. T.



MILLINERY, VEILS AND VEILING.

Mail orders filled promptly.

Army and Navy Ladies Patronize this Shop.
FORT STREET. HONOLULU, H. T.

Art Goods—Artistic Picture Framing—Kodak Developing and Printing. Ye Arts and Crafts Shops, Ltd., Young Hotel Building, Honolulu.

At Honolulu, T.H. Central, Palatial
THE ALEXANDER YOUNG HOTEL, Fireproof
On the Sea Shore—THE MOANA HOTEL
THE ROYAL HAWAIIAN HOTEL. A spot where every prospect pleases. J. H. Hertsche, Gen'l Mgr

Hawaii & South Seas Curio Co. Young Bldg., Honolulu.
Mats, Tapes, Silks, Basketry, Drawn-work, &c. Catalogue

MISS KATE WOODARD, 1141 Fort Street, Honolulu.
MADEIRA EMBROIDERED WAISTS, etc.
Manila Goods, Underwear and Gloves.

HOTELS

HOTEL STEWART

SAN FRANCISCO

Geary Street, above Union Square
Just opposite Hotel St. Francis

European Plan \$1.50 a day up
American Plan \$3.00 a day up

A new steel and brick structure. Furnished at a cost of \$200,000. Every comfort and convenience. A high class hotel at very moderate rates. In the center of the theatre and retail district. On car lines transferring to all parts of city. Omnibus meets all trains and steamers. Elaborate booklet with splendid map of San Francisco free on request.

HOTEL STEWART

THE GREAT

JOEL'S

Where Army and Navy Officers Congregate. Three minutes from Army & Navy Club. 206 West 41st St., New York
RESTAURANT MUSIC

THE NEW EBBITT, Washington, D.C.

Army and Navy Headquarters.

The new management has expended \$75,000 on improvements, making practically a new house throughout; remodeled, refurbished; redecorated.

American Plan: \$3 to \$6 per day.

European Plan: \$1 to \$4 per day.

G. F. SCHUTT, Proprietor.

HOTEL ST. GEORGE. Clark and Hicks Streets, BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.

Army and Navy Headquarters. Special Rates. Capt. WM. TUMBRIDGE, Prop

GRAND HOTEL and NEW ANNEX. Broadway and 51st St., N.Y.

500 ROOMS 500 BATHS
Recognized Army and Navy Headquarters. Moderate Prices. HURLBERT GRAND HOTEL CO., George F. Hurlbert, Pres.

PARK AVENUE HOTEL

Park (4th) Ave., 33d & 33d St., New York.
Special accommodations to Army and Navy.
European Plan, \$1.00 to \$5.00 per day. Subway station (33d St.) in front of the house. Also Grand Union Hotel, Saratoga Springs, N.Y. FRED. A. REED, Prop.

MANSION HOUSE

Brooklyn Heights.
Directly opposite Wall Street, N.Y.
Select family and transient hotel.
SPECIAL ARMY AND NAVY RATES
J. C. VAN CLEAF, Proprietor

SCHOOLS

St. Mary's School,

For Girls and Young Women.

The Diocesan School of the Carolinas.

Refer to Admiral Sigbee and Gen. Woodruff.

Rev. George W. Lay, Rector, Raleigh, N. C.

Hampton College

Classical School for Girls and Young Ladies.

Unusual advantages in Art and Music. Ten minutes' ride by electric car from Old Point Comfort. College certificate. For further particulars address

MISS FITCHETT Hampton, Va.

References: Col. G. F. Townsley, Fort Monroe, Va. Maj. J. D. Barrette, Fort Montrie, S. C. Maj. J. N. Lewis, Fort Monroe, Va. Maj. George H. Sands, Washington Bks., D.C. Mrs. Adna B. Chaffee, Los Angeles, Cal. Maj. Fred. B. Strong, Adj. Gen'l's Dept., Manila, P. I. Col. R. H. Patterson, Fort Banks, Mass. Maj. D. E. Holley, Fort Douglas, Utah.

LEACHE-WOOD SEMINARY FOR GIRLS.

One hour's sail from Old Point Comfort. Delightful home. Academic and special courses. Native French Teacher, Art and Music. Rates \$25. Special terms to Army and Navy. Miss A. D. West, Principal, NORFOLK, Va.

CALIFORNIA. LOS ANGELES. Adams and Hoover Sts.

GIRLS' COLLEGIATE SCHOOL
20th year begins Sept. 28th. "An ideal school amid ideal surroundings." College certificate rights. Domestic Science, Music, Art. Special Post-graduate and European Travel Courses. Upper School, Girls over thirteen. Lower School, Girls' under thirteen. Miss PARSONS and Miss DENNEN, Principals.

A Home School for Girls.

SAINT MARY'S HALL, FARIBAULT, MINNESOTA.

Founded by Bishop Whipple in 1866

Certificate to leading colleges. Unexcelled advantages in music and art. Gymnasium. Outdoor sports. Special rates for daughters of Army and Navy officers. Send for catalogue. BISHOP OF MINNESOTA, Rector. MISS CAROLINE W. EELLS, Principal.

MANLIUS SCHOOL Saint John's School

Verbeck Hall
Designated by the War Department as "Distinguished Institution 1904-5-6-7-8-9-10-11."
WILLIAM VERBECK, President.

Miss M. E. Sullivan Service Hostesses and Stenographers 235 Fifth Ave., New York

Dr. Lyon's PERFECT Tooth Powder

not only cleanses, preserves and beautifies the teeth *without injury*, but imparts purity and fragrance to the breath, removing instantly the odor of tobacco.



COMPARISON with other motorcycles costing more money furnishes the YALE'S best selling argument. You cannot, at any price, secure elsewhere those features which have made the YALE famous.

1911 4 H.P. YALE \$200

With Bosch Magneto \$235

1911 7 H.P. YALE TWIN \$300

YALE production for 1911 is based upon the most painstaking shop methods on this side of the Atlantic. Avoid disappointment—order now through your Post Exchange.

Ask for 1911 Yale literature today.

THE CONSOLIDATED MFG. CO., 1756 Fernwood Ave., Toledo, O.

HIGHLAND BRAND

Evaporated Milk THE ORIGINAL and BEST



Superior Quality has made HIGHLAND Brand the recognized standard.

HELVETIA MILK CONDENSING CO.
HIGHLAND, ILL.

PROPOSALS will be received at the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department, Washington, D.C., until 10 o'clock a.m., May 16, 1911, and publicly opened immediately thereafter, to furnish at the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y., a quantity of naval supplies, as follows: Sch. 3508: Chemical sounding tubes.—Sch. 3509: Arc lamps, auto-transformers.—Sch. 3511: Cotton canvas, muslin, flax canvas.—Sch. 3512: Corn brooms, garnet paper, emery cloth, paint cans, hardware.—Sch. 3513: Medium steel, brass voice tubing.—Sch. 3514: Paints, varnishes, etc.—Sch. 3515: Magnet wire, watertight vibrating bells, hair felt.—Sch. 3516: Oil and vinegar cruetts, glassware. Applications for proposals should designate the schedules desired by number. Blank proposals will be furnished upon application to the navy pay office, New York, N.Y., or to the Bureau. T. J. COWIE, Paymaster-General, U.S.N. 4-24-11.

PROPOSALS will be received at the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department, Washington, D.C., until 10 o'clock a.m., May 16, 1911, and publicly opened immediately thereafter, to furnish at the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y., etc., a quantity of naval supplies, as follows: Sch. 3173: Boiler gaskets.—Sch. 3487: Blueprint paper, cloth, etc.—Sch. 3504: Groceries.—Sch. 3506: Yeast.—Sch. 3525: Turpentine substitute.—Sch. 3529: Silk lacing cord, silk thread.—Sch. 3533: White zinc, Indian red, petrolatum.—Sch. 3534: Boat chains, paint cans, hack-saw blades, hand tools.—Sch. 3536: Candles, curled hair.—Sch. 3537: Zinc boiler plates.—Sch. 3538: Night signal lanterns, etc. Applications for proposals should designate the schedules desired by number. Blank proposals will be furnished upon application to the navy pay office, New York, N.Y., or to the Bureau. T. J. COWIE, Paymaster-General, U.S.N. 5-1-11

ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

Office No. 20 Vesey Street, New York.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, MAY 6, 1911.

No attention is paid to anonymous communications, but the wishes of all contributors as to the use of their names will be scrupulously regarded. We cannot undertake to preserve or return manuscripts.

Subscriptions, \$6.00 per year. To clubs ordering ten copies or more, \$5.00 each copy. As the purpose of this special club rate of \$5.00 per year is to encourage individual subscriptions, it is allowed for single subscriptions from members of the Services and from their families, but not for organizations of any kind, to which the price is uniformly \$6.00. Club subscriptions are payable in advance and should be sent direct to the publishers.

Domestic postage prepaid. Foreign postage, \$1.00 per annum should be added to the subscription price. Remittances should be made by post-office order, express money order, draft or check on New York, made payable to W. O. & F. P. Church, or in cash. Postmasters are obliged to register letters if requested. Checks or drafts on other localities than New York City are subject to a discount.

No responsibility is assumed for subscriptions paid to agents, and it is best to remit direct. Changes of address will be made as frequently as desired upon notification; not otherwise.

Immediate notice should be given of any delay or failure in the receipt of the JOURNAL.

This newspaper is owned and published by W. O. & F. P. Church, a New York corporation; office and principal place of business, No. 20 Vesey street, New York; W. O. Church, president; Willard Church, secretary and treasurer. The address of the officers is the office of this newspaper.

TO AVOID CONFUSION WITH OTHER PERIODICALS, ADDRESS LETTERS TO ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, Box 558, NEW YORK, NOTING THAT THE LAST WORD IN OUR TITLE IS JOURNAL.

MR. GOMPERS AND HIS LOVE OF PEACE.

No one will fail to applaud the sentiment of Mr. Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, that organized labor desires universal peace, but it would be well to ask that distinguished authority whether the strike, that weapon which labor uses to raise wages or bring about other reforms, has not been the cause of some of the greatest civil disorders the modern world has known. Without going into the question whether the strike *per se* is a form of war, one needs only to point to the frequent effects of it to understand that Mr. Gompers has a large field within his own organization for the preaching of the doctrines of peace.

Mr. Gompers will remember, if his memory is not obscured by the intensity of his present desire for peace, that the first great outbreaks on the Pacific coast against Oriental immigration came from the labor class of the slope, who feared that the introduction of the Chinese working element would lower the wages of the American laborer. They were ready to fight against such immigration then, and we doubt that Mr. Gompers himself would say that they would not fight against it now. Mr. Gompers's broad knowledge of history is shown by the following statement:

"The men who have given either their whole lives or many years thereof to the study of the art of war must be expected to hope and work and bend every effort for the creation of an opportunity by which they can bring their art and profession into practice. It is as unthinkable for financiers to exist long without money, doctors without patients, lawyers without clients, wage-earners without work, as soldiers without war."

Mr. Gompers should have carried his remarkable reasoning a little further, until it had included himself; then he might have seen how absurd his attempt to be logical really is. Let us extend his reasoning for him: The organization of labor men exists to prevent a lowering of wages. If there were no danger of wage reductions there would be little need for federations like that of which Mr. Gompers is head. Consequently it is fair to presume that Mr. Gompers, to make his own place more secure and his own importance greater, spends most of his time going about seeking to increase the tendency to cut wages. May we not, with true Gompersian logic, say: "It is as unthinkable for walking delegates and federation presidents to exist without labor troubles as soldiers without war." Mr. Gompers would no doubt feel very much ruffled if we should suggest that he is deliberately fomenting labor troubles for his own benefit, yet he does not scruple to assert that the soldiers of the country are stirring up war.

In his reply to our editorial criticism of his prediction that under the Pay bill the National Guard would be developed into a military force "quite as efficient for war service as the Regular Army itself," Major Gen. Edward C. Young, of the Illinois National Guard, and chairman of the executive committee of the National Guard Association of the United States, says that the object of the Pay bill is "to foster the qualities of enthusiasm, courage, patriotism, devotion to duty and intelligence in the individual to such an extent that he will remain in the Service long enough to be trained under conditions which cannot now be imposed. On a peace footing the individual Regular becomes proficient before the individual Guardsman, because the former devotes more hours per day to that end. But why cannot the Guardsman become proficient if he remains in the Service long enough?" General Young, we fear, has missed the difference between the Regular and the Guardsman. It is not the

number of years during which a man is enrolled as a Guardsman or a Regular that makes a soldier proficient; it is the number of days in the year and the number of hours in the day that he is drilled, the efficiency of that drill and the contagion of the example of military efficiency to which he is constantly subjected. If the Guardsman will spend as many hours of the twenty-four of each of the 365 days of each year of his enlistment as a soldier he will be as proficient as the Regular, but when he does that he will cease to be a Guardsman and will be a Regular. The state service does not provide for such drill now nor will it under the proposed Pay bill. How the development of the qualities of courage, enthusiasm, etc., is going to give the Guardsman more time away from his business for military drill is not clear. To make him as proficient as a Regular, the proposed pay should enable him to give up his civil business and study only the military art. Some advocate the payment of the Naval Militia on the same basis as the National Guard. Certainly General Young will not contend that the increased pay would bring the citizen sailors up to the level of U.S. Navy efficiency. If it can be done in one case, why not in the other? The Volunteers who in the Civil War grew to be such splendid fighting machines were simply Regulars under a different name. After being in the Service for years and giving up their whole time to the Service, they fulfilled the conditions which the Regular soldier must meet and thus became in effect Regular soldiers. When the men of the Organized Militia shall cut themselves loose from business as did the Volunteers of 1861-65 and devote all their time to military training, they will doubtless be as efficient as Regulars. Until they do that, it is no discredit to them that they cannot attain the efficiency of the Regular soldier. The letter of General Young appears in another column, as does a communication from Adjutant General Boardman, of Wisconsin, approving our editorial position.

Some National Guard officers returning from the Texas maneuvers talk in a manner that indicates they are surprised because they found imperfections in the mobilization camp at San Antonio, and discovered that many important things are lacking. They seem to have had the belief that the maneuver encampment was designed to show the American people that the Army is perfect, rather than to demonstrate its shortcomings. In time of peace in the United States it is difficult to get any large body of Regular troops together, and in consequence the weak spots in the Army that would be revealed by the massing of troops are not known. Manifestly if there is a shortage of wagons, about which so much has been said by returning National Guard officers, it is a good thing not only for the authorities to have this lack brought home by the concentration of forces, but also to have the fact driven in upon the minds of the people and of Congress. There has seemed to be an impression among those who should know better that the principal thing sought by the War Department was the mobilizing of the men at San Antonio and that if that could be done in fairly quick time the chief object of the concentration would be attained. But that is far from the truth. The mobilization, while affording a valuable object lesson in transportation facilities, was only the first step in bringing to the attention of the authorities the advantages which the Army enjoyed and the disadvantages under which it suffered. In this respect there is nothing in the quasi-complaints which have come from visitors to San Antonio to indicate that the mobilization has not completely fulfilled its mission. If anyone has believed that the Army was ready for any duty, that it had been amply equipped by the liberality of Congress for any sort of service, he has been undeceived. If anyone has held that the Army with its limited facilities was not a fine body of fighting men, that it was not ready to respond quickly and spiritedly to the call to duty, he has been undeceived. In a word, the maneuvers have accomplished as much as the most sanguine friends of the Army could have wished; they have brought out all the virtues of the organization and at the same time revealed its defects. National Guard officers who are still to visit the camp at San Antonio should go there with this idea firmly fixed in their minds, that the chief purpose of maneuvers of any kind is to show where preparation and improvement are needed. Then they will not return to give the public the erroneous belief that the mobilization has revealed a state of affairs undreamed of at headquarters and to that extent has been a disappointment. Much of what the National Guard officers have said as to the lack of proper wagon equipment, etc., has been true and in a measure has been of value in showing the necessity of more liberal Congressional appropriations for the Army, but, having been pitched in a tone of surprise, it has tended to put the maneuvers in a wrong light.

Referring to an article in a German paper, the New York Evening Post says: "This is the way in which he gives the logic of the militarist Realpolitiker: (1) Wars are inevitable; (2) if you repine at the cost of armaments, remember that large expenditure on these is the way to prevent war; (3) ergo, by spending money enough to prepare for inevitable wars you avert war altogether; (4) so we must conclude that war is inevitable." It is very easy to refute an adversary if you are permitted to construct his syllogism for him. In this case all that is proved is the chronic inability of the Post to deal fairly with one who does not accept its

views on the subject of military establishments. No one that we know of contends that large expenditures on armaments alone prevent war. Without a large expenditure on armaments, but with a proper training of the individual citizen, Switzerland is protecting herself against the chances of war, and the larger part of the military expenditure of Germany is for a like training, the cost of which, as Col. F. N. Maude has shown, is far more than returned to her in the increase of her industrial efficiency, while it ensures her protection against the enormous loss that would follow if she left herself a prey to her possible enemies, as she was a prey to France before the adoption of her present military system, which Napoleon I. forced upon her. While such expenditures, as experience shows, lessen the probability of war, the chief motive for them is to save the country from the consequences of war; as insurance saves us in some measure from the consequences following the loss of property or life without preventing what is inevitable.

Reporting the attainment of a speed of 21.5 knots by the British battleship *Hercules*, the Army and Navy Gazette says: "Every British battleship of the Dreadnought era has succeeded in making at least half a knot over the designed speed without difficulty, in spite of the increased weights carried by each succeeding type. There have been developments in almost all the other primary elements of warship efficiency since the Dreadnought was completed, but the speed remains at 21 knots. This has not always been the case abroad. The Americans found it advisable or necessary to reduce the speed of the *Utah* and *Florida* from 21 to 20.75 knots, and a similar reduction of a quarter of a knot was made in the *Arkansas* and *Wyoming*, which are designed for 20.5 knots. Even this is more than the designed speed of the German completed battleships, which was fixed at 20 knots, and although this has been exceeded on trial, no battleship has yet made a speed equal to that for which the British vessels were designed. A speed of 20 knots is provided for in the French ships of the *Jean Bart* type, or one knot more than the *Dantons*, while the Japanese *Kawachi* is expected to steam at 20.5 knots. The only battleships with a designed speed of more than the British vessels are the new Italian and Russian vessels, but there is at least a doubt about both of these. The *Dante Alighieri* for Italy is designed for 22 knots, according to the latest information in the *Marine Almanach*, of Pola, though other authorities give 23 knots. This is reported to be also the designed speed of the four Russian battleships now building."

We are glad to learn that the article by Hon. James H. Blount in the North American Review on "Army Morals and the Canteen" has been reprinted as a Congressional document. It deals in facts rather than in argument, and its author marshals his facts so that it is difficult to see how anyone reading the article can fail to accept his conclusions. Judge Blount served during the war with Spain as judge advocate of the Department of Santiago, and his article concludes with a letter from his old commander, Major Gen. Leonard Wood, U.S.A., to which Captain Blount adds the following: "The fact that a medal of honor man, who has often distinguished himself in command of troops in battle and is now at the head of the U.S. Army, was once, and still is, 'a physician and surgeon of acknowledged skill,' and thinks that the canteen should be restored, makes this a peculiarly felicitous time to submit to rational people the folly of allowing the total abstinence societies to keep saddled upon the Army a law which, according to all the expert testimony, tends steadily to increase the constantly non-effective ratio by multiplying the wages of sin." The article is largely composed of citations of statements of opinion concerning the canteen by military and medical officers, with which our readers are familiar. "Volumes of similar testimony," says the author, "swell the chorus. There are some four thousand commissioned officers in the Army, and those who would not like to see the canteen restored 'for the good of the Service' are as rare as proselyted Catholics."

In the twenty-eighth annual report of the Indian Rights Association we are told that "whatever the defects of the Canadian method may be, her Indians have absolute confidence in the government's good faith; they feel that if they can but reach the ear of the Crown any grievance they have will be properly considered and remedied. On this side of the line our Indians, for the most part, have very little confidence in the Government, and any measure brought to their attention, no matter how worthy and proper it may be, is always regarded with suspicion; and is it strange, when we think of our past dealings with them? As Major McLaughlin has aptly put it in his book, 'My Friend, the Indian,' they 'have been treated as liars and cheats by liars and cheats.' We should copy Canada in its protection—certainly in the past—of the Indian from fraud and chicanery, and Canada can learn from our Indian Department, and from societies like our own, that the Indian should not be left in his picturesque barbarism, but must be brought up to higher levels." We are further told that, as Canada is being Americanized in some respects, there is danger that as the pressure for land increases she may have the same trouble with the Indians that we have had.

Bishop Bury, of British Honduras, adds further testimony to the great work of our Army on the Isthmus of Panama, which is under his spiritual jurisdiction, as his diocese includes the whole of Central America. The Outlook reports a conversation with the Bishop, in which he said: "As Bishop of British Honduras and Central America, the diocese from which the Canal Zone administration was formed four years ago, I have had special opportunities of visiting there as the guest of Archdeacon Bryan, who was vicar general of the Episcopal work there, and as the guest also at different times of Colonel Goethals, Colonel Gorgas and Admiral Ruser (Rousseau). I have been much impressed with the aim and character of the undertaking, for at the canal there is what, I judge, is the very pick of American efficiency. There is strenuous, good work on all hands, while it is assumed that that work must be carried on under healthy and wholesome physical conditions, and also in a moral and spiritual atmosphere. In fact, the whole higher faculties of the men employed are being brought out and developed. It seems to me to be an object lesson for the world, if it can be made known. This planting of an ideal of practical life service is an indication of how all work ought to be done, whether it is on a large or a small scale. Not only that, but it has the inspiration of showing how a miserable and lamentable failure, a great national calamity—for Panama formerly spelled that—has been turned into what I hope will prove to be a great national success. It is a work, it seems to me, that will be a tremendous satisfaction to the nation which has undertaken it, and must have the approval of all right-thinking men. I went through all the work of different kinds, had long talks with most inspiring men I have ever met, who explained to me his system of 'cleaning up'; and I also inspected those fine Young Men's Christian Association institutions, which give wholesome and spiritual influence to the place—an influence under which your young Americans come at the most impressionable time of manhood. It is no uncommon thing in one's experience to find how young men, gone far away from their homes to such engineering work, only too sadly deteriorate; but I can imagine here, on the contrary, that those who went out somewhat slack and pliant in their moral code would find themselves, probably unconsciously, braced, toned up, strengthened, to be sent home later far better specimens of manhood and character."

The effect of a friendly and an unfriendly reception upon the sailors of the fleet is described in a letter to the Man-o'-Warsman by a bluejacket. Upon making a liberty in Portsmouth, N.H., some of the older men in a party of sailors sought to purchase the best tickets at a moving picture show, but their request was refused. Then along came a recruit, little more than a boy, with all the pride in his uniform that the new member of the Service usually has. When he was repulsed by the ticket seller, he turned around to his mates and remarked, "Well, I guess there's only one place in this confounded town where I am welcome, so it's the water street for me." Fully 600 out of the 800 in the ship's company were repulsed in that manner. The percentage that drifted to the resorts in Water street to drink cheap whisky and mingle with the denizens of the dives there is difficult to calculate, but we do know that a few became intoxicated to such an extent that the feeling of ill will which this single incident had provoked toward the town of Portsmouth was fanned to a flame of hatred, and resulted in several depredations, which brought out some public protests. In pleasing contrast to this treatment of the men by Portsmouth was the liberty enjoyed in the little town of Dover. The crew were given monthly money and liberty on March 8. A subscription was made up among the crew to give a dance in the town. This dance was attended by many of the most respectable people of the place, and was a great success. Nothing happened during the evening that would have brought discredit upon a most select society affair. Some of the men were entertained afterward in the homes of the congenial people they met at the dance. In all places of business the men in uniform were treated with the same respectful courtesy that was accorded to the best citizen customers. They were greeted everywhere with a pleasant smile, and the police force said that a more orderly, well behaved company of men had never visited that town. Most of the young men of the Navy are of an age when a slight from older people wounds them more deeply than it would persons of greater age, who can look philosophically upon such treatment. It is pleasant to be able to record such praiseworthy popular appreciation of the right of sailors to kindly treatment as that which marked the conduct of the people of Dover.

The desire of the average bluejacket of the U.S. Navy to spend his shore leave in foreign ports in seeing the country was demonstrated during the stay of the U.S.S. Delaware at Valparaiso, where she arrived on March 11. Liberty began for the crew two days later, and each day a party left the battleship for Santiago, the capital of Chili. A train was provided gratis for that purpose. At Santiago the sailors were entertained royally by the people, a committee of citizens meeting each party at the station and acting as an escort around the city. The journey from port to capital takes about six hours, but one doesn't realize the time, for once the traveler leaves Valparaiso he is charmed by the matchless scenery of the Andes, ever unrolling like a panorama as the train bears him toward the interior. A description of the journey in the Blue Hen, the paper published on the Delaware, says: "The railroad creeps along the valley from Valparaiso, cuts across the ravines and transverse spurs into a narrow pass, following the watercourse and clinging to the mountain side like the rim of a wheel." The men were much interested, among other things, in the women conductors on the Santiago street cars. They found Chilean patriotism expressing itself in many statues to the nation's heroes and with artistic groups commemorative of incidents in the War for Independence.

The first large Y.M.C.A. building to be built within the boundaries of a naval station is the Navy Y.M.C.A. annex dedicated on April 28. Some years ago a small building was erected at the Norfolk Yard and its use by the men was so general that it was decided to build this larger structure at Philadelphia, which has cost \$25,000.

It is provided with reading rooms, bowling alleys, pool tables, class rooms for educational work and a large hall for social gatherings, entertainments, religious meetings and Bible classes. Mr. T. S. Cooley, for a time assistant secretary at Newport, and later shipboard secretary on the U.S.S. Delaware, will be in charge. Assistant Secretary of the Navy Winthrop and the commandant of the yard attended the dedication exercises.

The London correspondent of the New York Tribune says: "The Morning Post, which since the reciprocity and arbitration schemes have been on the carpet has been fuming violently against all things American, devotes a column to attacking the American committee for purchasing horses to present to the U.S. Army officers who are to compete for the King George and King Edward cups at the horse show at Olympia. The Morning Post says that one horse cost the committee \$5,000, and quotes a prominent but anonymous sportsman as describing the contest as being between American dollars and British skill. Major Stephen L.H. Slocum, the Military Attaché to the United States Embassy to the Court of St. James, points out that it is not to be expected that a U.S. Army officer could win a prize with the ordinary \$140 Cavalry horse. An Olympia official says that it is open for anyone in England to present the best horse procurable to any competing officer, provided that the horse be the property of the officer or the regiment on May 4. The average price given by the British War Department for officers' horses is between \$200 and \$175, but the practice of the majority of officers has been to have their own horses trained and to use them for regimental and army purposes. Apropos of this, it must be remembered that the British cavalry officer is generally a man of considerable wealth."

Most astronomers have been content to limit the discussion of life on other planets to those that are within our solar system, but Prof. T. J. J. See, in charge of the Naval Observatory on Mare Island, Cal., goes beyond them by asserting that the planets revolving around all the fixed stars are habitable, and inhabited like the planets that wheel around our sun. At the annual meeting of the American Philosophical Society in Philadelphia on April 21 he said that life is a general phenomenon in the universe. He holds that the planets, originally small bodies forming at a great distance from the sun, increased their size by attracting all manner of lesser bodies, from meteorites to satellites. The impact of wandering bodies, he believes, has caused the appearance of craters on the moon, commonly believed to be due to volcanic action. Our system was once filled with comets, and the destruction of these comets caused comical dust, which is still falling in showers upon the planets. The moon, Professor See maintains, is a contribution to our nightly delight from the outside planetary spaces, a planet which we captured, as it were, instead of a fragment thrown off from the earth, as Lord Kelvin, Poincaré and other scientists have taught.

The following complimentary letter speaks for itself: "Manila, March 11, 1911. The Executive Secretary, Manila, P.I. Sir: The excellent work performed by the several detachments of the Army Signal Corps, under the command of Capt. William Mitchell, Signal Corps, Fort William, McKinley, assisted greatly in the relief work at Lake Taal, following the recent eruption of the volcano. The operation of the wireless stations between Bayunungan and Banadero and the latter place and Manila, under Sergeant Coughenour and Sergeant Baggett (Brackett), Signal Corps; the installation of the buzzer line over difficult country freshly covered with volcanic ash from Bayunungan to San Nicolas, under Sergeant Crook, Signal Corps, and the laying of the telephone line between Taal and San Nicolas, under Sergeant Crook, were all three done in a manner showing excellent training, while the men exhibited a helpful and good spirit, notwithstanding the frequently uncomfortable and difficult conditions. (Sgd.) W. C. Rivers, Colonel, P.C., in charge of the relief work."

An Army officer writes: "It is gratifying to learn that the new division commander in the Philippines is open to reason, though the opinions presented come from subordinates. The 'puttee legging' for universal wear was insisted on by General Duvall. An average of probably five hundred men daily were (being members of the guards and not permitted to remove this bandage) compelled to keep their legs bound in it for over twenty-four hours continuously. Recognizing the evil and admitting medical evidence, we see it now announced that this legging 'should not be constantly worn, for the reason that its continued use tends to cause a loss of elasticity in the superficial blood-vessels of the leg, and indirectly, brings about a condition of varicose veins.' The number of victims of the arbitrary enforcement of its use could not have been few; certainly enough to have established the fact of its unfitness for habitual wear in garrison."

The president and board of managers, Daughters of the Cincinnati, take pleasure in announcing that hereafter the Army and Navy Scholarship in Teachers College, of Columbia University, New York city, for the daughter of an officer in the Regular Army or Navy of the United States (preferably of Cincinnati ancestry), will carry with it, in addition to free tuition in any course offered by Teachers College, or by Columbia University in its behalf, an annual income of \$240, to be applied to living expenses. They wish also to express their appreciation of the generous support given by the Army Relief Society to two of the beneficiaries of the scholarship. The appointment for the year 1911-12 (and presumably for 1912-13) has been given to a daughter of the Army who intends studying for the degree of M.S., with music as major subject.

The correspondent who furnished us with the article, "Rank in Proposed Supply Corps," published on page 1040 of our number for April 29, 1911, calls our attention to an error in the manuscript of his tables comparing rank. After No. 19, Henry, first column, should appear Cook, Frank A., Subsistence Department, who also appears after Henry, No. 14, in second column. Cole should be substituted for Cook, No. 50 in first column and No. 37 in second column.

FALLACIES OF MEMORY.

It has been shown by an able writer on the subject of the "Fallacies of Memory" that the memory, so far from being a faculty which can usually be depended upon, though it may sometimes lead us astray, is wholly unreliable as a recorder of facts. How many of the happenings of our daily life make sufficient impression upon us to be afterward recalled? Certain impressions are recalled, but not necessarily the circumstances connected with the impression, and these may be essential to determine the correctness of the impression. There may be failure of accuracy in the original impression. "Sir," said Dr. Johnson to Boswell, "it is not your memory which is deficient, but your attention."

It is a well established fact that the most striking and characteristic anecdotes of any great man's life are those of the most doubtful authenticity. Xerxes never flogged the Hellespont; Tell never shot the apple off the head of his son in the presence of the tyrant Gessler; Wellington never said, "Up, Guards, and at them!" nor General Taylor, "A little more grape, Captain Bragg." According to Victor Hugo, the traditional "La Garde meurt mais ne se rend pas," originated in a single word of defiance from the commander of the Guard, Cambronne, which in the English version has been transferred, instead of translated, as too offensive to Anglo-Saxon ears.

In a series of trials of a case we have in mind, where shorthand notes were taken of the testimony, it was found that on each succeeding trial the witnesses went more and more into details, and became more and more positive the further they receded from the time when they gave their first testimony and the events were fresh in recollection. These reflections are suggested by the receipt of the following communication:

Martins Ferry, Ohio, March 28, 1911.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

If you can consult a file of the Ohio State Journal or some other Columbus, Ohio, paper of about September, 1880, you will find a report of the speech of General Sherman, in which he said "War is hell." The speech was delivered on the state fair grounds at Columbus, Ohio, at a soldiers' reunion. President Hayes was there. It was in the midst of the Garfield-Hancock campaign. I was at the reunion and saw both General Sherman and President Hayes, and have a very vivid recollection of Sherman's language as published in a Columbus daily.

J. R. KEYES.

This letter was submitted to the editor of the Ohio State Journal, of Columbus, Ohio, who, after making a thorough search of his back files, replied as follows in his paper of April 18, 1911:

"Now, the facts are these: The state fair that year was held the first four days in September. General Sherman was not in Columbus at any time during the month. The soldiers' reunion referred to was one of two, either one held in Columbus during the fair, or one held at Toledo a few weeks later. To that reunion General Sherman wired regrets. He was then, as he was most of the month, in the Far West, being on a tour of inspection in company with several of the leading generals of the Army. The report of the speech which the correspondent probably has in mind appears in the State Journal of Aug. 31, 1880. It was delivered at Cincinnati, not by General Sherman, but by his brother, John Sherman, then Secretary of the Treasury. The next day but one John Sherman was in Columbus and spoke at a tremendous Republican rally, at which time he repeated in substance the Cincinnati speech. The newspapers of the day report that 10,000 persons heard the address. The day following John Sherman attended the state fair. If he made an address the newspapers did not publish any account of it. In none of these addresses, so far as printed reports go, was there an epigram like 'War is hell.' Sherman only referred to the war in general terms and to show the connection of the Republican party with its successful termination. General Sherman was often a visitor in Columbus, and when here used to spend much of his time at the Columbus Club. The older members, like Henry C. Taylor and others, have many recollections of his good nature, terse and forceful expressions and his general comings and goings, but none of them embraces the world-famous phrase, 'War is hell.'"

A later issue of the Ohio State Journal gives the result of a further search of its files, which brings to light the report of an impromptu speech by General Sherman on the afternoon of Wednesday, Aug. 11, 1880, at the old state fair grounds, now Franklin Park, Columbus. The occasion was the reunion of Civil War soldiers and ex-prisoners of war, held in Columbus Aug. 10, 11 and 12. The statement is included in reports of the speech made in issues of two Columbus newspapers, one the Ohio State Journal, published the following day. The full text of the address referred to, as reported, was this:

It delights my soul to look at you and see so many of the good old boys left. They are not afraid of the rain; we have stood it many a time. I came as part escort to the President and not for the purpose of speaking to you, but simply to look on and let the boys look at old Billy again. We are to each other, all in all, as man and wife, and every soldier here to-day knows that Uncle Billy loves him as his own flesh and blood. The war now is away back in the past, and you can tell what books cannot. When you talk you come down to practical realities, just as they happened. You all know that this is not soldiering here. There is many a boy here to-day who looks on war as all glory, but, boys, war is all hell. You can hear this warning voice to generations yet to come. I look upon war with horror; but, if it has to come, I am there.

In a speech delivered by General Sherman before the Society of the Army of the Tennessee in 1885, published by the society, he is quoted as saying, after referring to General Grant at West Point: "I met him again when the Civil War had broken out, when chaos seemed let loose and the gates of hell wide open in every direction." But this was in accord with the statement in the Book of Revelations, that hell had broken loose when "there was war in heaven and Michael and his angels fought against the dragon and his angels." All evil is of hell, but the attempt to make it appear that the warfare against evil is also of hell does not accord with the opinion of General Sherman or the teachings of the Sacred Scriptures, although in an unpremeditated impromptu speech he may have stated his conviction of the evil of war in such a way as to make it appear that he was a believer in non-resistance. It was doubtless because the words attributed to him were used in such a way as to misrepresent his real opinion that General Sherman declared, as his son told our readers he did declare, that he never used them. It would appear, however, that in this instance it was the General's recollection which was at fault as to the exact words used by him in an impromptu speech. It was clear to him that he had never expressed the sentiment attributed

to him. This is shown by his declaration that his horror of war would not prevent him from engaging in it when occasion required, as stated in the last sentence of his speech.

THE NATIONAL MATCHES.

It has been decided by the War Department that the National Matches for 1911 will be shot at Camp Perry, Ohio. The matches will commence Aug. 23, beginning with the National Individual Match, to be followed in succession by two days' preliminary practice, the National Team Match and the National Revolver Match. Friday, Aug. 25, and Saturday, Aug. 26, are designated as the dates for the preliminary team practice. Practice is not prohibited prior to the matches of the N.R.A. and the two days' preliminary matches.

Brig. Gen. Robert K. Evans, U.S.A., in his report as executive officer of the matches held last year, has the following important observations on the matter of sights:

"Two conspicuous innovations on previous practice occurred in the match, both due to changes in the Firing Regulations, the absence of flags on the range and the use of the 'battle sight'."

"It was thought that the abolition of flags would materially reduce scores at long ranges. This was found to be a mistake, as competitors soon showed that by paying close attention to mirage and reading its indications correctly they could shoot as well without as with flags."

"The 'battle sight' is a much more interesting and serious consideration. The theory and principle of a battle sight are certainly correct, but the one now in use requires considerable improvement before we attempt to use it in war."

"There is certainly something radically wrong with a sight that requires a man to aim several feet below the point to be hit at the short and decisive ranges. In order to hit a man in the head the rifle must be aimed in the vicinity of his belt."

"We cannot expect soldiers to make these mental corrections in their sights in the excitement of battle at short ranges. But the failure to do so might contribute to disaster. It is believed that these difficulties would be greatly obviated by graduating the battle sight for 350 yards, instead of 530. This question has already been brought to the attention of the Ordnance Department."

General Evans names the following officers, who acted as officials in the matches, as rendering the most valuable assistance, saying, in part:

"Col. Lloyd W. Howard, 6th Ohio Inf., assistant executive officer, rendered the executive officer great assistance throughout the matches. His prompt and cheerful attention to the many vexatious details of his office contributed largely to the smooth and successful conduct of the three matches. Lieut. Col. Nathaniel B. Thurston, New York, assistant executive officer, assisted the executive officer materially by his advice and counsel."

"Colonel Thurston is exceptionally well equipped for this duty by reason of his wide experience in range work, his conspicuous success as a team captain, his tactful methods in the conduct of duty and his genial personality."

"Major Thomas W. Griffin, 28th U.S. Inf., assistant executive officer, is an officer of long and faithful service and wide experience. He discharged his difficult and frequently vexatious duties on the range with conspicuous efficiency, tact and unquestioned fairness to all."

"Capt. William L. Luhn, 10th Cav., adjutant: He possesses in a conspicuous and unusual degree the qualities necessary to the composition of an efficient adjutant. Captain Luhn discharged all the duties of his office with conspicuous ability and success, to the entire satisfaction of the executive officer and of everyone else with whom he came in contact. I heartily recommend him for detail as adjutant for commands of any size. I have never known him to forget anything or make a mistake in any of the numerous details of his office."

"Major William A. Phillips, Ord. Dept., U.S.A., was again ordnance officer. His familiarity with the construction of the Service rifle and the manufacture of ammunition, taken in connection with the universal esteem and respect with which his recognized attainments in his special line of duty are held by all, and his genial personality, make his detail for this duty especially fortunate. It is recommended that he be redetailed for this duty as long as the interests of the Service permit."

"Capt. Preston Brown, 17th U.S. Inf., statistical officer, organized and conducted his office with marked ability and success. This requires an immense amount of careful, accurate work rapidly done. Captain Brown is especially worthy of commendation for the unfailing courtesy, consideration and tact with which he discharged the multifarious and onerous duties of his office."

"First Lieut. Benjamin F. Miller, U.S.A., was Q.M. and commissary of the match. He had to work in combination and harmony with the Ohio state officials, which he accomplished with eminent success. All the duties of his two offices were discharged to my entire satisfaction. He is especially qualified for similar details in future. I recommended him for detail in the Subsistence Department and Quartermaster's Department, U.S.A."

"Capt. Henry F. Pipes, Med. Corps, U.S.A., was surgeon of the match. The field hospital which he commanded did excellent service, and was an important feature of the camp, a fine example and object lesson of what a first class sanitary organization should be under field conditions."

"The executive officer wishes to express to Col. Francis W. Mansfield, 2d U.S. Inf., commanding the troops on duty at Camp Perry, his appreciation and thanks for the hearty support and cordial co-operation shown him throughout the match. Without this support and co-operation the difficulties confronting the executive officer would have been largely increased."

General Evans further says:

"The staff of the executive officer was efficient and highly satisfactory in every respect. The range officers, though not all free from criticism, were better than ever before. There is no place, short of an actual battlefield, where an inefficient, inexperienced officer can make so much trouble and do so much harm to the reputation of the Service as at the National Match. It is recommended that the executive officer of the next match be detailed as soon as practicable, and that as many officers with previous experience in range work as the interests of the Service will permit be ordered for this duty."

"The medals furnished in the National Individual

Match are cheap, and unworthy of the importance and dignity of the event. The cost of the gold medal is \$22.25. In view of the fact that the National Individual Match is the greatest and most important match of the character in the United States, it is recommended that the gold medal given in it be at least as handsome, if not handsomer, than those in the Army Competition. A handsomer style of silver and bronze medals should also be given in this match."

General Evans also says: "It is recommended that in future the National Matches be held on alternative years, beginning with 1911 and omitting 1912. This recommendation is made for the following reasons: Since the institution of the National Matches as an annual event, by Act of Congress, nine years ago, the War Department has adopted a fixed policy of devoting alternate years to rifle matches and joint maneuvers on a large scale, respectively. The Army and departmental matches now take place on the odd years and the maneuvers on the even. This scheme has worked out in practice in a very satisfactory manner, and will in all probability be followed indefinitely in future. On the even years it is sometimes difficult to assemble the necessary number of officers and men to conduct the National Matches without interfering with maneuvers."

Steps for the formation of the Army Infantry Team and the Army Cavalry Team for 1911 are now being taken.

WHY A YOUNG MAN SHOULD JOIN MILITIA.

Capt. M. E. Hanna, Gen. Staff, answered the question of "Why should a young man join the Militia?" in a very interesting and instructive address to the 1st Corps of Cadets at Boston April 29. The cadets have decided to give a series of luncheons, to which their friends are invited, with a view to interesting them in the Militia. Captain Hanna was selected as the chief speaker for the first luncheon. In the course of his remarks Captain Hanna said:

"I am asked to answer this question: 'Why should a young man join the Militia?' Permit me at the outset, by way of answering this question, to ask you a question. If war should come to the country, war of great magnitude, threatening the very existence of the nation, what would be your line of action? You may not have thought of this question, for the possibility of war seldom occurs to us when peace reigns all about us; but if you have not thought of it, and have not answered it to your satisfaction, it is high time that you should."

"If you are assaulted you instinctively defend yourself—the natural instinct of self-preservation impels you to do so. If your family is in danger you more or less completely forget self in your efforts to protect those that are the nearest to you by nature. If the community in which you live should be lawlessly attacked you go to its assistance with little thought of consequences, for it is your plain duty to protect the community in which you find your home, with all that it means to you, when it is thus assailed. Is it any less clear that it is your duty to give your assistance to the defense of the nation, whose protection ensures to you the blessings and comforts and safety of your home and its surroundings?"

"Your country protects you twenty-four hours in the day and 365 days in the year throughout your life, and you owe it in return the best there is in you to give when the country's hour of trial comes. Life furnishes you with no more important duty, a duty to yourself, your home, your country and your flag. You owe it to your family to provide for it, and you do not shirk the task. You owe it to the community in which you live to lead a decent and upright life, and to do all within your power to promote the welfare of your fellow-men. To a greater or less degree we all try to do this. No one would leave unchallenged the charge that he is shirking this task. Yet when it comes to the most important duty of all, the defense of the nation and the proper preparation of ourselves, that we may contribute our share to that defense, we are far from doing all that we should. We content ourselves with saying, if we think of it at all, that when the time comes we will offer our services. But that is not enough. If our service is to be intelligently given and is to be available in the opening days of conflict, when it is most needed, we must give some of our time in advance to preparation."

"The man taken from the pursuits of peace and suddenly thrust into unusual surroundings, with no knowledge of how to adapt himself to them and utilize such expedients as are possible for his proper care, is at a great disadvantage, and the records of our wars are filled with long dead-lists of thousands who have not been able to endure the sudden change, and who have been sacrificed to useless ignorance—their own as well as that of their officers. If the extremity comes you will be among the first to offer your services. Is it not the plain dictate of common sense that, as a pure matter of self-protection, you should learn now something of the conditions under which you will serve, that you may be able to do your share toward caring for yourself? Service in the Militia gives you this opportunity. The sick soldier is worse than no soldier, and if you would be of real service to your country in time of war you must give it the services of a sound man, capable of intelligently meeting the conditions of war, and not those of a sick man, who is but a drag on the army he accompanies."

"Service in the Militia gives the young man an opportunity to get close to nature, to get out in the fields, where the air is pure and he can sleep under the stars; to forget his troubles, and, in doing so, to get a kind of physical and mental relaxation and healthful exercise which is not to be found in beer gardens and amusement halls. In the armory he is taught to stand erect, to get the shoulders back, to throw the chest out, to hold up the head and look the world squarely in the eyes with the superior feeling of the man who knows that he is doing his duty and possesses some advantage over the rest of mankind. It is the kind of exercise that develops a sane mind in a sound body. It is not the exercise of the athlete that develops the biceps, but leaves the legs untrained, or may be that develops both to a point that is harmful, but it is that exercise which develops the whole body and produces health and long life. It makes the man more self-reliant, and gives him a clearer mind for his business; it makes him of more value to his employer, and it gives him more zest in his profession. Many will say they have not the time for this, and I believe that this is one of the principal reasons men give for not getting into the Militia. It is a shortsighted reason. It is almost childish. We simply must find time for exercise, for relaxation and rest. We cannot 'burn the candle at both ends' without shortening the time it gives light."

If you will not sacrifice a reasonable amount of your time from day to day for exercise, and drop the worries of your occupation, you must sacrifice it in the end by a shortened life. If you will take a close inventory of the way in which you spend the twenty-four hours of the day you will find that this time excuse is but a subterfuge. You will find that you are spending now in ways that are doing you no good, but are doing you positive harm, much more time than is exacted of a man in the Militia."

MILITARY AND NAVAL HYGIENE.

Major Frank Thomas Woodbury, Med. Corps, U.S.A., submits to the medical profession through the pages of the Journal of the American Medical Association a simple, rapid and efficient technique for giving hypodermic or intramuscular injections which he recommends as peculiarly suitable where a large number of injections are to be given at once. He says: "Having used it in giving the anti-typhoid bacterin treatment to a battalion of Infantry and the civilian population of an Army post without an infected arm and with no case showing a temperature above 99 Fhr., it has stood the test. Materials needed: The bacterin emulsion; a glass barreled syringe (I use the Sub-Q tuberculin syringe because it is graduated in hundredths of a cubic centimeter and because it is not attacked by iodine as metal is); tincture of iodine, U.S.P.; some gauze or cotton. Technique: As the line of men forms with sleeves rolled up an assistant, without further preparation, dabs the arms with the tincture. I dip my needle into the tincture of iodine, draw some up and expel it, then draw up one dose of the bacterin emulsion into the barrel and expel it. The syringe is now sterilized. I then fill the syringe with the bacterin and inject it into the iodine painted area of the arm. I then dip the needle into the tincture without drawing any up, wipe it off with the gauze or cotton and am ready for the next case. After the last case the syringe is cleansed with the tincture, followed by alcohol, and then air until dry."

Medical officers of both Army and Navy should profit by the report of Surg. U. R. Webb, U.S.N., on ten cases treated with Ehrlich's "606" remedy, for the before and after photographs and the detailed record in each case make the tests of great instructional value. It will be hard to convince those who read this report, which appears in the current Naval Medical Bulletin, that Dr. Ehrlich's discovery is not of tremendous import to the welfare of the human race. The importance of these tests lies in the fact that there was no shadow of doubt as to the certainty of the patients being in the grip of the disease. Surgeon Webb says of these experiments: "Considering the limited number of cases we have treated and the short time that has elapsed since their treatment, we are willing to allow every claim made by Ehrlich for this wonderful remedy. We have had no unfavorable result in any case and none has failed to show marvelously rapid improvement. In fact, one must see the results attained by this treatment to be properly impressed by its value." The question of relapse is the one always to be considered in cases of this kind, and as the tests were made as recently as October, 1910, it may be thought by some that sufficient time has not passed to remove all doubt as to the tendency to relapse. The Bureau of Medicine and Surgery of the Navy has sent a quantity of "606" to the senior medical officer at the naval station, Pago Pago, Samoa, where filarial disease is prevalent.

Recruiting officers for the Services should not be disturbed by the recent statement of Dr. Hamilton Wright, who represented the United States on the International Opium Commission, that the per capita consumption of opium in the central European states is only one-tenth that of the United States. The conclusion has been erroneously formed from this medical opinion that we use ten times as much opium as we should. The New York Medical Journal points out that Dr. Wright ignores the higher scale of living of Americans, which is a very important factor in the matter. We use twenty-two times as much tea per capita as is consumed in France, ten times as much sugar as in Italy, and the per capita consumption of meat is ten times here what it is in Italy; yet it does not follow from those undeniable figures that we use excessive quantities of those articles. The greater use of opium in this country is due to the greater spending power of the individual here and the more frequent recourse of the American to his physician for treatment. Such a statement as Dr. Wright's set afloat without the proper setting might lead to the belief that the physique of the nation is likely to be seriously affected by the use of opium, and that the physical standards for applicants for the Army and Navy might have to be readjusted.

At the coming meeting of the representatives of the Government medical services the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, U.S.N., will seek the adoption of a list of names for diseases which now seem to be imperfectly named with the existing nomenclature. In the current issue of the Naval Medical Bulletin Surg. Charles N. Fiske, U.S.N., justifies this proposed action of the Bureau by showing the need of a new nomenclature for cases of physical disability in the Navy. The next decennial revision of the international list of titles, it may be remarked, will take place in 1919, and the conference for that purpose may not improbably be held in Washington. Dr. Fiske hopes that on that occasion not only will the classification idea be abandoned, but that few, if any, changes in the designation numbers will be made; such additions will be made naturally as the advance in medical science and art seems to justify. The want of international naval medical statistics has long been felt, and particularly regretted since the development of the international medical statistics of the armies of Bavaria, Prussia, Belgium, Denmark, Spain, France, Great Britain, Holland, Italy, Japan, Portugal, Russia, Sweden, Norway and the United States. The civil authorities of other countries are adopting the international list, or adapting it to their needs, and there is a hope that the navies may be far better served than the armies have been with their very limited Latin list. Surgeon Fiske gives a tentative list of titles of certain diseases. He expresses acknowledgment of assistance from Lieut. Col. Jefferson R. Kean, Med. Corps, U.S.A.

Writing of Bolivia in the Chicago Saturday Blade, W. D. Boyce says: "Her standing army, while small (only 4,000 officers and men) is pronounced by military experts to be third in discipline in South America, Argentina being first and Chili second. The soldiers are forced to bathe, keep clean and healthy, and they are certainly a fine body of men."

CONFEDERATE TRAINING OF RECRUITS.

Capt. R. K. Beecham, of the 1st Brigade, 1st Division, 1st Corps, Army of the Potomac, in his "Gettysburg," just published by A. C. McClurg and Company, Chicago, says that the men of the Northern Army in the Civil War did not discover till after the beginning of the campaign of 1862 that "the powder used in our Infantry ammunition was of the poorest quality, so dirty and so nearly void of strength in many instances as to be next to valueless, while the Confederate powder, often examined and tested, was invariably found to have twofold the explosive power of ours." If this is true it is astonishing that the losses in the early battles of the Civil War did not reveal a proportionate discrepancy. We find that at the battle of Bull Run, July 21, 1861, the forces were about equal, McDowell having at his disposal about 29,000 and Johnston about 28,000 men, although the number actually engaged on each side was only about 18,000. Some of the best ordnance officers that any army ever had were in the Union Army at the beginning of the war, and it is not conceivable that they either were ignorant of the weakness of powder or deliberately connived at its use.

While the Confederates had no resources of men like the North from which to draw their recruits, they had a plan of training their new men which the author believes made up for lack of numbers. "Instead of making up full regiments entirely of raw and unseasoned men, they divided them among old regiments long in the field, wherein every private soldier was as good as or better than an officer of a new regiment. Usually an old regiment of three hundred experienced men is worth more in battle than a new regiment of nine hundred. Take a regiment reduced by hard service to two hundred men, or twenty to the company; increase it to three hundred by adding ten recruits to each company; within a week or ten days the whole three hundred are veterans, and the recruits are about as good as the best of them. In that way five hundred recruits are better for an army than two full regiments of a thousand men each, fresh from civil life, with no military experience." This is valuable information for some of our Congressmen who talk about the power of the "aroused patriotic masses" to defend the country. This knowledge the Confederates put early into practice, and thus they had always virtually veteran troops in the field, while the Federals never seemed to learn, and "up to the last year and last month of the war the state authorities recruited full regiments of green troops and sent them to the front in great unwieldy bodies to fill up the armies, while the old and experienced regiments dwindled into nothingness." By their system of filling up their old regiments the Confederates kept them at all times at very nearly their fighting weight, about five hundred men to the regiment.

When Captain Beecham visited Gettysburg in 1900 he was pained to find that no stone marked the spot to show that the 2d Wisconsin crossed Willoughby Run on July 1, 1863, and there captured Brigadier General Archer, of the Confederate Army. "Was this oversight or neglect?" he asks. About Archer's capture, he says the force that captured the General was led by Capt. Charles Dow, and to him Archer surrendered and offered his sword. But Dow replied: "Keep your sword, General, and go to the rear; one sword is all I need on this line." On his way to the rear Archer was met by a lieutenant of another regiment, who demanded his sword. At first the General refused, trying to explain his right to retain it by order of Captain Dow, but the lieutenant insisted, and to save further trouble the General surrendered his sword to the man who had no right to receive it. "It is not always," says the author philosophically, "that the man on the outmost line receives the reward that is his due."

Captain Beecham says that General Reynolds, who was killed at Gettysburg, was pre-eminently gifted with common sense, and was always in sympathy with the men under him and looking out for their comfort, and pays this tribute to that West Point graduate of 1841: "Gen. John F. Reynolds may not be represented in Statuary Hall of the National Capitol, beside the Father and the Preserver of the country, but his statue stands in the wide Hall of Fame on Cemetery Hill, within the great battlefield where he gave his life in the cause for which the immortal Lincoln died; and there it shall stand for all time, truthfully representing a patriot and common sense general." A relief map of the battlefield and photographs of the leading officers of both sides add interest to the text description of the fighting.

With this simple map the locating of the two armies at the close of each day's conflict is comparatively easy, and enables the lay student to follow the fortunes of the battle with keen interest. The author was a member of the famous "Iron Brigade." Describing how the "pomp and circumstance of war" had disappeared from both sides after the long months of conflict, and contrasting the plain "fighting togs" of each army with the brilliant uniforms at Waterloo, as pictured by Victor Hugo, the author says that "it was just one long-drawn-out line of ragged, dirty blue against the long-drawn-out line of dirty, ragged, butternut, with no show or style except our old black hats. Archer's men recognized these at once, and shouted to one another, 'There comes them old black hats! It's the Army of the Potomac, sure!'"

LESSONS OF AMERICAN CAVALRY OPERATIONS

In an article on "The Cavalry of the Civil War," in the American Review of Reviews for May, Brig. Gen. Theophilus F. Rodenbough, U.S.A., retired, says:

"It may surprise non-military readers to learn that the United States, unprepared as it is for war, and unmilitary as are its people, has yet become a model for the most powerful armies of Europe, at least in one respect. The leading generals and teachers in the art and science of war now admit that our grand struggle of 1861-65 was rich in examples of the varied use of mounted troops in the field which are worthy of imitation.

"For a long time after our Civil War, except as to its political or commercial bearing, that conflict attracted but little attention abroad. A great German strategist was reported to have said that 'the war between the states was largely an affair of armed mobs'—a report, by the way, unverified, but which doubtless had its effect upon military students. In the meantime other wars came to pass in succession—Austro-Prussian (1866), Franco-German (1870), Russo-Turkish (1877), and later the Boer war and that between Russia and Japan. In none of these campaigns were the cavalry operations conspicuous for originality or importance.

"Meanwhile the literature of the American war—official and personal—began to be studied, and its cam-

paigns were made subjects for text-books and monographs by British authors which found ready publishers. Nevertheless, the American Cavalry method has not gained ground abroad without a struggle. On the one hand, the failure of cavalry in recent European wars to achieve success has been made use of by one class of critics, who hold that 'the cavalry has had its day'; that 'the improved rifle has made cavalry charges impracticable'; that it has degenerated into mere mounted infantry, and that its value as an arm of service has been greatly impaired.

"On the other hand, it is held by the principal cavalry leaders who have seen service in the field—Field Marshal Lord Roberts, Generals French, Hamilton and Baden-Powell (of Boer war fame), de Negrier and Langlois, of France, and von Bernhardi, of Germany, and others (1) that while the method of using modern cavalry has changed, the arm itself is more important in war than ever; (2) that its scope is broadened; (3) that its duties require a higher order of intelligence and training of its personnel—officers and men; and (4), above all, that it is quite possible to turn out a modern horse soldier, armed with saber and rifle, who will be equally efficient, mounted or dismounted."

OUR MANEUVER DIVISION CRITICISED.

Collier's publishes numerous illustrations of our troops in the field in Texas and a number of articles concerning them, from which we take the following:

Ten thousand soldiers suddenly dumped into a city of secondary size might be expected to stir things up a bit, and it is a tribute to the Regulars' discipline and the Quartermaster's Department that the Army went into camp and stayed there for weeks, and so far as any surface disturbance was concerned, you would hardly have known it was there.

Of all the ten thousand the 9th Cavalry were the only ones not universally welcomed, and the little happening of the other day deserves to be thoroughly understood.

Since the Brownsville episode this part of Texas has been extremely sensitive in the matter of negro soldiers, and it might have been more tactful not to have sent the 9th to San Antonio at all. Their white officers, realizing the situation, did everything possible to avoid friction, and angels themselves could scarcely have improved on the men's behavior. Nevertheless, an enterprising Congressman thought he had discovered something. President Taft was appealed to, and an order issued to transfer the 9th to the border. Then the border towns protested, the order was taken back and the bungling episode closed.

A Southerner with whom I was discussing this little episode said: "You will generally find that the people who talk about shooting negro sentries full of holes haven't lived in the South very long. My people have always been Southerners, and my grandfather had loads of slaves. One day, just after the Spanish War, my father saw a negro soldier in the street car, and went over to him and asked him if he was one of the 10th Cavalry. 'Yes, sir,' the negro said. 'Then,' my father said, 'I want to shake hands with you.' And I'm blamed if the dog-dast nigger didn't burst out crying."

Here are near a thousand acres of khaki tents, regular streets, water pipes, post-office, bakeries that daily turn out their thousands of loaves, "incinerators" disposing promptly of refuse, even dishwater, doctors with their vaccination points and typhoid serum—all of the things which give the careless civilian the pleasant notion of thoroughness and efficiency. Everything moves like clockwork, and every face and shape is reassuring—husky, self-reliant, humor-loving privates and officers, who are the "officers and gentlemen" we expect them to be, and who have had, perhaps, the best theoretical training in the world.

That would be one story and a very cheerful one. The other story would represent the officers' point of view—what the Army thinks of itself. This story is so different, and it is told so frequently and so frankly—is so much the burden of all talk and gossip here—that not to repeat it would be not to report the one thing about this mobilization likely to impress the outsider most. I cannot pretend to discuss the reorganization of our Army from the basis of any profound researches of my own; I merely repeat what is heard from the Army itself.

A little incident which happened the other day will suggest what I mean. The 1st Brigade, commanded by Brig. Gen. Frederick A. Smith, started out on a twenty mile "hike" to Leon Springs. It was a fine sight—two thousand men in full field equipment, with machine guns, ambulances, and the long white-topped wagon train clanking in the rear—all moving up the Fredericksburg road between green fields in the dazzling sunshine. As I rode beside the column an officer motioned in front of us, where, just beyond the flag and the regimental colors, the General rode along at the head of his men.

"Now, that's what we mean," he said. "There's a man who has been in the Army thirty years, and this is the first time he has ever had a full brigade under him in the field—the men he would be expected to command in time of war."

General Smith—and I venture to mention names here merely because the case happened to come under my attention, not because it is in any way unusual—is the commander of the Department of the Missouri, with headquarters at Omaha. The commander of such a department must act as the junction point for a vast amount of correspondence passing between Washington and the various posts in his district. What this amounts to was suggested by an example given me by another department commander, who, counting up once to satisfy his curiosity, found that every man in the ranks was accounted for nineteen times before the record of his existence in his proper place reached its final destination. How much time the head of such a department has for training his men and himself in the art of war can easily be imagined. As a matter of fact, he has almost none. With all his expensive special training, he is forced to give up being a soldier to become a manipulator of red tape. Under the division organization here this same officer's official staff is stripped down to an adjutant and two aids. Administrative matters are attended to at division headquarters, and the brigade commander (the brigade is, according to our Field Service Regulations, a tactical, not an administrative, unit) can devote himself to training his men to acquit themselves properly in the presence of an enemy. I spoke of a full brigade, but, as a matter of fact, the recruits—with whom the half-filled division is slowly being completed—had all been left in camp. One hesitates to say what might have happened had they been brought along. The day was hot and humid. It was the first march attempted, and every man carried, including rifle, haversack, canteen, blanket, rubber poncho and half a "pup-tent," between sixty and seventy pounds.

Moreover, all of them had been vaccinated with typhoid serum the day before, and by the time the three mile mark was reached men began to drop out. Probably seventy-five of them were strung along the road in the next half-hour, and although camp was pitched about ten miles out a few of them never did get there. These men were all Regulars, and in war time hardened soldiers are expected to march with full field equipment twenty miles a day. Suppose this had been war and (as would be the case) the regiments had been raised to war strength with almost an equal number of raw recruits?

"At the very time," as an officer in another brigade said to me, "that we are put up against the real thing our efficiency is reduced one-half by having piled on to us a mob of undisciplined men. They don't know any more about soldiering than I know about the nebular hypothesis—yet we've got to take 'em and digest 'em. That's our system—half your complement in time of peace and the efficiency of even that cut in two in time of war! That's what they call a nucleus! When war comes—and it will come one of these days—with a first class Power, just as sure as the sun came up this morning, they won't give us any six months. And we'll get it"—he threw up his hands and waved them helplessly above his head.

"I can see them," another officer said to me as we discussed the same subject, "I can see them now—great black headlines four inches high—'Soldiers Run, Officers Disgraced!' It isn't any joke to me. My father was in the Army before me; it's in our blood, you might say. It's my profession, my life-work. We give our officers the best theoretical training in the world, then lead them down with administrative work, instead of giving them practice in the field. Scatter them men all over the place at a lot of little, semi-political Army posts, kept up without any regard to their tactical value. The commander doesn't know his men, doesn't have the experience he ought to in handling the problems that come up when large bodies of men, and especially those with different functions to perform, must be co-ordinated in the field."

Fort Russell has been often held up as one of the most noticeably obese of our politico-military white elephants. In a recent article in the World's Work, Mr. H. L. Clotworthy, who, in addition to active service in the Philippines, has made a special study of organization effects, declares that for the money spent on this inconveniently situated garrison a hotel similar in architecture and furnishings to the Waldorf-Astoria could be built, with a room and bath for each officer and man.

We were talking of this one afternoon, when an officer pointed over toward the spacious officers' houses at Fort Sam Houston, a quarter of a mile away.

"We don't want them," he exclaimed. "It isn't the Army that asks the people to spend all that money. It's the local politicians who want to spend appropriations in their own districts. Our Army posts are a series of government parks, with men who ought to be learning soldiering spending half their time keeping them in condition."

A young captain broke in here: "Of course," he said, "we couldn't begin to get for our commutation the quarters outside that we get at the post, and all that green grass is very pretty and makes a fine place for my young boy to play in, but I tell you—and the younger men in the Service will back me up—we're ready to give it all up, willingly, if this ridiculous system could be abolished, and the time and money it takes spent on increasing the efficiency of the Army."

"And Japan," as somebody remarked to-day, "could put into the field at a moment's notice, to-day, twenty-two such units at full war strength—twenty-two times the force which it has taken us, with all this blare of trumpets, to get together at half its war strength!" It is of such facts that Army men are thinking, doubtless, when they say, as a recent editorial in the Infantry Journal put it, that "along its present lines (i.e., of widely scattered units and little maneuvering in force) the Army is simply an expensive luxury for the Government, largely unnecessary for the purposes of peace and useless for the purposes of war." And it is not difficult to understand the deep interest which the officers here feel in the mobilization of this one first class fighting unit.

"No matter what happens with regard to Mexico, it would be a crime if this division is ever disbanded. That is to say, it should at least be kept as a tactical unit, ready to be mobilized when needed, even if the troops go back to their various posts. Of course, what we should do is to give up our territorial dissections and organize the Army in a series of division units, with the administrative work carried on from one headquarters, as it is here in camp, and the brigade commanders able to do real field work. They wouldn't check the commissary's vouchers, but they would see that the commissary performed his functions in the field. They wouldn't count the number of chipped soap plates in the quartermaster's storehouse, but they would watch how the quartermaster handled his field train during maneuvers."

It would be too much to expect that anything so revolutionary as a complete reorganization into division units could be accomplished at once. "Suppose we do keep the posts just as they are now," suggested a young captain who has given this matter particular study. "Suppose the men go back to them after they have finished the maneuvers here—if these are to be merely maneuvers—what we can and ought to do is to keep a division unit like this either here—although the scarcity of water is against this country as a maneuver ground—or in some part of the country where the climate permits field practice all the year round. Then let the different regiments come and do their turn of duty here, as a regular part of their routine, the division being maintained as an administrative and fighting unit just as it is now, no matter which regiments go to make up its reciprocal parts."

OFFICERS' RIGHTS AS PATENTEES.

A question of importance to inventors in the military and naval service was brought up before the Court of Claims in the extended argument recently had in the suit brought by John J. Knapp, trustees, against the United States. This suit charges the Government with an implied contract to pay royalty to Capt. John J. Knapp, trustee, for the use in the naval service of the inventions covered by the patents to Lieut. Comdr. F. L. Sawyer, U.S.N., and to Capt. John J. Knapp, U.S.N., and Master Mechanic George W. Dunn. These patents relate to the automatic and pneumatic apparatus for expelling the gases and burning particles from the bore of the gun after it had been fired, and the device has been installed on all guns of the naval service from five inches and upward. The royalty claimed is based upon the cost of the gun, and no fixed amount is stated, but the government counsel advised the court that more

than one million dollars was involved in the controversy. In view of the importance of the litigation the court granted extra time for the argument, which consumed the major portion of three days. Operative models and numerous exhibits were in evidence in the courtroom, and the operation of the device was fully explained to the court.

Claimant was represented by Messrs. Herbert and Micou and Messrs. Wilkinson, Fisher and Witherspoon, and Mr. Micou and Mr. Ernest Wilkinson made the oral arguments on behalf of claimant. The Government was represented by Mr. Malcolm Coles, representing the Attorney General. The decision of the court will probably not be rendered for some weeks, and possibly not until the fall. The Government claims that the invention was simply in the line of duty, and sets up the further defenses of priority of invention and anticipation. The claimants contend that the invention was not inspired by any of the bureaus of the Navy Department, and that it is one of the most important requirements for a modern war vessel. Their attention was called to the necessity of an invention for use on shipboard while firing heavy guns by the accident on board the Missouri, April 13, 1904, when five officers and twenty-seven men were killed by what is known as "flareback," which happened when a 12-inch turret gun was being discharged.

NAVAL AND MILITARY ORDER. S.A.W.

The Michigan Commandery, Naval and Military Order of the Spanish-American War, held its annual meeting and banquet in Detroit, Mich., on the evening of Saturday, April 22, and elected the following officers for the ensuing year: Commander, Capt. Frederick M. Alger, U.S.V.; senior vice commander, Ensign Frederick D. Standish, late U.S.N.; junior vice commander, Col. Charles A. Booth, U.S.A.; recorder, Lieut. Allan B. Wallower, U.S.V.; registrar, Lieut. Ernest L. Hamilton, U.S.V.; treasurer, Lieut. Clement F. Kross, U.S.V.; chaplain, Capt. Elbridge W. White, U.S.V.; council, Col. Frank J. Hecker, U.S.V.; Major C. B. G. de Nancrede, U.S.V.; Ensign Walter R. Parker, late U.S.N.; Lieut. George L. Harvey, U.S.V.; Lieut. Daniel Wells, U.S.V.; Brig. Gen. Benjamin C. Lockwood, U.S.A.; Col. Lyster M. O'Brien, U.S.A.; Lieut. Charles U. Bear, U.S.V.; Lieut. John S. Bersey, U.S.V.; Brig. Gen. Charles A. Coolidge, U.S.A.; delegates to the annual meeting of the National Commandery, Major C. B. G. de Nancrede, U.S.V., Lieut. George L. Harvey, U.S.V., Col. Frank J. Hecker, U.S.V.

Colonel Hecker introduced a resolution thanking Gen. C. A. Coolidge, U.S.A., for the efficient manner in which he had organized and conducted the duties of commander of the Michigan commandery for the past three years. The Commandery then discussed matters pertaining to the entertainment of the National Commandery of the Order, which has accepted the invitation of the Michigan Commandery to meet in Detroit on May 26 and 27. Gen. H. M. Duffield, the commander of the National Commandery, being of Detroit, though physically unable to leave that city, will preside at the convocation.

There will be a banquet at the Pontchartrain on the evening of May 27, and many prominent officers of the Spanish War, as well as distinguished speakers of Michigan, have been invited as guests on that occasion. The following day, May 28, there will be a steamboat ride on the Detroit River to view Belle Isle and the new lighthouse shoals channel, opposite Grosse Isle. The excursion will embark on the U.S.S. Don Juan de Austria, one of the Spanish war vessels captured by Admiral Dewey in Manila Bay, at eleven o'clock, and return to Detroit at three p.m.

The ladies of the visiting guests will be taken care of by the wives of the Detroit members, who will entertain them at lunch at the Grosse Point Club on Saturday afternoon, and at the theater during the evening, while the society is holding its banquet.

BIMANUAL DEXTERITY.

The attempt of Lieutenant General Baden-Powell, of the British army, and others to increase the military efficiency of boys by teaching them the equal use of both hands does not meet with the approval of Dr. M. Schaefer, of Germany, who, in an article in the Berliner Klinische Wochenschrift on "Left-handed School Children," makes a protest against efforts to train the left-handed child to use the right hand. He found that of 17,074 school children examined at Berlin 692 were left-handed, a proportion of only 4.06 per cent. The boys were nearly twice as many as the girls, and there was evidence of inheritance of the tendency in 60.2 per cent. Dr. Schaefer discusses the anatomic causes for left-handedness, and denounces the present system in vogue, which takes no account of the natural instinct of some children to use the left hand as the main instrument. Instead of training the left hand to expert skill, the training is wasted, he says, on the hand which Nature did not intend to have serve as the main instrument, and which will never attain the skill which the other might have attained. However, there is another view of this movement for cultivating the use of the left hand which seems to be in line with the tendency in modern industry of conserving the energy of the human working machine and may have an application to military efficiency. The Journal of the American Medical Association, in an editorial on "Muscular Efficiency and Pain," refers to ailments primarily due to the use of one limb or part of the body to an undue degree. Workmen at benches in various trades are likely to suffer from corresponding painful conditions of the arms as a consequence of faulty use of the arm muscles. Filers working long hours at filing are almost sure to have severe aches and pains in their forearms. Men who use a hammer often suffer in the same way, and writers' cramp, due to continuous writing, is well known. Women that sweep often suffer much more on the right side from painful fatigue (worse on rainy days, and thus regarded as "rheumatism") than would be the case if they alternated hands in the use of the broom. There is hardly an occupation or trade in which some of the supposedly inevitable occupation aches and pains could not be greatly modified for the better by proper variation in the use of the muscles. In the laying of bricks an expert in the saving of human power found that by having the bricks placed within easy reach of the layer, so that the man would not have to bend down to get each brick, he could lay one and a half times as many bricks in a day. The workman himself might have been expected to discover this method of saving his energy, but he did not, and it remained for a skilled engineer to discover the truth. If equal dexterity can be developed with each hand it must be plain that con-

stant changing would be effective in doing away with these aches. Men ordinarily tired by long sieges at the rifle ranges would certainly approach their duties as marksmen with more zest if they were ambidextrous and could ease their shoulders and arms by alternating sides.

POSSIBILITIES OF THE NATIONAL GUARD.

National Guard Association of the United States,
Chicago, Ill., April 29, 1911.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

I have read with considerable interest your editorial of April 22, 1911, in which you criticize a statement made in a pamphlet issued by me. This statement is as follows:

"There is absolutely no doubt in the mind of any careful military student that the National Guard could be developed under this bill, together with such legislation as has already been passed, into a military force quite as efficient for war service as the Regular Army itself."

A reading of the entire pamphlet would make it manifest that you have not only misinterpreted the spirit in which this statement was made, but you have also drawn totally erroneous conclusions from it. There was no intent to minimize the value of the Regular Army, nor to disparage it in any way. Neither was the statement made in a spirit of boasting. On the other hand, the object was to point out the ultimate goal which the National Guard should strive to reach, and to express the conviction that with proper assistance from the National Government this goal might be reached.

Why not? The National Guard in the service of the National Government becomes a part of the Army of the United States. Its supply and administration devolve on the same departments as the Regular Army; the commanders of its higher units would undoubtedly come from that source. The Regular Army on a peace footing is not the Regular Army for war service. To be effective for the latter purpose the peace Army must be expanded to twice its strength. Granted that the individual Regular on a peace footing is the superior of the Guardsman; will that superiority be so evident when you double the strength of the Regular Army by men the vast majority of whom are totally untrained? Ex-Regulars will flock to the colors! Did they do so in '98, and are they likely to do so in the future, when their opportunities for advancement will be so much better with the National Guard of the various states?

The question therefore arises, What will be the power and limitations of this mixed command?

With the expanded National Guard organization these effects will appear also, but in a modified form. It is more likely to get trained or partially trained men to bring it up to war strength, and (not dependent upon this) there will be more cohesion than in the expanded Regular organization, owing to the fact that its members come from the same locality. Cohesion is an essential in tactical operations, and a desideratum in the foundation upon which we build military training. Without cohesion individual training goes for naught.

The Guard has enthusiasm, courage, patriotism, devotion to duty and intelligence. The object of the Pay bill is to foster these qualities in the individual to such a degree that he will remain in the Service long enough to be trained, under conditions which cannot now be imposed. On a peace footing the individual Regular becomes proficient before the individual Guardsman, because the former devotes more hours per day to that end. But why cannot the Guardsman become proficient if he remains in the Service long enough?

The statement made in the pamphlet was not dependent upon "the mere bagatelle of pay provided in the bill." This pay was considered in connection with existing legislation. For instance, the requirements of the Dick bill, the appropriation of \$4,000,000 for arms, clothing and equipment, the provisions for target practice, for joint maneuvers with the Regular Army, for the supply of officers and enlisted men as instructors for the National Guard, and for the opportunity which the National Guard officers are given to attend military schools and observe military maneuvers.

A National Guard of 120,000 men as efficient as the Regular Army would not in any way lessen the necessity for the Regular Army. Under the Constitution the National Guard can be used only under certain conditions, and it is not likely that it would be called into service unless the strength of the Regular Army was not sufficient to meet the emergencies.

The duties now performed by the Regular Army in time of peace, particularly in our colonial possessions and in our coast defenses, could not legally be performed by the National Guard. The National Government needs a National Army in time of peace much more than the states need their National Guard. In the event of war both forces would be required, and both should be made as efficient as possible. Even then it is probable that volunteers would have to be organized after the entire strength of the Regular Army and the National Guard had been exhausted.

No matter how efficient the National Guard might become, or to what high standard it might reach, it would not teach the lesson that our country can depend on "untrained patriots" or on the "rising of the patriotic masses." In fact, it would demonstrate quite the contrary. No one more than the National Guardsman realizes the necessity for thorough military training, and no one is preaching this doctrine more earnestly to the people. This is the very reason that the National Guard has sought for national legislation.

You are in error in assuming that the National Guard is limited to forty-eight drills a year. This is a small part of the duties now performed. It does not include the hours of study, the summer encampment and joint maneuvers and the time spent in target practice. Few realize the amount of work now performed by the better grade of National Guard officers and men. Under the Pay bill a greater amount of work can be required, and all could be required to come to the standard of the best.

The sentiment for pay for the National Guard, including officers, was not initiated solely by Western Militia officers. It was the result of a sentiment which has been rapidly growing throughout the entire country, and is now advocated by the National Guard of New York as earnestly as that of any other state.

The longevity feature of the bill applies only to the National Guard when it goes into the service of the United States, and not to the pay which they would receive during peace conditions.

Your editorial would not lead one to believe that you had a clear understanding of the present National Guard and its ideals. It contains many capable, serious, determined men, who are devoting much of their time and energies to fit themselves to serve their country in time of danger. Many of these men have proved their

ability by successful careers in civil life. These men are in earnest, and will not be satisfied with any standard of efficiency below the highest.

The original idea of the National Guard was to organize a purely home defense. Subsequent progress, however, has carried it very far from this point, and it is now to be regarded as an integral part of the first line of a national military force, whether for defensive or offensive warfare. It must therefore be trained accordingly.

It would appear also that you, in common with many others, have failed to grasp the difference between the present Organized Militia, or National Guard, and the Militia as it formerly existed. This is one of the most serious difficulties which the National Guard has to overcome. On account of the faults of the old Militia, for which the National Guard is not in the least responsible, it was held not many years ago in such ill concealed contempt that the epithet of "tin soldier" and similar expressions were applied to it.

As the National Guard receives more recognition from the National Government it will rise in dignity, and will command the services of the highest class of citizens.

When one takes into consideration the progress made by the National Guard in the last seven years it is fair to believe that the highest standard of military efficiency is within its reach. It is progressing perhaps slowly, but none the less surely, toward higher ideals.

What has been accomplished by the best officers and organizations is a fair indication of what is possible to be accomplished by the entire National Guard. There is no danger that the earnest, thinking officers and men of the National Guard will ever arrive at the point where they will consider themselves perfect, and be satisfied, as you express it, to stand still and indulge in the "satisfaction in contemplating their own military virtues."

EDWARD C. YOUNG, Chairman.

WHAT THE NAVY OFFERS TO SAILORS.

Newport, R.I., April 11, 1911.

TO THE EDITOR OF HARPER'S WEEKLY:

SIR: After reading the article in Harper's Weekly for March 25, entitled, "Navy Target Practice and Its Cost," I want to tell you another side of the story—from "the inside."

It is stated that after training the sailor so elaborately the Government goes to no pains to keep him in the Service. Without indulging in technique and figures of cost, here are a few brief points which, comparing the sailor with the average civilian employee, will show you how much depends on the Government and how much on the sailor.

In the first place, in the general service the lowest pay for an enlisted man (mess attendants only excepted) is \$21.90 a month—and "keep." And to enlist as an apprentice seaman a man need only be able to read and write. To work up from apprentice seaman to petty officer, first class, in one enlistment is common. The pay of enlisted men runs from there up to over \$100 a month, depending on how much the man has been advanced and how many terms of enlistment he has served. And the Government has trained him, meanwhile, to secure advancement.

Secondly, every enlisted man is given furloughs of from ten to thirty days each year, during which his pay goes on, no matter what his rate is—ordinary seaman or chief petty officer.

Next, after his term of enlistment expires, and he is honorably discharged, if he "ships over" before the end of four months he is given four months' pay absolutely free, at the rate he was getting paid at discharge, besides an increase of seven dollars a month for first re-enlistment and \$4.80 a month for consequent re-enlistments. And for every good conduct medal he holds he receives an additional amount each month.

Every enlisted man has the privilege of depositing money in the Navy banks on board ship, to draw four per cent. interest until the end of his enlistment.

The sailor's uniform clothing is sold to him by the Government, is neat and attractive, and he can clothe himself cheaper than the civilian who drives a dray and whose pay is "contingent on strikes." The sailor's medical attendance is constant, skilled and gratis—and if he is sick his pay goes on just the same.

After thirty years' service the enlisted man is retired on three-fourths pay, plus \$15.75 per month for allowances, and a bill is now on its way to make the retirement term twenty-five years. Very few men retire on less than \$100 a month—those who do are usually men who would be in the almshouse were they on the outside—men who entertained more respect for rum than for advancement, probably.

As an example of what the Navy offers for advancement, the writer will cite his own case. After a grammar school education and a few years' experience in commercial offices he enlisted at the age of twenty, as a landsman, at \$17.60 per month. At the end of eight months he was rated second class petty officer, at \$38.50 per month. Many men reach the rate of chief petty officer with permanent appointment in their first enlistment—pay \$77—and thereby receive \$308 absolutely gratis for re-enlisting.

All things considered, which offers the most inducements to "ship over"—the Government or the civilian employer? And this from a purely financial standpoint, without taking into consideration the travel and education afforded. I am, sir,

H. F. WRIGHT, Yeoman, 2d Class, U.S.N.
—Harper's Weekly, April 29, 1911.

MILITIA PAY AND EFFICIENCY.

State of Wisconsin, The Adjutant General's Office,
Madison, April 27, 1911.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

Having carefully read, in your issue of April 22, your editorial entitled, "Militia Pay and Efficiency," I wish to endorse the sentiment expressed therein. As a member of the executive committee of the National Guard Association of the United States, I do not for a moment believe, nor do I think the other members of the committee believe, that the proposed payment of the Militia by the United States, if enacted into law, will make the Militia equal to the U.S. Army. I do not think General Young quite intended to convey that idea when his whole presentation of the argument for pay for the Militia is considered. Certainly the quasi-professional in any walk of life cannot equal the professional. The exceptions are isolated, and only go to prove the rule. This is especially true of the Militia. Most of the militiamen, I think, do not expect or hope to equal the Regular in all respects. They know it is impossible. However, by taking the Regular for their high ideal they

Sec. 62. That all Acts and parts of Acts, so far as they conflict with the provisions of this Act, be, and the same are hereby repealed.

A suggestion of Major Percy M. Ashburn, Med. Corps, U.S.A., in the May-June Journal of the Military Service Institution is not likely to receive the unanimous approval of the line officers of the Army. In his essay in the gold medal competition, which received honorable mention, on the subject of the measures that should be adopted for prevention of unsanitary conditions in the early stages of volunteer camps in time of war, Major Ashburn holds that training in hygiene should even precede in both time and importance, for the first few weeks at least, training in military drill and the manual of arms. This view of the importance of the medical officer is in accordance with the growing belief in the medical department in the importance of the prevention of camp diseases, as expressed by the essayist in these words: "Regimental surgeons should remember that their chief business is to keep sickness out of their camps. The regimental medical officer is a sanitarian and a health officer and not a 'doctor' except in emergencies." The prize essay on the same subject was that of Capt. Edward B. Vedder, Med. Corps, U.S.A., in which is a protest against the theory that men can be "hardened" by being subjected in camps to the hardships and difficulties of the campaign. This theory, he says, has long been exploded, though the fragments remain in many minds. Dr. Vedder recommends electric lighting, which is a great aid to sanitation by making it easy to detect those who violate its rules during the night. The danger of flies acting as disease carriers inspires Captain Vedder to remark that the only satisfactory method of dealing with garbage and other camp refuse is incineration. "One large incinerator should be erected on the outskirts of the camp with a capacity sufficient to dispose of practically all the garbage of the camp. A rock-pile crematory should also be built for each regiment. With this necessary construction flies will be as scarce as snakes are reputed to be in Ireland."

Owing to a desire among a number of the younger members of the Army and Navy Club of New York city to have a change in its management, a lively election contest is just now waging in connection with the selection of a number of governors, to be elected on May 10. There are two tickets in the field, the regular and opposition, and the latter include the names of six officers of the Regular Services on their ticket, three of whom are on the regular ticket. The opposition also state they have no personal feeling against the older members, only they deem a change necessary for the future welfare of the club. The regular ticket is as follows: For three years to 1914, Acting Asst. Paymr. A. N. Blakeman, late U.S.N., Major M. Harris, U.S.A., Major O. B. Bridgman, N.G.N.Y., Capt. Charles Curie, N.G.N.Y., and Capt. J. T. Smith, U.S.N.; for two years to 1913, Col. H. L. Swords, U.S.V., Mr. W. H. Ledbetter, late U.S.N.; for one year to 1912, Col. John A. Hull, U.S.A. The opposition ticket is: For three years to 1914, Gen. D. E. Austen, U.S.V., Capt. J. T. Smith, U.S.N., Ensign Manning K. Eyre, late U.S.N., Lieut. R. A. De Russy, U.S.V., and Capt. H. F. Quackenbush, N.G.N.Y. For two years to 1913, Mr. W. H. Ledbetter, late U.S.N., Capt. J. B. Mitchell, U.S.A., and Lieut. George K. Wilson, U.S.A.; for one year to 1912, Col. John A. Hull, U.S.A.

The "Practical American Encyclopedia," published by the W. B. Conkey Company, Chicago, Ill., appears in two volumes of convenient size, and is a condensed encyclopedia and reference library of the English language in the arts, sciences and literature. It has nearly one thousand illustrations, drawings, maps, etc. The editor in chief is Bernhart Paul Holst, teacher and superintendent of schools, Iowa, lecturer and author of educational literature; associate editor, Ruric Neval Roark, author of pedagogical works, president of Kentucky State Normal School, Richmond, Ky. There are many assistant editors and contributors. The subjects are treated with the view to furnish accurate information, and at the same time to give prominence to the different titles in proportion to the places they occupy in the field of knowledge. Some are treated briefly, while others are explained exhaustively. Many subdivisions of the titles treated are arranged, such as agriculture, biology, education, geography, history, pedagogy, architecture and other vital topics. Cross references are employed to make the subjects plain. The work consists of 2,600 double column pages of encyclopedic matter, covering a very wide range. It contains nearly 8,500 articles of different subjects.

The situation at Canton, China, incident to the uprising of rebels now, so far as can be judged from the press despatches, appears to be tranquil. The rebellion, owing to the vigorous measures taken by the Viceroy, is reported as completely crushed by the government forces. The Viceroy, who is taking no half-way measures in suppressing the uprising, has ordered the extermination of all rebels, severe punishment for their sympathizers and a revision of the firearms law and a regulation of the people's food supply. Many rebels have been beheaded on the spot. The Chinese gunboats Kwongkung and Kwongku intercepted rebels marching on Fatschen on May 1 and shelled them, killing two hundred, it is reported. The land force attacked the remainder, killing one hundred. In order to assure protection to foreigners in Canton, however, the British gunboats Moorhen and Robin, the U.S.S. Wilmington and Callao, the French warships Argus and Vigilante, the German Iltes and the Portuguese Macao are at Canton to give protection if necessary. British bluejackets were landed May 2 in consequence of an alarm. They mounted a quick-firing gun on the Shameen. The Viceroy sent thither Chinese troops, but nothing happened.

Post Commander James A. Rooney, of McPherson-Duane Post, G.A.R., of Brooklyn, N.Y., has received from the ecclesiastical authorities at Rome a decision consenting to the draping of the American flag over the coffin of a veteran in the Roman Catholic Church. This decision will at once be spread throughout the United States. It ends friction between the Grand Army men and Church authorities. Flags were not allowed to be used at the funeral of a Catholic veteran from Rankin Post, G.A.R., at the Church of the Presentation, Rockaway and St. Marks avenues, a short time ago. The case was referred to the Church authorities and a letter

drafted to Mgr. Diomedeo Falconio, the apostolic delegate in Washington. It was requested that a rule be established allowing the use of the flag. Cardinal Gibbons and other Catholic clergymen wrote endorsements on the request to the apostolic delegate, who referred to Post Commander Rooney the favorable decision of the Sacred Congregation of the Holy Office that in so far as there would be no disrespect to the Church or the sacred liturgy there would be no objection. The permission extends to use of the flag during other religious ceremonies as well as in funerals, which was also requested.

In the matter of flies the following sent to us by a high officer of the Medical Corps in reference to the protection of the soldiers at San Antonio against the insects will be of interest: "It will never be possible to keep flies out of camps established on a war footing, which is a very different thing from the established camps of the Organized Militia and the maneuver camps. What they are trying to do in San Antonio, and I understand that they have done it quite successfully, is to keep the flies away from the sinks. If this is done it prevents them from being carriers of disease, and, although unpleasant companions in camp, they are not dangerous. It is not possible to remove all the unpleasant features of military life when one gets down to a war footing and one can never get away from flies. I remember once in taking a trip about 100 miles northwest of Fort Sill with one soldier and an Indian through a perfectly uninhabited country. The flies, however, were there by the millions and I had literally to fight for every mouthful of food I ate. From the point of view of practical military sanitation there is danger of the fly business being overworked."

Three or more men would constitute a military expedition, according to a decision of the War Department made public May 5. It is also held that the forces of the Army may be used in apprehending such parties at the border. This is in response to a number of letters from officers in the Maneuver Division. In other words, while the Army is not authorized to arrest one or two armed men who are preparing to cross the Mexican border, a party of three or more can violate the neutrality laws. "The organization of three or more men need not be efficient and complete," says the Judge Advocate General. "Submission by common consent to the will and detection of one or more leaders is sufficient. The means of making war need not be adequate or in the personal possession of the men." In conclusion, the Judge Advocate General says: "In carrying out the neutrality law a military detachment may resort to all of the force that under the circumstances of the case appears to be necessary, even thought in the doing so it be necessary to use deadly weapons. The actual use of saber, bayonet or firearm should be preceded with due warning."

A saving of \$500,000 will result in the changes to be made in the uniform of the Army mentioned in our last issue. At the same time the appearance of the Army will be improved. Olive drab cloth, in place of worsted, will be used according to this change, which has been arranged for by the General Staff and approved by the Secretary of War. Cloth, it is stated, will not only wear longer and make a neater uniform than worsted, but will cost \$350,000 less. Not only is this the result of the observations of the officers of the Quartermaster's Department, but scientific experiments that have been conducted by officers of the Department. There are only two or three firms who can bid on worsted uniforms, but a lively competition between a great number of concerns will result from the adoption of olive drab cloth for the Service uniform. The changing of the uniform specifications from a rolling collar to a standing collar, and from a built-up pocket to a patch pocket, will reduce the expenses of clothing the Army \$150,000. At the same time it is generally admitted that these changes in the style of the uniform will improve its appearance.

It is understood that the board which has been appointed by Secretary Meyer to investigate the Naval Ordnance Bureau is impressed favorably with the Army system of organizations of its Ordnance Department. In all probability the board will recommend some radical changes in the system of detailing officers to the Ordnance Bureau of the Navy. Although it is stated that the board is not quite prepared to go so far as to recommend the establishment of an ordnance school, it is generally agreed that ordnance officers should have some special preparations for duty in the bureau. Just what this should consist of it has not yet been determined. There is not much doubt that the board will recommend the permanent detail of an officer as chief of the bureau. The work in the bureau is so technical and requires an organization so like that of a large manufacturing establishment that it is necessary to have some permanent head. The Secretary will not name an officer to relieve Admiral Mason as Chief of the Bureau until the board has made its report.

An effort is being made by the board which is giving the new Infantry Drill Regulations a Service test at Fort Leavenworth to reduce the regulations to a minimum. The board expects to make a report to the General Staff some time in June. It is composed of Major J. F. Morrison, Capt. Merch B. Stewart and Capt. Alfred Bjornstad. There is an impression in the General Staff that the old regulations contain many paragraphs which tend only to confuse the Service. It is urged that these paragraphs should either be eliminated or simplified. Then in the preparation of the regulations the needs of the Army under actual war conditions are being given more attention in writing the regulations than in former efforts in this direction. While much time is being taken in preparing the regulations, it is thought that it is better to postpone putting them into effect for some months, rather than to publish regulations which must be amended immediately.

No further arrangements have been made for the movement of the troops between the Philippines and this country other than the order issued a few weeks ago postponing the annual exchange of stations between the islands and the states by six months. Until peace has been restored in Mexico nothing will be done in this direction. If possible the War Department wishes to avoid any change in the organization of the Maneuver

Division. Of course, if, after the expiration of six months, it is necessary to maintain the troops on the border at their present strength, the question will be taken up of carrying out the delayed movement of the troops between the Philippines and the United States. As matters appear to be growing worse in Mexico, it is not impossible that it may be found necessary to send additional troops to the border.

The Navy Department has under consideration the establishment of a naval coaling station at some point on the coast of Alaska. The Government has a number of sites on which such a station could be located. They include reservations made by the following Executive Orders:

1248, Sept. 23, 1911—Reserving Hawkins Island for purposes of fortification.
1220, July 15, 1910—Reserving 296 acres on Cordova Bay for naval coaling station.
773, March 28, 1908—Reserving 3,350 acres on Resurrection Bay for naval coaling station.
1237, Aug. 15, 1910—Reserving 82 acres on Cordova Point for naval purposes.
1186, April 8, 1910—Reserving observation, North and Channel Islands, and tracts on Sheep, Orca and Simpson Bays for defensive purposes.

An order has been issued by the Navy Department for the court-martial of Capt. R. M. Gilson, U.S.M.C., now stationed at Panama. It is understood that Captain Gilson is charged with irregularities in his accounts. The court will convene at Panama on May 15. The members of the court stationed at Guantanamo will be taken by the Birmingham on May 9 from their present station. The detail of the court is Lieut. Col. Henry C. Haines, A.I., U.S.M.C., Comdr. Hilary P. Jones, U.S.N., Major Melville J. Shaw, U.S.M.C., Major George C. Thorpe, U.S.M.C., Lieut. Comdr. William C. Asserson, U.S.N., Capt. George Van Orden, U.S.M.C., Capt. James T. Bootes, U.S.M.C., and Capt. Logan Feland, U.S.M.C., J.A. It is probable that Capt. Phillip S. Brown, U.S.M.C., will be detailed as counsel for Captain Gilson.

Two large wrought iron anchors, which have been lying at Cruces, on the Canal Zone, for 200 years, will be sent to the United States Military Academy, at West Point, where they will probably be mounted above the entrance to the Academy library. There is a legend which says that the anchors were brought up the Chagres River in boats and unloaded at Cruces for transport overland to Panama. Forty men were carrying an anchor when one of them stumbled and fell. The others were unable to stand the weight, and the anchor fell, crushing seven of them. The point at which the anchor now rests is called Matasieta, which is Spanish for "Kill Seven." The idea of removing the anchors to West Point originated with Lieut. Walter D. Smith, class of 1901 at the Military Academy, and the work of taking them to the railroad was assigned to him.

Brig. Gen. T. F. Rodenbough, U.S.A., retired, secretary of The Military Service Institution of the United States, informs us that the subjects for the gold and silver medal prizes and the Reeve Memorial Prize for 1911, to be awarded for essays submitted not later than Jan. 1, 1912, and May 1, 1912, respectively, are as follows: Gold and silver medals subject, "The military education of the youth of the country for a period of at least one year as a means of developing the military spirit of the country for the national defense"; Reeve Memorial Prize subject: "How may our Regular Army be organized to secure the maximum number of complete divisions equipped and ready for active service?"

Surgeon General Stokes, U.S.N., is preparing to introduce a new system of cost accounts at the Naval Hospital, which is expected to result in a substantial reduction in the cost of maintaining all naval hospitals. The new accounting system to be inaugurated by the Commissary Department will make it possible to make comparison between the cost of subsistence of officers and enlisted men at the different hospitals. This, it is thought, will tend to stimulate efforts to economize at the hospitals.

No less than nine regiments of the Army are at present without colonels, the existing vacancies being caused by promotions or retirements. It is expected that assignments of regimental heads will shortly be completed by the War Department. The vacancies for colonel are in the 9th Cavalry, 1st and 5th Field Artillery and the 3d, 4th, 21st, 25th, 28th and 30th Regiments of Infantry.

In reply to the many inquiries we have received regarding the "places for extra Army officers," referred to in our editorial of April 15, we would call attention to the circular of the Chief of Staff, on "Examinations of Civilians for Second Lieutenant," published under our Army head in this issue.

Rear Admiral Clark, U.S.N., Gen. Anson Mills and General Keifer, former members of Congress from Ohio, were on May 5 appointed by President Taft as members of the commission for the Perry victory centennial celebration which will take place at Put-in-Bay, Ohio, in 1913.

Capt. Bertram C. Gilbert, Coast Art. Corps, having been found by an Army retiring board incapacitated for active service on account of disability, which is not the result of any incident of service, and finding having been approved by the President, is, by his direction, wholly retired from the Service, to take effect May 5, 1911.

Capt. D. C. McDougal, U.S.M.C., assisted by Lieut. W. D. Smith, U.S.M.C., will conduct the interpost marine rifle contest at Guantanamo. The contest will be between companies in the regiments and between the regiments for the championship of the brigade.

Major Gen. William P. Biddle, commandant, and Capt. Dickinson P. Hall, aid to the commandant, U.S.M.C., left May 1 on a tour of inspection of the New England barracks and prisons. Among other places, they visited New York, Boston and Portsmouth.

SERVICE WEDDINGS.

The engagement is announced of Miss Jane Rollins, niece of Capt. and Mrs. John L. Schon, U.S.A., of San Diego, Cal., and Louis Tolhurst, of Los Angeles, Cal.

The marriage of Miss Cornelia Janin, daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. Edward Janin, of Washington, D.C., to Ensign Alexander Sharp, jr., U.S.N., son of the late Capt. Alexander Sharp, U.S.N., will take place on Wednesday afternoon, May 17, at 4:30 o'clock, at Valley View, the country home of Miss Janin's uncle and aunt, Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Porter Morse. The wedding will be a very quiet one. The Rev. William L. Russell, D.D., of St. Patrick's Church, will officiate. Miss Janin will be attended by her sister, Miss Juliette Janin, as maid of honor, and Naval Constr. H. G. Knox will be the best man. An informal reception will follow the ceremony. Ensign Sharp is a nephew of Mrs. James Sumner Pettit, of Annapolis, Md., widow of Colonel Pettit, U.S.A., and is the first cousin of Mrs. Kear, wife of Lieut. C. R. Kear, U.S.N.

Lieut. and Mrs. C. H. Müller announce the engagement of their sister, Miss Florence Jandt, to Capt. William Luke Luhn, 10th U.S. Cav. The wedding will take place the last of June at Fort Ethan Allen, Vt.

Cards have just been sent out formally announcing the marriage on Oct. 24, 1910, of Lieut. Frank A. Sloan, 11th U.S. Inf., and Miss Frances Fontaine Keenan. The ceremony was performed at the rectory of St. Patrick's Cathedral, New York city, by Mgr. Lavelle. Shortly after the marriage Lieutenant Sloan had to leave for his post, Fort D. A. Russell, Cheyenne, Wyo., and he left with his regiment for the Mexican border last March. Only the mother of the bride knew of the wedding at the time. Lieutenant Sloan is a son of Mrs. Nelson H. Henry, wife of General Henry, Surveyor of the Port of New York. The bride is the elder daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Keenan. Mr. Keenan is an actor. Gen. and Mrs. Henry only knew of the marriage on April 29, when they announced it to a party of friends at their home during a celebration of the tenth anniversary of their wedding. When the wedding took place both Lieutenant Sloan and his bride expected to keep it secret until this June. Lieutenant Sloan was last year's honor graduate of St. John's School, Manlius, N.Y. He was appointed to the Army Sept. 9, 1910. Mrs. Sloan received her education at Notre Dame, Canada. Accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. Keenan, Mrs. Sloan will depart for San Antonio next week to join her husband, whom she has not seen since their wedding day.

Miss Nell E. Doig, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Robert L. Doig, of San Diego, Cal., was married on the evening of April 26 to Lieut. Edwin B. Woodworth, U.S.N., at the home of the bride in San Diego, Cal. Rev. Edwin Forrest Hallenbeck, D.D., pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, was the officiating clergyman, assisted by Rev. Samuel J. Shaw, D.D., pastor of the United Presbyterian Church. The maid of honor was Miss Hazel Ernsting, while Ensign Charles A. Dunn acted as best man. About eight guests witnessed the wedding, and following the ceremony a supper was served, the dining room being decorated with pink carnations and bridal wreath. Lieutenant Woodworth and his bride will pass his leave of absence on a wedding trip in the South. Miss Doig is a sister of Lieut. Arthur H. Doig, U.S.A.

The Rev. Dr. Maurice Waller, Maysville, Ky., announces the engagement of his daughter, Miss Lucy Marshall, to Lieut. Gilbert Wilkes, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A. The wedding will take place in the middle of June.

In our issue of April 15 last, page 978, we noticed briefly the marriage of Miss Lillian Miller, daughter of Lieut. Col. Samuel W. Miller, U.S.A., to Lieut. George R. Harrison, 25th U.S. Inf., at Fort George Wright, Spokane, Wash., April 5, 1911. The wedding was of the most elaborate description. The gymnasium was of a beautiful chapel, erected from endless boughs of evergreen. The mahogany benches had large sprays of pussy willows tied with white satin bows. The altar background was of Oregon grape and other greenery from the woods, with a cross of white carnations. Two large white tapers were in brass vases and two smaller brass candelabra contained six small white tapers each. At each side were two Easter lilies in brass jardinières. A low railing covered with evergreen and pussy willows tied with white tulle completed the trimming. The members of Company I, 25th Inf., of which the bridegroom is an officer, entered the chapel in full dress and lined the walls. An orchestra gave for the processional the march from "Lohengrin." Preceded by the Very Rev. William C. Hicks, dean of All Saints' Cathedral, Lieutenant Harrison and his best man, Lieut. E. E. Lewis, 25th Inf., walked to the altar. Next came the ushers in twos, including Lieuts. John B. Corbly, Albert L. Sneed, Patrick J. Morrissey and Oswald H. Saunders, all 25th Inf., in full dress uniform. The little cushion bearers, Philip and George Kernan, the six-year-old twin sons of Major Francis J. Kernan, wore white middie suits, with blue and red collars. The maid of honor was the younger daughter of Col. and Mrs. Miller, Miss Ruth, who wore a frock of white embroidered linen over pink and carried a basket of pink sweet peas. In her hair she wore a garland of the same blossoms. Last of all the bride entered on the arm of her father. Her gown was of white ivory satin, fashioned Empire, with court train, trimmed with duchesse and point lace. She wore a tulle veil, which reached the hem of her train. Her only ornament was the rope of pearls from Ceylon given to her by her parents at a previous time. The bride's bouquet was of sweet peas and roses. Two choir boys sang the "Ave Maria," and after Dean Hicks pronounced the service the aisle was changed to the Mendelssohn march for the recessional. The wedding reception was held at the residence of the Millers. In the reception hall were the musicians of the chapel ceremony, and outside the post band gave a concert. The reception was delightfully informal and pleasantly typical of Army social affairs. Mrs. Miller wore a white gown of real lace over satin and fashioned Empire. Among the gifts much valued is the chest of silver from Company I, also a handsome after-dinner coffee set in ivory and gold from Fort Lawton, Seattle, the former station of the Millers. Lieut. and Mrs. Harrison left April 6 for the East and New York for a honeymoon trip.

The bride is a graduate of a boarding school in Birmingham, Pa., and the bridegroom is a graduate of the U.S.M.A., the class of 1907. Among the wedding and reception guests were the following: From the fort, Col. and Mrs. William P. Evans, Major and Mrs. Joseph M. T. Partello, Major and Mrs. Charles W. Penrose, Major and Mrs. Francis J. Kernan, Chaplain and Mrs. Scott, Capt. and Mrs. M. J. Lenihan, Capt. and Mrs. Frank H. Albright, Capt. and Mrs. Joseph D. Leitch, and Mrs. Samuel P. Lyon, Capt. and Mrs. J. E. Hunt,

Capt. and Mrs. George J. Holden, Capt. and Mrs. Charles F. Bates, Capt. M. Childs, Capt. and Mrs. G. W. Stuart, Capt. and Mrs. O. H. Dockery, jr., Capt. and Mrs. J. B. Sanford, Capt. and Mrs. William G. Doane, Capt. and Mrs. William G. Fleischauer, Lieut. and Mrs. Mapes, Lieut. and Mrs. Bennett, jr., Lieut. and Mrs. Henry A. Wiegstein, Lieut. and Mrs. James H. Como, Lieut. and Mrs. Fred W. Bugbee, Lieut. and Mrs. Horace F. Sykes, Lieut. L. B. Chandler, Lieut. Joseph A. Marmon, Lieut. and Mrs. James A. Higgins, Lieut. and Mrs. Otis R. Cole, Lieut. and Mrs. Arthur L. Bump, Lieut. and Mrs. E. G. McCleave, Lieut. and Mrs. R. H. Leavitt, Lieut. John E. Green, Lieut. and Mrs. Donald D. Hay, Lieut. James Blyth, Lieut. George C. Lawason, Lieut. and Mrs. Robert P. Harbold, Lieut. J. B. Corbly, Lieut. and Mrs. Elser, Lieut. E. E. Lewis, Lieut. P. J. Morrissey, Lieut. Albert L. Sneed, Lieutenant Baird, Lieut. and Mrs. M. A. Palen and Lieut. Charles M. Everett. Among those from Spokane were Col. and Mrs. Abercrombie, Gen. and Mrs. Allen Smith, U.S.A., and Miss Smith.

Ensign Richard C. Saufley, U.S.N., and Miss Helen O'Rear were married in Frankfort, Ky., April 25, 1911, in the Methodist Church. It was a prominent wedding, and many society people were present. After the wedding a handsome reception was held at the home of Judge E. C. O'Rear, father of the bride, several hundred guests attending. The church was beautifully decorated with Easter lilies and potted plants. The bride was given in marriage by her father. She wore an imported gown, hand embroidered, made of tulle over ivory satin. She wore a Juliette cap, trimmed with pearls, and the bridal veil. Her train was court length. She carried a large bouquet of lilies of the valley. As the bridal party entered the choir sang softly, and also during the impressive wedding ceremony. The wedding party was a large one. There were two matrons of honor, Mrs. Louis Haskell, of Memphis, and Mrs. Robert Coleman, of Mt. Sterling. Following them was the maid of honor, Miss Margaret Bullitt, of Big Stone Gap, Va. The bridesmaids were Miss Margaret McChord, of Washington; Miss Mary Belle Hobson, Miss Virginia Nunn, Miss Cornelia Gordon, of Frankfort. The flower girls were Misses Sallie Page, Jennie Farris Railey, Hazel O'Rear, Elizabeth Simpson, of Frankfort; Ellen Shanklin, Sallie Hoover, Marguerite Smith and Virginia Hoge. The ushers were Midshipmen A. G. Kirk, P. L. Carroll, U.S.N., and John Breathitt and William French, of Frankfort. Midshipman Marshall Collins, U.S.N., from Richmond, was the best man. After the ceremony the aisle of the church was strewn with roses, making a path for the bride and her groom to leave the church. Ensign Saufley has been ordered to the Asiatic Squadron, and must report for duty by May 10, so that his honeymoon will have to be a short one.

Miss Helena Marshall Fischer, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Adolph H. Fischer, and Ensign John Franklin Shafroth, jr., U.S.N., son of Governor and Mrs. Franklin Shafroth, of Colorado, were married in St. James Protestant Episcopal Church, at New York city, April 29, 1911. Bishop Frederick Courtney officiated. Misses Betty Collamore, Adelaide Gostenhofer, Katherine Swift Doty, Josephine Paddock and Jean Disbrow attended the bride. Mr. Morrison Shafroth was his brother's best man, and the ushers were Mr. Maurice Moore, of Washington, D.C.; Mr. Henry B. Fischer, brother of the bride, and Ensigns Russell S. Crenshaw, Chester S. Roberts, Oscar Smith and Marshall Collins, U.S.N. There was a small reception at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Fischer, No. 129 West Seventieth street.

The marriage of Miss Golda Chase Munroe, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James M. Munroe, of Annapolis, Md., to Ensign Donald P. Morrison, U.S.N., took place in St. Anne's Protestant Episcopal Church, Annapolis, Md., April 29, 1911, in the presence of a large and fashionable gathering. The officiating clergyman was the Rev. Joseph P. McComas. The bride, gowned in white satin embroidered with silk and trimmed with point lace and orange blossoms, with a tulle veil fastened with orange blossoms, and carrying lilies of the valley, was given away by her father. She was attended by her sisters, the Misses Louise and Emily Munroe; Misses Alice McCague, Agate Brown, Marguerite Knox, Elizabeth Randall and Flora Duvall. The best man was Ensign Russell Willson, U.S.N. The ushers were Ensigns Robert A. White, Lee P. Warren, George B. Wright, Theodore S. Wilkinson, Carl T. Blackburn and Leigh Noyes, all U.S.N.; Mr. Walter Munroe, a brother of the bride, and Mr. Ridgely P. Melvin, of Annapolis. A reception was held at the residence of the bride's parents.

Pay Insp. and Mrs. Samuel Lawrence Heap, U.S.N., have sent out invitations for the marriage reception of their daughter, Miss Pansy Beale Bloomer, and Mr. Thomas Johnson Ward, on Saturday, June 3, at half-past four o'clock, at 1734 K street, Washington, D.C. The ceremony will take place at four o'clock in the presence of only the immediate family.

The marriage took place at Trinity Chapel, New York city, on Friday afternoon, April 28, of Miss Katharine Addie Slack, of Washington, D.C., daughter of the late Capt. William Slack, U.S.N., to Mr. Harris M. Crist, assistant managing editor of the Brooklyn Daily Eagle. Mr. and Mrs. Crist will make their home in Stratford road, Flatbush, Brooklyn, N.Y.

The marriage of Miss Mollie Dodge, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Harrison Howell Dodge, of Washington, D.C., to Mr. Cushing, of Connecticut, will take place in the early summer. Miss Dodge is the sister-in-law of Lieut. Hugh McLean Walker, U.S.N., and of Major Elvin R. Heiberg, U.S.A.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Ellsworth Heacock, of New York city and East Orange, N.J., have announced the engagement of their only daughter, Miss Augusta Freer Heacock, to Lieut. Andrew Francis Carter, U.S.N. The marriage will take place in the Church of the Ascension, New York city, on the afternoon of May 16. Lieutenant Carter is attached to the battleship Dakota, now at the New York Navy Yard.

At a luncheon given at San Diego, Cal., on April 28, by Miss Isabel Ingle, announcement was made of the engagement of Miss Fannie Grant, granddaughter of President U. S. Grant, niece of Major Gen. Frederick D. Grant, U.S.A., and daughter of U. S. Grant, jr., of San Diego, to Hart Purdy, of Purdy, Westchester county, N.Y. Miss Ingle stood with a loving cup as she made the announcement, and the guests, in turn, drank to the health and happiness of the bride-elect. The guests included Mrs. Chaffee Grant, Mrs. George Kenyon, Mrs. Beal Wetzel, Misses Theda and Katherine Burnham, Ruth Richards, Katherine Richards, Jean Titus, Claire Parmelee, Ruth Carter, Frances Sumner and Helen Timmerman, besides Miss Grant. The groom-elect has been spending the winter as the guest of Miss Grant's brother, Chaffee Grant, and wife. The wedding is to take place in the early autumn.

RECENT DEATHS.

Major Verge E. Sweazey, U.S.A., retired, formerly of the Medical Department, died at Pasadena, Cal., April 16, 1911. He was a native of Pennsylvania, and entered the Army as an assistant surgeon in July, 1901, and was a graduate of the Army Medical School, class of 1902. He leaves a widow.

Miss Ethel Norbury Hyde, youngest daughter of Ralph M. Hyde and sister of Capt. Arthur P. S. Hyde, Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A., died at her home in New York city April 17, 1911.

Mrs. Elizabeth C. Marks, widow of Rev. Lafayette Marks, D.D., and mother of Lieut. Edwin H. Marks, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A., died suddenly at the home of her daughter, Mrs. H. S. Pyle, in Wilmington, Del., April 22, 1911.

Helen Denmead Bartlett, infant daughter of Lieut. Harry G. Bartlett, U.S.M.C., died at the residence of her parents in Philadelphia, Pa., April 30, 1911.

Parmenas T. Turnley, who was graduated from the U.S.M.A. July 1, 1846, and promoted in the Army brevet second lieutenant, 2d Infantry, died at Highland Park, Ill., April 22, 1911. He was promoted second lieutenant, 1st Infantry, Oct. 31, 1846, and while holding that rank took part in the siege of Vera Cruz in the war with Mexico, served on the frontier in Texas, Dakota and Utah, against Indians up to 1860, and served in the Rebellion to September, 1862, when he was granted leave to February, 1865. He was retired while on leave abroad, Sept. 17, 1863, for disability incident to the Service. He had been appointed captain and A.Q.M. March 2, 1855, which rank he held at the time of his retirement. He resigned from the Army Dec. 31, 1865. He afterward engaged in mining and banking, and had been elected mayor of Highland Park.

Mrs. Georgia M. Robinson, mother of Mrs. Yates, wife of Major Arthur W. Yates, Q.M. Dept., U.S.A., died at Washington, D.C., April 25, 1911.

At a meeting of the memorial and executive committees of the Spanish-American War Veterans at City Hall, New York city, April 30, arrangements were made for the reception of the body of Michael Emmet Urell, past commander-in-chief of the Spanish-American War Veterans, who died recently in Ireland. The body was shipped to New York on board the Baltic, of the White Star Line. A military funeral was held in Washington, D.C., May 4. The deceased was a Civil War veteran, as well as a Spanish War veteran.

Mrs. Harriet S. Johnston, wife of Dr. T. W. Johnston, Kingston, Mo., and mother of Capt. W. T. Johnston, 15th U.S. Cav., died, in the eightieth year of her age, April 23, 1911.

Mrs. Annie Abernethy Hodges, wife of Brig. Gen. Henry C. Hodges, U.S.A., retired, died at Washington, D.C., May 2, 1911. The remains were interred at Arlington May 2.

Mrs. Mary Billings England, the widow of Isaac W. England, formerly publisher of the New York Sun, and sister of Pay Dir. Luther G. Billings, U.S.N., died on May 2, 1911, at her home in Paterson, N.J., from general breakdown, due to her advanced age. Her father was Andrew Billings and her mother was Abby Sheldon. Mrs. England was married twice. Her first husband was William M. K. Paddock, to whom she was married in 1854. She married Mr. England in 1872.

Mrs. Russell Frost, wife of General Frost, commander of the Connecticut National Guard, was instantly killed, and her sister, Mrs. Dudline Ely Raymond, received injuries from which she died two hours later, when the carriage in which they were riding was struck by a runaway trolley car directly in front of the Frost residence, in West avenue, South Norwalk, Conn., May 4, 1911.

Mrs. Agnes Pennat Moore, wife of Brig. Gen. Francis Moore, U.S.A., died at New York city May 4, 1911. Interment at Arlington May 8.

PERSONALS.

Contributions to this column are always welcome.

Miss Grace D. Elmer, of Newburgh, N.Y., is visiting Lieut. and Mrs. John T. Kennedy at Fort Des Moines, Iowa.

Lieut. and Mrs. John T. Kennedy, 6th Cav., announce the birth of a son, Elmer Bolton, April 25, at Fort Des Moines, Iowa.

Rear Admiral T. F. Jewell, U.S.N., retired, Mrs. Jewell, and their son, Comdr. C. T. Jewell, U.S.N., arrived at New York from Europe May 1.

Rear Admiral James M. Forsyth, U.S.N., has returned from Nassau, Bahamas, much improved in health. His address is now 48 West Lincoln street, Shamokin, Pa.

A.A. Surg. E. E. Woodland, U.S.N., has passed the examination for promotion to assistant surgeon, and P. E. Ledbetter has passed the examination for admission to the Medical Corps.

A son was born to the wife of Lieut. George Ruhlen, Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A., at Fort Rosecrans, San Diego, Cal., May 1, 1911. The new arrival is a grandson of Col. and Mrs. Ruhlen, U.S.A., of Washington, D.C.

The Ohio Epsilon Chapter of the Phi Beta Kappa Society announces the election of Capt. Edward Sigerfoos, adjutant, 5th U.S. Inf., as a member of the society at a meeting of the Chapter at the Ohio State University April 27, 1911.

Mrs. Mabelle Moore Hough, wife of Asst. Surg. Frank P. W. Hough, U.S.N., according to a newspaper despatch, has instituted suit in the Circuit Court of Elizabeth City county, Va., asking divorce from her husband. Mrs. Hough was Miss Moore, of Albemarle. She is now living in Richmond.

Gen. and Mrs. A. A. Harbach, U.S.A., and Mrs. Elwell S. Otis arrived at New York city May 1 on the Cincinnati, of the Hamburg-American Line, from Naples. They have been spending the winter on the French Riviera and Italy with Mr. and Mrs. George O. Wagner. Mrs. Wagner was Miss Louise Otis.

A meeting of the Minnesota Commandery, M.O.L. U.S., will be held at the Hotel Ryan, St. Paul, Tuesday evening, May 9, 1911, at half-past six o'clock. A paper prepared by Companion Gen. Charles McC. Reeve, entitled, "A Traveler in South America," will be read by Companion Col. Reese R. Henderson.

We are glad to learn that after a sojourn of two weeks at the sanitarium at Danville, N.Y., Col. C. W. Larned, U.S.A., has begun to show some improvement, although during the first ten days his condition was critical. He is receiving the best of attention, Mrs. Larned and an excellent trained nurse dividing watches, so that someone is in constant attendance upon him day and night.

A son, Henry Richardson Hester, was born to the wife of 2d Lieut. John H. Hester, 17th U.S. Inf., at Fort McPherson, Ga.

A son, Samuel Tracy Clarke, was born to the wife of Lieut. Howard Clarke, Med. Corps, U.S.A., at Washington, D.C., April 25.

A daughter, Elizabeth Kent Allen, was born to the wife of Lieut. Gilbert M. Allen, 19th U.S. Inf., at Camp Jossman, Guimaras, P.I., Jan. 30, 1911.

Mrs. Glenn, wife of Col. E. F. Glenn, U.S.A., left New York Sunday for St. Louis and Jefferson Barracks, where she is visiting her daughter, Mrs. Otis R. Cole.

A bill authorizing an appropriation of \$1,500 for a monument to mark the grave of the late Rear Admiral Charles Wilkes, U.S.N., in Arlington Cemetery, was introduced in the Senate April 28 by Senator Root.

Miss Craney, sister of Mrs. Crallé, of the 10th U.S. Infantry, and Miss Blackford, sister of Mrs. W. L. Reed, 10th U.S. Infantry, sailed from New York April 28 for France, where their address will be care of American Express Company, 11 rue Scribe, Paris.

Mrs. Ernest A. Greenough, wife of Captain Greenough, Paym., U.S.A., entertained at bridge on Friday afternoon, April 21, at her home in Denver, Colo., in honor of Mrs. F. W. Sibley, wife of Colonel Sibley, and Mrs. Horace P. Brown, of San Francisco, who is her house guest.

A daughter, Sara Eliza, was born to the wife of Lieut. M. C. Shallenberger, 16th U.S. Inf., at the Episcopal Hospital, in Valdez, Alaska, on Good Friday, April 14, 1911. She is the granddaughter of Major Robert W. Dowdy, U.S.A., retired, and Governor Shallenberger, of Nebraska.

Mrs. A. E. Williams, wife of Captain Williams, U.S.A., Q.M. General's Office, who has been confined to her home for the past three months on account of ill health, will enter Garfield Hospital for an operation within the next few weeks. Mrs. Williams is being attended by Dr. W. T. Davis, U.S.A.

Among the young hostesses giving luncheons at the Chevy Chase Club, Washington, D.C., April 30, was Miss Olga Roosevelt, who invited a company to meet Katherine Shaw, of New York, who is visiting her. The party included Lieut. Comdr. Leigh C. Palmer, U.S.N., and Surg. Cary T. Grayson, U.S.N.

A military and naval ball was given by Capt. Henry Morrell Garrison, No. 68, Army and Navy Union, at Odd Fellows' Temple in Erie, Pa., on May 1—"Dewey Day." There was music by Kohler's orchestra, and each dance on the program was dedicated—to Admiral Dewey, to Capt. C. V. Gridley, in memory of Lieut. J. P. V. Gridley, to Captain Hazard, to U.S.S. Wolverine, to the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Naval Militia, etc.

Rear Admiral Chauncey Thomas, U.S.N., was guest of honor at a dinner given in honor of his birthday at Hotel del Coronado, Cal., on April 27. The banquet table represented a garden scene, with a fountain as a centerpiece. The guests included Rear Admiral William H. H. Southerland, Capt. and Mrs. Frank M. Bennett, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. W. D. Leahy, Comdr. and Mrs. Victor Blue, Surg. Sheldon Evans, Mrs. Evans, Comdr. A. C. Almy, Ensigns Howard and Beauregard, Mrs. Herbert Munn and Mrs. W. P. Chamberlain.

The Pennsylvania Commandery, M.O.L.L.U.S., held its annual meeting and banquet at the Union League, Philadelphia, Pa., May 3. Officers were elected as follows: Commander, Bvt. Major W. H. Lambert; senior vice commander, Rear Admiral J. A. B. Smith, U.S.N.; junior vice commander, Col. Aug. T. Lynch; recorder, Bvt. Lieut. Col. John P. Nicholson; registrar, Major O. C. Bosbyshell; chancellor, Capt. N. D. Preston; chaplain, Capt. J. Richards Boyle, D.D.; council, Corpl. F. V. Bonaffon, Bvt. Major L. G. McCauley.

In commemoration of the eighty-ninth anniversary of the birth of President U. S. Grant about fifty members of the Army and Navy Officers' Association attended a banquet at the U. S. Grant Hotel, in San Diego, Cal., on Thursday evening, April 27. The menu card bore the bust of General Grant in gilded alto relieve. Those who addressed the gathering were Col. John R. Berry, N.G.C., retired, Major W. R. Maize, U.S.A., retired, Capt. George Puterbaugh, U.S.V., Major George H. McManus, U.S.A., Lieut. W. R. Cushman, U.S.N., retired, U. S. Grant, jr., Mayor Grant Conard, Judge E. H. Lammé, Dr. D. Gochenauer and Samuel Bell, G.A.R. post commander.

Among those who attended the dinner dance given at the Chevy Chase Club, Md., on Saturday, April 29, were Miss Harriet Southerland, daughter of Rear Admiral William H. H. Southerland, U.S.N.; Miss Clover, daughter of Rear Admiral Richardson Clover, U.S.N., retired; Miss Alys Meyer, daughter of the Secretary of the Navy; the Misses Murray, daughters of Brig. Gen. Arthur Murray, U.S.A.; Mrs. Roscoe C. Bulmer, wife of Lieutenant Commander Bulmer, U.S.N.; Lieut. Lamar R. Leahy, U.S.N., Lieut. Comdr. Ridley McLean, U.S.N., Major Low, U.S.M.C., Lieuts. Hugo Osterhaus, Herbert Spencer and E. S. Jackson, U.S.N., Major William E. Horton, U.S.A., Lieut. Comdr. Leigh C. Palmer, U.S.N., Lieut. Byron Long, U.S.N., and Capt. Louis Mason Gulick, U.S.M.C.

"Capt. Frank Tompkins, 11th U.S. Cav., professor of military science and tactics at Norwich University, and Henry Steele Wardner, of New York city, were over-Sunday guests of the Van Ness House," says the Burlington (Vt.) Free Press and Times of April 24. "They left for the South April 23. Both of the gentlemen are enthusiastic about the Morgan horse, and hope that the Morgan will be the coming horse for the U.S. Cavalry. They saw some fine horses at Burlington, and also called upon Colonel Jones, commanding the 10th Cavalry, and other officers at Fort Ethan Allen. Mr. Wardner is the president of the Morgan Horse Club, and wrote the able article, 'Morgans as Cavalry Horses,' which appeared in the state fair number of The Vermonter in 1909, and which told of the 1st Vermont Cavalry going to the war for the Union in 1861 with one thousand Vermont Morgan horses, of their endurance, intelligence and steadfastness under fire, all of which aided materially in giving that regiment of gallant riders their wonderful record of seventy-six battles and combats. Captain Tompkins and Mr. Wardner called upon members of the Vermont Cavalry regiment residing in Burlington, who gave most reliable and valuable reports regarding their personal experience and that of their comrades with the Morgan horse in war. Gen. Charles H. Tompkins, U.S.A., retired, who commanded the 1st Vermont Cavalry Regiment in 1862, is the father of Captain Tompkins, and lives in Washington, D.C. The members of the regiment will be glad to know that their old colonel enjoys a hale and hearty old age. General Tompkins surely has the respect and affection of the old soldiers who served under him."

Miss Julia Butler, sister of Lieut. Comdr. Henry V. Butler, U.S.N., sailed on Thursday, April 27, to spend the summer abroad.

Mrs. Charles H. Davis, wife of Rear Admiral Davis, U.S.N., was hostess at a luncheon of twelve covers in Washington on Saturday, April 29.

Miss Helen Buchanan, daughter of Brig. Gen. James A. Buchanan, U.S.A., retired, sailed on Saturday, April 29, for Europe, to be gone several months.

P.A. Surgs. E. D. Stanley and W. J. Hine, U.S.N., on duty on the Asiatic Station, have both gone for treatment to the Naval Hospital at Canacao, P.I.

Mrs. Todd, widow of Prof. Henry Todd, U.S.N., and Mrs. Douglas Scott, widow of Major Scott, U.S.A., are registered at the Wilshire, Atlantic City, N.J.

Mrs. Richard C. Moore, wife of Captain Moore, U.S.A., is in Washington visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Davis, at their apartment at the Highlands.

Midshipman Wadleigh Capehart, U.S.N., spent last week in Washington, D.C., visiting his parents, Comdr. and Mrs. Edward E. Capehart, U.S.N., at their home on O street.

Miss Catharine Rush Porter, daughter of Major John Biddle Porter, U.S.A., spent the past week-end at Annapolis, Md., visiting Lieut. and Mrs. Roscoe F. Dillen, U.S.N.

Mrs. Stockton, wife of Rear Admiral Charles H. Stockton, U.S.N., retired, was hostess at a luncheon at her O street residence, in Washington, D.C., on Wednesday, May 3.

Miss Hanford, of New York, N.Y., has been the house guest of Miss Louly Williamson, daughter of Chief Engr. Thom Williamson, U.S.N., retired, in Washington, D.C., for the past ten days.

Brig. Gen. Robert K. Evans, U.S.A., Chief of the Militia Division, who has so ably conducted the National Matches for several years past, is to have charge of the National Matches for 1911.

Col. and Mrs. B. H. Cheever have closed their house in Leavenworth, Kas., and are spending a couple of months at the Wellington Hotel, in Chicago, before going to the Lakes in Michigan.

Mrs. Howard Brockway is visiting her parents, Rear Admiral and Mrs. R. B. Bradford, U.S.N., at their P street residence, in Washington, before going to her country home at Charmion, Md., for the late spring.

Miss Gertrude Miller, sister of Lieut. Fred C. Miller, 30th U.S. Inf., and Mrs. Anding, wife of Lieutenant Anding, of the same regiment, and Miss Alice Brennan formed a pleasant little tea party at the Plaza Hotel, New York, on Friday afternoon, April 28.

Mrs. Charles Pyne, widow of Rev. Charles Pyne, who has had an apartment at the Brighton, in Washington, for the winter, left there on April 29, to visit her son and daughter-in-law, Paym., and Mrs. Frederick G. Pyne, U.S.N., at their home on Twenty-first street.

Miss Alice Goodwin, daughter of the late Capt. Walton Goodwin, U.S.N., is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Augustine Derby at their home in Rye, N.Y. Mrs. Derby was before her marriage Miss Olga Converse, daughter of the late Rear Admiral George Converse, U.S.N.

Mrs. Silas Casey and Miss Casey, wife and daughter of Rear Admiral Casey, U.S.N., retired, entertained at the second of their Fridays "at home" in Washington, D.C., on April 28. Mrs. R. B. Bradford, wife of Rear Admiral Bradford, U.S.N., retired, poured tea.

Capt. and Mrs. Benjamin H. Watkins, U.S.A., and little daughter are visiting Mrs. Watkins's parents, Mr. and Mrs. David Scott Burns, in Omaha, Neb. They will sail on the Logan June 5 for Honolulu. Mrs. Watkins has recovered from a recent attack of appendicitis.

The will of the late Rear Admiral William H. Reeder, U.S.N., who died in Paris on Jan. 24, 1911, leaves his entire estate to his daughters. The petition states that the personal property is more than \$10,000. The will is drawn in a peculiar manner, and makes the amount of the legacies depend on the value of the estate that he might leave. To Mary W. Reeder, of Florence, Italy, a fund of \$80,000 is left in trust for life. The will provides that if the total estate amounts to \$120,000 this share shall be \$100,000. If the estate should amount to \$150,000 the will provides that another daughter, Elinor R. Blandy, wife of John Ernest Blandy, of Funchal, Madeira, shall receive the income of a trust fund of \$40,000. To George Reeder, a brother, of Muscatine, Iowa, a fur coat and \$10,000 are left.

The buffet luncheon given by Dr. and Mrs. Frank O. Young at their home on South Limestone, Lexington, Ky., April 23, in honor of Miss Helen O'Rear and Ensign Richard C. Sauffley, U.S.N., who were married on Tuesday, May 2, 1911, in Frankfort, was one of the most delightful of the numerous social attentions paid the popular young couple. They and their wedding party were on a motor car trip through the Blue Grass county, and the luncheon was ready for them upon their arrival in Lexington. The house was exquisite in the decoration of "bridal wreath," magnolia blossoms, ferns and palms. The dining room was in pink and white, and the centerpiece for the table was a lovely basket of "Taft" roses, surrounded with a mass of the "bridal wreath." The other apartments were in beautiful accord, and the menu was most elaborate and thoroughly enjoyed. The automobile party left at four o'clock, going out to see Elmdorf, and returned to Frankfort that evening in time for a dinner engagement the men had made.

The Semaphore, published by the Brooklyn (N.Y.) Branch of the Y.M.C.A., of April 15, in referring to Mr. William Lamkie, about to resign on account of illness from his position as international educational secretary of the Army and Navy Y.M.C.A.'s, says, in part: "Mr. Lamkie entered the work in September, 1907. Since then he has originated a most flexible scheme to meet the educational needs of the enlisted men of our Army and Navy. Among the more prominent features of his educational program are the following activities: Class work at the various Army posts and Navy stations, reading clubs, literary societies, excursion parties, education for prisoners, well equipped libraries and correspondence courses. It has been in no small degree due to Mr. Lamkie that this constructive and comprehensive educational program is reaching hundreds, and will in the future reach thousands of young men for increased mental efficiency. The work is publicly endorsed by the highest officers in the Army and Navy and by President Taft. Mr. Lamkie is a graduate of Mount Hermon Preparatory School and of Brown University, where he was known as a 'jolly good fellow,' a Christian gentleman and a fine athlete. It will be with regret that his associates and many enlisted men learn of his resignation, because it has been chiefly due to his vision and faith in the educational work for enlisted men that so large things have been achieved."

Commander Vassilieff, Naval Attaché of the Russian Embassy, and Mme. Vassilieff will leave for Europe May 11.

Rear Admiral William H. Emory, U.S.N., retired, and Mrs. Emory, who are now on the Riviera, will leave for the United States shortly, and go at once to their summer place on Long Island.

Major and Mrs. Henry Romeyn entertained at dinner in Washington, D.C., on May 2, for their cousins, Rev. and Mrs. Charles Lawrence Adams, of Hudson, N.Y., and Miss Annesley, of Albany.

Messrs. Burdick and MacLeod, counsel for Civil Engr. James W. G. Walker, U.S.N., in the divorce suit brought by Mrs. Nina Chinn Walker, filed a formal notice of appeal to the Supreme Court at Newport, R.I., May 2.

The National Horse Show at Washington, D.C., opened on Potomac Drive May 4, President and Mrs. Taft, Miss Taft, Major A. W. Butt, U.S.A., being in a box. Major H. T. Allen, U.S.A., and Col. Robert M. Thompson were also among those in boxes. A blue ribbon for heavyweight chargers was won by Chiswell, owned by Capt. Guy V. Henry, 12th U.S. Cav.

Baron Preuschen, Naval Attaché of the Austro-Hungarian Embassy, and Baroness Preuschen will leave Washington the latter part of May for a tour of the naval stations and shipbuilding centers of the United States, going later to Magnolia, Mass. When the shooting season opens in Canada Baron Preuschen will go there for big game in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.

The Misses Comba entertained the Army and Navy Girls' Club of California at their home in Berkeley, Cal., Saturday afternoon, April 22. The house was decorated in spring flowers, and the afternoon was spent playing conversational bridge, the prize-winners being Miss Bettison and Miss Welch. Assisting the Misses Comba to receive was their sister, Mrs. Claude B. Sweeney, and her daughter, Miss Frances.

Col. and Mrs. Francis Bacon Jones, U.S.A., retired, gave a large reception on Saturday, April 29, at their beautiful home, at 100 West Seventy-sixth street, New York city, complimentary to Mrs. Isabelle Floyd-Jones, whose engagement has just been announced to their son, Mr. Russell Jones. Col. and Mrs. Jones were assisted in receiving their friends by the bride-to-be and her sister, Miss Julia Floyd-Jones, and their mother, Mrs. George Wright.

At the last meeting of Stannard Post, No. 2, G.A.R., of Burlington, Vt., Col. Heman W. Allen gave a most interesting account of his recent trip with Col. Henry O. Clark, of East Orange, N.J., to Bermuda, the Panama Canal, Cuba and other points, including the battlefield of San Juan Hill. Capt. Henry O. Wheeler also gave a report of his visit to the U.S. Military Academy at West Point, N.Y. His description of the different buildings and the wonderful efficiency shown by the corps of cadets while on drill, as well as other details connected with this greatest military school in the world, was highly enjoyed. The members of the post voted unanimously to attend the unveiling of the bronze tablet in memory of General Liscum at the Fletcher Free Library Friday morning, April 28.

Mrs. Romeyn, wife of Major Henry Romeyn, entertained at a bridge party on Thursday afternoon, April 27, in Washington, D.C., complimentary for her cousin, Miss Annesley, of Albany, N.Y. The prize-winners were Mrs. Leonard Wood and Mrs. George C. Barnhardt, of Fort Myer; Mrs. Jesse M. I. Carter and Mrs. Hartmann and Mrs. F. Dennett, of Washington. Among the guests were Mrs. A. W. Greely, Miss Gertrude Greely, Mrs. George Cress, Mrs. Baldwin-Osborne, Mrs. Frederick V. Krug, Mrs. William H. Harrison, Mrs. Charles Paul, Mrs. Charles Worden, Mrs. Orin Moore, Mrs. F. T. Chamberlin, Mrs. P. D. Lochridge, Mrs. Burr, Mrs. Joseph Collins and Mrs. R. G. Rutherford.

A distinguished assemblage gathered in Burlington, Vt., April 28, 1911, at the Mary Fletcher Library, to pay homage to the memory of the late Brig. Gen. Emerson H. Liscum, U.S.A., the occasion being the presentation to the library of a memorial tablet, the gift of General Liscum's widow. Speakers on behalf of the city, the state and the Army, as well as of old comrades, united in paying a handsome tribute to the dead soldier, who was killed at Tientsin, China, in 1900, during the Boxer rebellion. Governor Mead and his staff were present and a large delegation from the 10th U.S. Cavalry, in addition to delegations from every patriotic society in Burlington. At one end of the hall in the library was a large, silk flag of the Chinese dragon, which Mrs. Liscum had presented to the Vermont Commandery, Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States, and this was loaned for the occasion by the society. In addition to this were the emblems of some of the societies, and at one end of the reading room, where the 10th Cavalry band was seated, was a torn battle flag, which the famous 1st Vermont Cavalry had carried through the Civil War. Among others present were Mayor Roberts, who presided, and city officials of Burlington, officers of the U.S. Army and Navy and ladies at Fort Ethan Allen and Burlington, Vermont Commandery, Military Order of the Loyal Legion; Stannard Post, No. 2, G.A.R.; Sons of Veterans, Camp William Wells; Spanish-American War Veterans, Society of Foreign Wars, Co. M, 1st Vermont Regiment; Woman's Relief Corps; Garfield Circle, Ladies of the G.A.R.; Ladies' Auxiliary, Spanish-American War; resident members, Vermont Society of Colonial Wars, and resident members, Vermont Society, Sons of the American Revolution. Shortly before the exercises began Mrs. Liscum entered the hall on the arm of Governor Meade, and following them were Gen. and Mrs. T. S. Peck, with their daughter, Miss Theodora Peck, who unveiled the tablet. With the party was the Governor's staff. Mayor Roberts and General Peck both made most interesting speeches, in which they reviewed the life of General Liscum. Miss Peck was escorted to the tablet by General Peck, who made the presentation to the board of trustees of the library on behalf of Mrs. Liscum. The tablet was duly accepted by the Hon. William J. Van Patten, chairman of the board of trustees of the library, on behalf of the board. Others who spoke interestingly included Governor Meade and Capt. Charles T. Boyd, 10th U.S. Cav. The latter spoke for the U.S. Army. The tablet bears the following inscription: "Emerson Hamilton Liscum. Born Huntington, Vt., July 16, 1841. Killed Tien Tsin, China, July 13, 1900. Enlisted from Burlington May 2, 1861. Corporal 1 Vt. Inf. Vols. 3 mos. Private, Corpl. Sergt., 2nd Lt. 1st Lt. 12 Inf. U.S.A. Captain 25 Inf. Major 22 Inf. Lt. Col. 24 Inf. Colonel 9 Inf. Brig. Gen. Vols., July 1898. Bvt. Capt., Aug. 1864, for gallant service at Bethesda Church and during the Richmond campaign. Wounded thrice, at Cedar Mountain, Gettysburg, San Juan Hill. His last words as he raised aloft the fallen colors were, 'Don't retreat, keep firing.' A modest hero, a Christian soldier, without fear and without reproach."

A daughter was born to the wife of Lieut. Bruce L. Canaga, U.S.N., May 3, 1911, at Washington, D.C.

Capt. John M. Palmer, 15th U.S. Inf., has reported at Washington for duty on the General Staff.

Surg. William H. Bell, U.S.N., stationed at Panama, is spending a leave visiting friends in Washington.

A son, Henry C. Vedder, was born to the wife of Capt. Edward B. Vedder, Med. Corps, U.S.A., at Manila, P.I., March 4, 1911.

P.A. Paymr. Edwin M. Hacker, U.S.N., and Mrs. Hacker will open their Broadway villa, at Newport, R.I., early in June.

Capt. Harold M. Johnson, U.S.M.C., who has been ordered home from Cavite for medical survey, has been sent to the hospital at Mare Island. He is suffering from neurasthenia.

The friends of Major Sydney A. Cloman, U.S.A., will be glad to learn that he is on the road to recovery from an operation for hernia performed at Johns Hopkins Hospital, Baltimore, on Tuesday, May 2.

Mrs. Cyrus A. Dolph and children, wife of Captain Dolph, 8th U.S. Inf., have been guests of the U. S. Grant Hotel, San Diego, Cal., during the past month, and will spend a week at the Lakeside Inn while the troops are in camp near Lakeside, returning again to San Diego.

Gen. Sir Ian Hamilton, inspector general of the British overseas forces, arrived at Hamilton, Bermuda, May 2. General Hamilton will remain a week, and during that time all the troops on the islands, including militia and volunteers, will engage in a large war game for military test purposes. General Hamilton will act as umpire at the maneuvers.

Lieut. Percival F. Nagle, of the 69th N.Y., who was quartermaster of the first party of officers from New York who were detailed to the Texas Maneuver Division of the U.S. Army, is given high praise by officers for the manner in which he attended to his duties. "He was at all times very energetic and diligent in looking after the details of his office, and he proved himself a very able Q.M.," said one of his admirers.

Major Gen. Daniel E. Sickles, U.S.A., who was a guest at the annual dinner of the veterans of the 12th New York, in New York city, April 21, told of an embarrassing experience when he was First Secretary of the United States Embassy at London. "We were ordered to go to court in the plain costume of an American gentleman," he said. "We didn't like to do it. We didn't care to wear the garb of Queen Victoria's upper servants, and perhaps he called upon to go get somebody a cigar or a drink. Mr. Buchanan, the Ambassador to England, solved the puzzle. Said he to me: 'Last evening Queen Victoria took my arm and had me stop before a portrait of George Washington as an American gentleman receiving guests at the White House. Nobody would object, the Queen said, if the members of the American Embassy came to court dressed like Washington.' I said to Mr. Buchanan, 'went on General Sickles, "That's all right for you; you're a distinguished man and can go dressed like Washington if you want to. But what would the boys at home say if they heard that Dan Sickles went to that way—what would they say in Tammany Hall? Mr. Buchanan," I said, "I can't do it. I will wear the uniform of the 12th Regiment of the New York National Guard." So Sickles wore the uniform to court and to the opening of an exhibition in the Crystal Palace. The palace presently echoed with shouts of "Put him out!" "Everybody in my vicinity looked at me," said General Sickles. "Queen Victoria had to send a messenger to explain that on account of my uniform I was being mistaken for an Austrian officer. Austrians were in disfavor in London at that time because of the Crimean war. When it was explained to the crowd that I was no Austrian, everybody shouted: "Three cheers for the American!" General Sickles was a captain in the 12th New York away back in 1851. Major Gen. Robert Avery, colonel U.S.A., retired, who lost a leg in the Civil War, like General Sickles, was also among the speakers. He thought one of the great feats of the 12th was the assistance it gave in 1862 in helping to hold Stonewall Jackson for three days at Harper's Ferry and enabling General McClellan to fight the battle of Antietam. He said the 12th Regiment was the finest he ever knew in drill and discipline, and that the peculiar cadence in its marching that it got in the Civil War remained with it.

DECISIONS OF THE COMPTROLLER.

The Comptroller decides that the failure to sign a final settlement does not necessarily invalidate a payment of an amount justly due and received by a soldier. A decision of the Auditor to the contrary, docking Major C. E. Stanton, U.S.A., \$280.57, is overruled.

Though the pay of the chief clerk to the paymaster of the Marine Corps has not been assimilated to that of a paymaster's clerk in the Army, the Comptroller decides that it should be the same, as the service is practically the same and of a military character.

The clothing of thirty-two members of the crew of the U.S.S. Mindoro was destroyed or ruined by smoke and water, because of a fire in the compartment where they were stored. The Comptroller refuses to allow these men compensation for their losses, because the damage to the vessel, being only \$50, cannot be regarded as a "marine disaster," as provided in the Act of March 2, 1895 (28 Stat., 962).

The Chinese government, the London and China Telegraph says, is reported to have decided to adopt the German model in uniform and drill for both the army and the navy.

ARMY NOMINATIONS.

Nominations received by the Senate May 1, 1911.

Appointments in the Army.

Medical Reserve Corps.

James Ward, of Pennsylvania, to be first lieutenant in the Medical Reserve Corps, with rank from April 27, 1911.

To be first lieutenants, with rank from April 28, 1911: Rufus B. Hall, O.; Richard H. Whitehead, Va.; John Overton, Tenn.; Charles S. Carter, Ala.; James J. Peterson, Ala.; William H. Condit, Minn.; Robert E. Austin, Cal.; John E. Bacon, Ariz.; Joseph L. Bell, Cal.; Caspar R. Byars, Texas; Malone Dugan, Texas; Charles H. Fischer, Colo.; Albert P. Fitzsimmons, Neb.; Edward B. Bailey, Ala.; Bonaparte P. Norvell, Okla.; David W. Overton, N.Y.; Archibald M. Wilkins, O.; George F. Wilkow, N.Y.; Charles F. Smith, Mich.; Daniel B. Street, N.J.; Joseph G. Wilson, N.Y.; Robert E. Caldwell, Md.; Gerry S. Driver, Colo.; Francis V. Langenderfer, O.; Fred F. Sprague, Cal.; Michael E. Connor, Mass.; John M. Armstrong, Minn.; Thomas A. Burcham, Iowa; Frederick E. Clark, Vt.; Herbert C. Lieser,

Wash.; Frederick W. O'Donnell, Kas.; Cassius D. Silver, N.Y.; Alfred H. Thomas, N.Y.; Frank C. Vanatta, Wyo.; William C. Whitmore, Me.

Promotion in the Army.

Chaplain Aldred A. Pruden, 2d Inf., to be chaplain, with the rank of major from April 26, 1911.

Nominations sent to the Senate May 4, 1911.

Cavalry Arm.

Captains to be majors: George L. Byram, 6th; Selah R. H. Tompkins, 7th; Arthur Thayer, 8d; John T. Nance, 2d; Charles W. Farber, 8th; Sedgewick Rice, 8d; John T. Haines, 11th. First lieutenants to be captains: Charles F. Martin, 5th; Willis V. Morris, 6th; Charles M. Wesson, detailed as captain in Ordnance Department; Morton C. Mumma, 2d; Julian A. Benjamin, 3d; Robert E. Wood, 3d; Walter S. Grant, 3d; Frank P. Amos, 11th.

Second lieutenants to be first lieutenants: Harry L. Hodges, 1st; Oscar Foley, 6th; Emmet R. Harris, 11th; Victor S. Foster, 15th; Frederick D. Griffith, Jr., 6th; John C. Pegram, 1st.

Field Artillery.

Captains to be majors: LeRoy S. Lyon, 4th; Charles P. Summerville, 2d; William M. Cruikshank, detailed in the Signal Corps; Otho W. B. Farr, 5th; Tiemann N. Horn, 3d.

First lieutenants to be captains: Dennis H. Currie, 4th; Raymond S. Pratt, 1st; Edward H. DeArmon, 6th; Albert S. Fuger, 4th; Ernest S. Wheeler, 4th; John B. W. Corey, 5th; William F. Jones, 2d; Beverly F. Browne, 6th; Alden F. Brewster, 2d; Norton E. Wood, 6th; William N. Michel, 4th; Thomas W. Hollyday, 3d; Marlborough Churchill, 1st.

Second lieutenants to be first lieutenants: Charles P. George, Jr., 2d; Harold S. Naylor, 1st; William H. Shepherd, 3d; John N. Greely, 1st; Thomas D. Slade, 6th; Charles W. Harlow, 2d; William H. Rucker, 2d; Marshall G. Randol, 1st; Webster A. Capron, 5th; Frederick M. Barrows, 4th.

Coast Artillery.

First lieutenants to be captains: Carl E. Wiggins, Glen F. Jenks, detailed as captain in Ordnance Department; Clarence B. Ross, William S. Bowen, Samuel C. Cardwell, Brainerd Taylor, Richard P. Winslow, Frank Geere, Walter C. Baker, Richard I. McKenney, James M. Fulton, William Paterson, Lawrence C. Crawford, Edmund T. Weisel, Richard H. Jordan, John M. Page, James B. Taylor, Guy B. Hanna, Avery J. Cooper, George L. Wertenbaker, George P. Hawes, Jr., Charles A. Clark, Charles E. Wheatley, Earl Biscoe, Wade H. Carpenter.

Second lieutenants to be first lieutenants: Warren R. Bell, John T. Rowe, Harold L. Gardiner, Arthur G. Campbell, Frederick L. Martin, Marcel S. Keene.

Infantry Arm.

Captains to be majors: Charles E. Tayman, 1st; Edward P. Chrisman, 16th; Munroe McFarland, 24th; William R. Sample, 3d; Eli A. Helmick, 10th; William C. Bennett, 16th; James W. McAndrew, 3d; Peter C. Harris, 24th; William T. Wilder, detailed as paymaster; William R. Dashiell, 24th; Robert W. Rose, 21st; Frederic H. Sargent, 8th.

First lieutenants to be captains: Thaddeus B. Seigle, 27th; George Steunenbergh, 28th; Lochlin W. Caffey, 15th; Robert O. Ragsdale, 3d; Hughes Jackson, 12th; Fred V. S. Chamberlain, 2d; William N. Rhee, detailed in the Signal Corps; William A. Carleton, 30th; William Taylor, 10th; Ernest H. Agnew, 6th; Austin A. Parker, 24th; Charles M. Gordon, Jr., 6th.

Second lieutenants to be first lieutenants: James C. McIlroy, 9th; Joseph W. Stilwell, 12th; Edward L. Hooper, 12th; Edmund B. Gregory, 14th; Robert B. Parker, 19th; Ursula M. Diller, 12th; Jay L. Benedict, 14th; Richard J. Herman, 23d; Irving J. Phillipson, 1st; Wilber A. Blain, 23d; Gordon R. Catts, 10th.

Medical Corps.

Lieutenant colonel to be colonel: George E. Bushnell.

Major to be lieutenant colonel: Merritt W. Ireland.

Captain to be major: Wilton T. Davidson.

Medical Reserve Corps.

To be first lieutenants: Shelley Uriah Marietta, Iowa, and Blaise Cole, N.J.

THE ARMY.

Secretary of War—Jacob M. Dickinson.

Assistant Secretary of War—Robert Shaw Oliver.

Chief of Staff—Major Gen. Leonard Wood, U.S.A.

EXAMINATIONS FOR PROMOTION.

A board to consist of Col. James A. Irons, 20th Inf.; Lieut. Col. Arthur C. Ducat, 20th Inf.; Major Arthur W. Morse, M.C.; Major Richard C. Croxton, 20th Inf.; 1st Lieut. John B. Hereford, M.R.C., is appointed to meet April 8, 1911, at Cuartel de Espana, Manila, for the examination of Infantry officers, for promotion.

The following officers will report to Col. George K. Hunter, 7th Cav., president of the examining board at Fort William McKinley, Rizal, for examination to determine their fitness for promotion: Capt. Selah R. H. Tompkins, 7th Cav., Malvern-Hill Barrum, 8th Cav.; William C. Rivers, 1st Cav.; Elwood W. Evans, paymaster, Thomas Q. Donaldson, Jr., 8th Cav.; Francis H. Beach, 7th Cav.; 1st Lieut. John Watson, 8th Cav.; Gilbert C. Smith, 2d Cav.; Philip W. Corbusier, 7th Cav.; William S. Wells, 7th Cav.; 2d Lieut. Albert H. Mueller, 8th Cav.; Allan F. McLean, 7th Cav.; John V. Spring, Jr., 7th Cav.; James A. Shannon, 7th Cav.; Thomas L. Sherburne, 8th Cav.; George B. Hunter, 12th Cav.; Kinzie B. Edmunds, 8th Cav.; Albert C. Wimberly, 14th Cav.; William C. F. Nicholson, 7th Cav. (March 18, Phil. D.).

The following officers will report to Col. James A. Irons, 20th Inf., president of the Infantry examining board at Cuartel de Espana, Manila, April 8, 1911, and at Fort William McKinley, Rizal, when necessary for examination to determine their fitness for promotion: Capt. William R. Sample, 3d Inf.; Charles Crawford, 20th Inf.; Frank D. Webster, 20th Inf.; Harry H. Bandholtz, 2d Inf.; Vernon A. Caldwell, 7th Inf.; and William H. Betsworth, Q.; 1st Lieut. Rhee Jackson, 12th Inf.; William O. Smith, 7th Inf.; and Fred L. Davidson, 7th Inf.; 2d Lieut. William R. Scott, 7th Inf.; Harry Hawley, 6th Inf.; Oscar W. Hoop, 12th Inf.; Benjamin B. McCroskey, 20th Inf.; Charles W. McClure, 7th Inf.; Owen S. Albright, 13th Inf.; Paul H. Clark, 3d Inf.; and William C. Whitener, 9th Inf. (March 18, Phil. D.).

The following officers will report to Lieut. Col. John C. Gresham, 14th Cav., president of the Cavalry examining board appointed to meet at Camp Stotsenburg, Pampanga, for examination to determine their fitness for promotion: Capt. Alonzo Gray, 2d Lieut. Edmund L. Lane, Norman H. Davis, Arthur G. Hixson and Joseph D. Park, 14th Cav. (March 18, Phil. D.).

A board of officers to consist of Capt. Henry W. Butner, Charles C. Pulis and Francis W. Griffin, 2d Field Art.; Capt. Samuel M. DeLoffre, M.C.; 1st Lieut. George D. Heath, Jr., M.C., is appointed to meet at Camp Stotsenburg, Pampanga, April 4, 1911, for the examination of officers of Field Artillery to determine their fitness for promotion. (March 18, Phil. D.).

The following officers will report to Capt. Henry W. Butner, 2d Field Art., president of the Field Artillery examining board at Camp Stotsenburg, Pampanga, for examination to determine their fitness for promotion: 1st Lieut. Joseph F. Barnes, Alden F. Brewster and William F. Jones, 2d Field Art.; 2d Lieut. Charles F. George, Jr., and 2d Lieut. Roger S. Parrott, 2d Field Art. (March 18, Phil. D.).

The following officers will proceed to Camp Stotsenburg, Pampanga, and report to Major Charles T. Mencher, 1st Field Art., president of the Field Artillery examining board, for examination to determine their fitness for promotion: 1st Lieut. Raymond S. Pratt, 1st Field Art., and Marlborough Churchill, 1st Field Art.; 2d Lieut. John N. Greely, 1st Field Art. (March 18, Phil. D.).

S.O., MAY 4, 1911, WAR DEPARTMENT.

First Lieut. Howard Mc. Snyder, M.C., upon completion of examination for promotion, to Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo.

The following changes in the stations and duties of officers of the Medical Reserve Corps are ordered:

First Lieut. Henry Du R. Phelan, upon arrival at San Fran-

cisco, to Fort Barry, Cal., relieving 1st Lieut. Clarence F. Dickenson, who goes to Fort DuChesne.

First Lieut. Edmund W. Bailey, upon arrival at San Francisco to Fort Sill, Okla.

Capt. Henry L. Kinnison, Q.M., from duty as assistant to the depot Q.M., San Francisco, and will report for duty as Q.M. acting commissary of the transport Sheridan, with station at San Francisco, relieving Edwin Bell, who will report to the officer in charge of construction work at posts in and about San Francisco, and of the improvements pertaining to the establishment of the new supply depot at Fort Mason, Cal., for duty as his assistant.

The following assignments of officers recently promoted are announced:

Col. John F. Guilfoyle to the Cavalry.

Cols. Charles H. Watts, Frank A. Edwards, Matthias W. Day, Hoel S. Bishop and Edwin P. Andrus, unassigned.

Col. Frederick W. Sibley to the 14th Cavalry.

Col. Homer W. Wheeler, unassigned.

Lieut. Cols. Augustus P. Blockson to 6th Cav.; Joseph A. Gaston to 1st Cavalry; Hugh L. Scott, unassigned; Loyd S. McCormick, unassigned; Henry L. Ripley to 2d Cavalry; Jacob G. Galbraith to 4th Cavalry; James B. Erwin, unassigned; George H. Morgan to 11th Cavalry; Daniel H. Boughton, unassigned; Horatio G. Sickle to the 12th Cavalry; Franklin O. Johnson to the 15th Cavalry; Herbert J. Slocum, unassigned; William J. Nicholson to the 7th Cavalry; Fred W. Foster to the 5th Cavalry; William C. Brown to the 3d Cavalry; Edwin P. Brewer to the 7th Cavalry; Lloyd M. Brett, unassigned; Henry J. Goldman to the 12th Cavalry; Augustus C. Macomb to the 9th Cavalry, and Thomas J. Lewis to the 13th Cavalry.

The following officers will proceed to Governors Island, N.Y., about May 12, for duty pertaining to Militia: Capt. F. E. Lacey, Jr., 1st Inf.; Robert Alexander, 19th Inf.; and Ernest Van D. Murphy, 27th Inf., and 1st Lieut. George C. Marshall, Jr., 24th Inf.

Leave for three months, when his services can be spared after arrival of 20th Infantry in the U.S., with permission to apply for an extension of one month, granted 2d Lieut. Robert C. Cotton, 20th Inf.

A board, to consist of Capt. George W. Kirkpatrick, 15th Cav.; Henry C. Smith, 15th Cav.; Howard H. Baily, M.C., 1st Lieut. Robert A. Smith, 15th Cav.; William P. J. Ruddy, M.R.C., is appointed to meet at Fort Myer, Va., May 23, to conduct examination of applicants for commissions.

G.O. 50, APRIL 14, 1911, WAR DEPARTMENT.

I.—Par. 8, G.O. 182, W.D., Aug. 30, 1907, is rescinded, and Par. 7 of that order is amended to read as follows:

7. Submarine mine property will be accounted for to the Chief of Ordnance semi-annually, March 31 and Sept. 30, on the form issued by the Ordnance Department for the purpose, by the district artillery engineer. An extra copy of the return without vouchers will be sent on the same dates directly to the disbursing officer, Torpedo Depot, Fort Totten, N.Y. On the copy sent to the disbursing officer there will be added below the line, "Remaining on hand, etc.," a line to be designated, "Approved project requires," and a sheet will be attached showing what articles of Classes 1 and 2 are surplus and not required for use on the post.

II.—Sec. 4, Par. IV., G.O. 62, W.D., April 24, 1908, as amended by G.O. 184, W.D., Nov. 19, 1908, is further amended to read as follows:

4. When there are any defects or deficiencies to be reported the artillery district commander will submit a quarterly report on the prescribed form within ten days after the last inspection in a quarter. It will be forwarded through the department commander to the Adjutant General of the Army.

III.—Sec. 14, Par. IV., G.O. 62, W.D., April 24, 1908, as amended by Par. II, G.O. 107, W.D., May 29, 1909, is further amended so that clause b, Sec. 14, Par. II, of the last-mentioned order, will read as follows:

b. By the representative of the department eventually chargeable with the cost of the work. This representative will be notified by the representative mentioned in clause a of this section, prior to the inauguration of the work, as to the estimated cost thereof, and immediately after the completion of the work, as to the actual cost thereof. For this purpose the district officer of the Corps of Engineers in charge of fortification construction work is the representative of the Engineer Department.

IV.—Sec. 44, Par. IV., G.O. 62, W.D., April 24, 1908, is amended to read as follows:

44. Officers of the Ordnance Department and Signal Corps who are authorized to inspect the armament will notify the artillery district commander of intended inspections and will be accompanied during such inspections by the artillery district ordnance officer or the district artillery engineer and the officer immediately responsible for the condition of the armament inspected; they will furnish the post commander directly, as soon as practicable, information in writing of any defects or evidences of neglect or improper use of material that their inspections may disclose. This report will be forwarded by the post commander to the artillery district commander for his information and for the use of the artillery district ordnance officer or the district artillery engineer.

V.—So much of Par. 2, G.O. 82, W.D., June 3, 1905, as designates Fort Preble, Me., as the saluting station for the port of Portland, Me., is amended so as to designate Fort Williams, Me., as the saluting station for that port.

By order of the Secretary of War:
LEONARD WOOD, Major General, Chief of Staff.

G.O. 54, APRIL 29, 1911, WAR DEPARTMENT.

This order publishes regulations for the examination and appointment of Army paymaster's clerks. We make the following extracts from the order:

Army paymaster's clerks will be appointed by the Secretary of War upon the recommendation of the Paymaster General.

A candidate must be a citizen of the United States, physically sound and of good moral character, between 21 and 30 years of age, and no applicant will be designated who will not be eligible on the first day set for the examination, and whose application for examination has not been approved by the Paymaster General.

Applications for designation will be addressed to The Adjutant General of the Army, and will include a signed statement showing the date of birth of the candidate, whether he is married or single, and whether he is a citizen of the United States by birth or naturalization; but no candidate will be designated to take the examination until it becomes necessary to make an appointment.

Candidates will be examined by boards convened at the various department headquarters and must furnish certificates as to moral character. They must also undergo a physical and mental examination.

In marking the examination papers, the following relative weights will be given to the subjects enumerated herein: English grammar, English composition, orthography and penmanship, 1; mathematics, 2; geography and history, 2; bookkeeping and accountancy, 2; aptitude and probable efficiency, 3. Aptitude and probable efficiency to be judged by the examining board by the general appearance, conversation, manner, et cetera, of the candidate.

Candidates who attain a general average of seventy per cent. in the above specified subjects will be considered as having passed a satisfactory examination, and from those so rated a sufficient number of candidates to fill the available vacancies will be selected.

G.O. 52, APRIL 22, 1911, WAR DEPARTMENT.

I.—The following War Department circular is published to the Army for the information and guidance of all concerned:

War Department, Washington, April 13, 1911.

Circular:

The loaning of money at usurious rates of interest by clerks or other civilian employees in or under the War Department or the military establishment, either as principal or agent, directly or indirectly, to others in the Government service, is prohibited, and any such clerk or employee who hereafter engages in the same will be dismissed from the service and no application for his reinstatement therein will be considered.

J. M. DICKINSON, Secretary of War.

II.—The following Executive Order is published to the Army for the information and guidance of all concerned:

Executive Order.

The Executive Order dated Nov. 25, 1908, establishing limits of punishment for enlisted men of the Army, under Act of

Congress approved Sept. 27, 1890, which order was published in G.O. 204, W.D., Dec. 15, 1908, and amended by the Executive Order dated March 3, 1910, published in G.O. 42, W.D., March 15, 1910, is further amended by adding thereto a maximum limit for the offense of loaning money at usurious rates of interest, as follows:

Under 62d Article of War. Limits of punishment. Forfeiture of one month's pay; for non-commissioned officer, reduction and forfeiture of one month's pay. WILLIAM H. TAFT.

The White House, April 14, 1911.

III.—Announces that the military reservation known as the "Powder House Lot," situated at St. Augustine, in St. Johns county, Fla., about one-half mile southerly from St. Francis Barracks, having become useless for military purposes, is placed under the control of the Secretary of the Interior for disposition.

G.O. 13, FIRST SEPARATE BRIGADE.

Galveston, Texas, April 24, 1911.

Major Joseph Wheeler, Jr., C.A.C., is hereby appointed summary court for the detachments on duty at these headquarters. By command of Brigadier General Mills:

GEORGE T. BARTLETT, Lieut. Col., Gen. Staff, C. of S.

G.O. 14, FIRST SEPARATE BRIGADE.

Galveston, Texas, April 25, 1911.

This order directs small-arms target practice for this command to begin on May 1, 1911, and continue daily, Sundays and holidays excepted, until completed, regiments to fire in the following order: 3d Provisional Regiment, 1st Provisional Regiment and 2d Provisional Regiment, C.A.C.

G.O. 15, FIRST SEPARATE BRIGADE.

Galveston, Texas, April 28, 1911.

Major Alfred M. Hunter, acting inspector general, having reported at these headquarters, is announced as acting inspector general of this brigade.

G.O. 36, APRIL 19, 1911, DEPT. OF CALIFORNIA.

Before a G.C.M. which convened at Fort Rosecrans, Cal., of which Col. Charles St. J. Chubb, 30th Inf., was president, and Capt. Frank A. Wilcox, 30th Inf., judge advocate, was arraigned and tried 1st Lieut. Benjamin H. Pope, battalion adjutant, 8th Inf.

Charge I.—Absence without leave, in violation of the 62d Article of War. The specification alleged that Lieutenant Pope did absent himself from his regiment, without leave from his C.O., from about 2 o'clock a.m., March 18, 1911, until about 6:45 p.m., March 19, 1911, at Camp Point, Loma, Cal.

Charge II.—Conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, in violation of the 61st Article of War.

Charge III.—Conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, in violation of the 62d Article of War. The specifications of Charges II. and III. alleged false statements, with intent to deceive, regarding a leave, intoxication, failure to obey an order and the use of profane and abusive language.

Finding.—Of the first charge and its specification, guilty; of the other charges and their specifications, not guilty.

Sentence.—To be reprimanded by the reviewing authority and to be confined to the limits of the camp or garrison where he may be stationed for the period of one month. The sentence in the foregoing case was approved by General Bliss April 15, 1911.

G.O. 38, APRIL 25, 1911, DEPT. OF CALIFORNIA.

Upon arrival in San Francisco, Cal., from the Philippine Islands, the organizations named herein will proceed to stations as follows:

Headquarters, band, headquarters of the 2d Battalion and Battery F, 2d Field Artillery, to Vancouver Barracks, Wash. The 50th and 51st Cos., C.A.C., to Fort McKinley, Me. Fifty-fourth Co., C.A.C., to Fort Wadsworth, N.Y. Fifty-fifth Co., C.A.C., to Fort Du Pont, Del.

G.O. 41, APRIL 27, 1911, DEPT. OF COLORADO.

Second Lieut. Walter S. Fulton, 24th Inf., aid to Brig. Gen. Daniel H. Brush, having reported at these headquarters, is, upon his own personal request, assigned to duty at these headquarters, and will perform the duties of chief O.O., inspector of small arms practice, chief signal officer and chief engineer officer of this department, and will also assume command of the detachment of enlisted men at these headquarters, relieving 2d Lieut. Eugene Santschi, jr., 15th Inf., of those duties.

G.O. 42, APRIL 29, 1911, DEPT. OF COLORADO.

Major James H. Frier, I.G., having reported in person at these headquarters, is announced as inspector general of this department, relieving Col. Frederick W. Sibley, Cavalry, from charge and of all duties and public property accountability pertaining to said office.

II. Major James H. Frier, I.G., in addition to his duties as inspector general of the department, will take charge of and perform the duties pertaining to the office of the judge advocate of the department, relieving 2d Lieut. Eugene Santschi, jr., 15th Inf., from temporary charge and will receipt to Lieut. Col. Hamilton S. Wallace, deputy paymaster general, for all public property pertaining to said office, the latter being relieved from further operation of G.O. 26, these headquarters, March 14, 1911.

G.O. 53, APRIL 20, 1911, DEPT. OF THE COLUMBIA.

Col. Frederick Marsh, C.A.C., having reported, is announced as coast defense officer of the department, and will relieve Capt. Elliott J. Dent, C.E., in charge of office.

G.O. 54, APRIL 21, 1911, DEPT. OF THE COLUMBIA.

Lieut. Col. Samuel W. Dunning, A.G. Dept., having reported at these headquarters this date, is announced as adjutant general of the department, and will relieve Capt. Francis E. Lacey, jr., 1st Inf., acting adjutant general.

G.O. 17, MARCH 11, 1911, PHILIPPINES DIVISION.

Publishes instructions regarding ordnance and ordnance stores for Philippine Scout organizations.

G.O. 18, MARCH 18, 1911, PHILIPPINES DIVISION.

Relates to the telegraphic reports from quartermasters at posts where public animals are stationed.

G.O. 19, MARCH 27, 1911, PHILIPPINES DIVISION.

In conformity with telegraphic instructions from the War Department, dated March 25, 1911, so much of G.O. 6, these headquarters, Jan. 27, 1911, as relates to the 15th and 20th Regiments of Infantry is suspended until further orders.

By command of Major General Bell:

W. D. BEACH, Lieut. Col., Gen. Staff, Chief of Staff.

G.O. 20, MARCH 28, 1911, PHILIPPINES DIVISION.

I.—G.O. 52, these headquarters, July 8, 1910, is revoked.

II.—Publishes instructions relative to deceased civilian employees of the Quartermaster's Department.

G.O. 17, MARCH 2, 1911, DEPT. OF LUZON.

Before a G.C.M. which convened at Regan Barracks, Albany, P.I., of which Capt. Harry F. Wilson, P.S., was president, and 1st Lieut. Harry Cohen, P.S., was judge advocate, was arraigned and tried 2d Lieut. Robert G. Igoe, P.S.

Charge I.—Violation of the 33d Article of War.

Charge II.—Neglect of duty, in violation of the 62d Article of War. The specifications under Charge I. alleged that the accused, not being prevented by sickness or other necessity, failed to appear at the fixed time for battalion drill at Regan Barracks, Albany, P.I., Nov. 23, 1910. The specifications under Charge II. alleged that Lieutenant Igoe failed to perform his duties as mess officer at various times in November, 1910, and that he failed to appear for duty with his company from 9 a.m., Nov. 22, until placed in arrest, Nov. 24, 1910, at Regan Barracks.

Sentence.—To be reprimanded by the reviewing authority. Col. C. A. P. Hatfield, in command of the department, in reviewing the proceedings, said: "In the foregoing case of 2d Lieut. Robert G. Igoe, P.S., the sentence is approved. It looks

to the reviewing authority as though Lieutenant Igoe took advantage of the temporary absence of the battalion commander to shirk his work and was caught by the major's unexpected return. He is warned that neglects of this kind cannot be repeated without endangering his reappointment. He will be released from arrest."

G.O. 19, MARCH 7, 1911, DEPT. OF THE VISAYAS.

Capt. August C. Nissen, paymaster, having reported at these headquarters, is assigned to duty in the office of the chief paymaster with station in Iloilo, and during the absence of Major George E. Pickett, paymaster, will perform the duties of the chief paymaster of the department.

G.O. 20, MARCH 12, 1911, DEPT. OF THE VISAYAS.

Lieut. Col. Charles E. Woodruff, M.C., having reported at these headquarters, will perform the duties of the Chief Surgeon of the department, with station in Iloilo, during the absence of Lieut. Col. Henry I. Raymond, M.C., on leave.

G.O. 21, MARCH 13, 1911, DEPT. OF THE VISAYAS.

The garrison of Gandara, Samar, will consist of one officer, three non-commissioned officers and fifteen men, in lieu of that prescribed by G.O. 87, these headquarters, series of 1910, and will be relieved monthly as prescribed in the order cited above.

G.O. 22, MARCH 17, 1911, DEPT. OF THE VISAYAS.

The 11th Co., P.S., is relieved from further duty at Camp James, Leyte, and will proceed to Camp Bumpus, Leyte, for station.

Upon the departure of the 11th Co. from Camp James that station will be abandoned. Headquarters, field and staff, 7th Battalion, and the 7th, 9th and 10th Cos., P.S., will be relieved from further duty in this department upon the departure of transportation from Camp Bumpus, Leyte, and will proceed to Dumaguete, Negros Oriental, for quarantine duty.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

MAJOR GEN. F. C. AINSWORTH, A.G.

Major William H. Sage, A.G., is appointed acting ordnance and engineer officer, relieving 1st Lieut. John W. Wilen, 13th Cav. (March 9, D. Luzon.)

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

BRIG. GEN. E. A. GARLINGTON, I.G.

Col. George F. Chase, I.G., is relieved from detail in the Inspector General's Department, to take effect May 2, 1911, and is detailed for service and to fill a vacancy in that department, to take effect May 3, 1911. Colonel Chase will remain on duty as inspector general, Department of the East. (May 2, W.D.)

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

BRIG. GEN. JAMES B. ALESHIRE, Q.M.G.

The following assignments and changes in the stations and duties of quartermasters are ordered: Major George LeR. Irwin will report in person or about June 30, 1911, to the Quartermaster General of the Army for temporary duty in his office. Major Farrand Sayre will remain on his present duties at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., until further orders. Capt. Harris Pendleton, jr., will report in person to the officer in charge of the Q.M. depot, San Antonio, Texas, for duty as an assistant. Capt. Frank M. Savage, upon the completion of his course at the Army Staff College, will proceed to Fort Douglas and assume charge of construction work at that post, relieving Capt. Frank W. Rowell, 15th Inf. Capt. Thomas T. Frisell will proceed to Fort Logan, for duty as Q.M., and in addition to that duty will assume charge of construction work, relieving Capt. Chase Doster of those duties. Captain Doster will proceed at the proper time to San Francisco, and take the transport to sail about June 5, 1911, for Manila, for duty. Capt. William H. Bertsch is relieved from duty in the Philippines Division, to take effect at such time as will enable him to comply with this order, and will proceed on the first available transport to sail from Manila, after the arrival of Captain Doster, to San Francisco, and upon arrival will report by telegraph to the A.G. of the Army for further orders.

Capt. William W. McCammon, jr., after his relief from duty at Wichita, Kas., will proceed at the proper time to San Francisco, and take the transport to sail from that place on or about June 5, 1911, for Manila, for duty.

Capt. Percy M. Cochran will proceed to Seattle, Wash., take station at that place, for duty as Q.M. of the transport Dix, relieving 1st Lieut. William C. Russell, 11th Inf.

Capt. Henry L. Kinnison upon being relieved as Q.M. and acting commissary of the transport Sheridan will report to the depot Q.M., San Francisco, for assignment to duty as his assistant, with temporary station at San Francisco.

Capt. Clifford Game is relieved from duty as constructing Q.M., Vancouver Barracks, and will proceed to San Francisco, for duty as Q.M. at Honolulu, and in addition to that duty will assume charge of the Army Transport Service at that place, relieving Capt. M. N. Falls, 28th Inf.

Capt. Frank B. Edwards in addition to his other duties will assume charge of all construction work now in charge of Capt. Moor N. Falls, 28th Inf.

Capt. John W. C. Abbott upon being relieved as Q.M. and acting commissary of the transport Logan will report in person to the depot Q.M., San Francisco, for duty as his assistant with temporary station at San Francisco.

Capt. Lawrence J. Fleming will report to the commanding general, Philippines Division, for duty.

Capt. Charles C. Burt will proceed at the proper time to San Francisco, and take the transport to sail about June 5, 1911, for Manila, for duty.

Capt. Henry B. Clark after the expiration of his tour of duty in the Philippines Islands will proceed on the first available transport to sail from Manila to San Francisco, and report by telegraph to the A.G. of the Army for further orders.

Capt. Laurence C. Brown will proceed at the proper time to San Francisco and take the transport about June 5, 1911, for Manila, for duty.

Capt. Patrick W. Guiney will remain on his present duty as constructing Q.M., Fort Sam Houston, Texas, until further orders.

Capt. George O. Hubbard will remain on his present duty as constructing Q.M. at Fort Williams, Fort McKinley, Fort Levee, Fort Preble, Fort Knox and Fort Scammel, Me.

Capt. Frank S. Long is relieved from duty as constructing Q.M., Fort Moultrie, S.C., at such time as will enable him to comply with this order. He will proceed at the proper time to San Francisco, and take the transport about July 5, 1911, for Manila, for duty as assistant to Col. John B. Bellinger, A.Q.M.G., in charge of construction work at Fort Mills, Oorregidor Island, with station at that post, relieving Capt. Howard S. Miller, C.A.C., of that duty.

Capt. Roderick L. Carmichael will remain on his present temporary duty as chief Q.M., Department of the Gulf, until further orders.

Capt. John C. McArthur, in addition to his present duty as quartermaster of the transport Kilpatrick, will assume charge of the transport McClellan, relieving 1st Lieut. William Patterson, C.A.C. (April 28, W.D.)

Leave for two months is granted Capt. Frank S. Long, Q.M. (April 28, W.D.)

Par. 18, S.O. 90, April 18, 1911, W.D., is so amended as to direct the assignment of Capt. James V. Heidt, Q.M., to duty as Q.M. and acting commissary of the transport Buford instead of the transport Logan. (April 27, W.D.)

Post Q.M. Sergt. Earl Eikenberry will be sent to Fort Snelling, Minn., for duty. (May 2, W.D.)

Pr. 11, S.O. 51, these headquarters, March 3, 1911, granting leave to Capt. Jauris A. Moore, commissary, is revoked. He is relieved from duty as assistant to the depot commissary, Manila, and will report to the chief commissary of the division for duty as assistant in his office, with station in Manila. (March 10, Phil. D.)

So much of Par. 3, S.O. 97, April 26, 1911, W.D., as relates to Major Bertram T. Clayton, Q.M., is amended so as to direct him, upon his relief from duty at Galveston, to repair to Washington and report to the Q.M.G. for temporary duty in his office, and upon the completion thereof to proceed to West Point, as directed in the order cited. (May 3, W.D.)

Capt. M. W. Rowell, Q.M., is relieved from detail in the Q.M.D. to take effect May 3, 1911, and is assigned to the 11th Cavalry, vice Capt. J. Longstreet, detailed to Q.M.D. (May 3, W.D.)

SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.

BRIG. GEN. H. G. SHARPE, C.G.

Post Coms. Sergt. Frank Jansen, Fort Rosecrans, Cal., will

be sent to San Diego to relieve Post Coms. Sergt. James L. Greene, who will be sent to Seattle, Wash., for duty. (April 27, W.D.)

Post Coms. Sergt. Paul R. Zimmermann, Fort Assiniboine, Mont., will be sent to Fort Lincoln, N.D., for duty. (April 28, W.D.)

Post Coms. Sergt. John Imhof upon arrival at the recruit depot, Fort McDowell, from the Philippine Islands will be sent to Alcatraz, Cal., Military Prison, Pacific Branch, to relieve Post Coms. Sergt. Alexander Nelson, who will be sent to Fort Duchesne, Utah, for duty. (April 28, W.D.)

Post Coms. Sergt. George Flock, now at Jackson, Mich., on or before expiration of furlough will be sent to San Francisco, Cal., for temporary duty. He will be relieved at such time as will enable him to be sent to Manila on the transport to leave San Francisco June 5, 1911, to relieve a post commissary sergeant whose tour of duty is completed. (April 28, W.D.)

So much of Par. 3, S.O. 84, W.D., April 11, 1911, as directs that Post Coms. Sergt. James H. Robbins be sent from the recruit depot, Fort McDowell, Cal., to Manila, is revoked. (May 2, W.D.)

Post Coms. Sergt. Stephen Haider to Fort San Pedro, Iloilo, Panay, for duty. (March 18, Phil. D.)

The leave granted Capt. Lutz Wahl, commissary, is extended one month. (May 3, W.D.)

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

MEDICAL CORPS.

BRIG. GEN. G. H. TORNEY, S.G.

First Lieut. Thomas C. Austin, M.C., now at Calexico, Cal., will proceed to Yuma, Ariz., for duty. (April 17, D. Cal.)

First Lieut. John H. Ward, M.C., from duty at Camp Keithley to Ludlow Barracks, Mindanao, for duty. (March 1, D. Min.)

First Lieut. Felix R. Hill, M.C., Fort Ward, Wash., will proceed to Fort Lawton, Wash., for temporary duty, relieving Capt. Robert H. Pierson, M.C., who will return to his station at Vancouver Barracks, Wash. (April 24, D. Columbia.)

The sick leave granted 1st Lieut. Owen C. Fisk, M.C., is extended one month on account of sickness. (April 29, W.D.)

Capt. William H. Richardson, M.C., is relieved from duty at the General Hospital, the Presidio of San Francisco, and will proceed to Fort Miles, Cal., for duty, relieving Capt. Charles E. Freeman, M.C., who will proceed to San Francisco, for duty at the General Hospital, the Presidio of San Francisco. (April 27, W.D.)

Leave for one month, when his services can be spared, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted Major Robert B. Grubbs, M.C. (May 2, W.D.)

MEDICAL RESERVE CORPS.

First Lieut. James E. Maloney, M.R.C., is honorably discharged from the Service of the U.S., his services being no longer required. (May 1, W.D.)

The retirement, with rank, pay and allowances of a first lieutenant, on April 27, 1911, of 1st Lieut. James B. Ferguson, M.R.C., under the provisions of an Act of Congress approved March 4, 1911, is announced. Lieutenant Ferguson will proceed to his home. (April 27, W.D.)

First Lieut. Maurice Buchbaum, M.R.C., now at Pettit Barracks, is relieved duty at Makar, and will proceed to Ipil, Mindanao, for duty, relieving 1st Lieut. John C. Griffin, M.R.C., who will proceed to Cotabato, for duty at Makar, Mindanao. (March 14, D. Min.)

DENTAL SURGEONS.

Dental Surg. S. Davis Boak is relieved from his present duties, at such time as will enable him to comply with this order, and will proceed at the proper time to West Point, N.Y., and report in person on June 30, 1911, to the Superintendent, U.S.M.A., for duty, relieving Dental Surg. William H. Chambers, who will proceed to San Francisco, for duty at the General Hospital, the Presidio of San Francisco. (April 27, W.D.)

Dental Surg. Robert F. Patterson will proceed to Ludlow Barracks, Mindanao, for duty. (March 9, D. Min.)

Dental Surg. George H. Wadday, having reported at these headquarters, will proceed to Fort William McKinley, Rizal, for duty. (March 14, D. Luzon.)

HOSPITAL CORPS.

Sergt. 1st Class Ernest C. A. Barber, H.C., from duty at Pettit Barracks, Mindanao, to Bojebung, Basilan, for duty, relieving Sergt. 1st Class Frank H. Rand, H.C., who will be sent to Camp Keithley, Mindanao, for duty. (March 4, D. Min.)

Sergt. Frank H. Moxon, H.C., from duty with Co. D, Hospital Corps, Fort William McKinley, Rizal, to Iloilo, Panay, for duty. (March 27, Phil. D.)

Sergt. 1st Class Clark L. Brown, H.C., Philippine Islands, will be sent on the first available transport to the General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, for duty. (May 1, W.D.)

Sergt. Philip E. Siney, H.C., Army and Navy General Hospital, Hot Springs, Ark., will be discharged from the Army by purchase. (April 29, W.D.)

Sergt. 1st Class John H. West, H.C., Fort Bliss, Texas, will be sent to Fort Clark, Texas, to relieve Sergt. 1st Class John L. Collins, H.C., who will be sent at once to Fort Sam Houston, for duty. (April 27, W.D.)

So much of Par. 6, S.O. 9, W.D., April 19, 1911, as relates to Sergt. William J. S. Albright, H.C., is revoked. (April 28, W.D.)

Sergt. Edward A. Tousignant, H.C., now at the General Hospital, the Presidio of San Francisco, will be sent to the General Hospital, Fort Bayard, N.M., for treatment. (April 28, W.D.)

Sergt. 1st Class Gustave Hahn, H.C., now at the Division Hospital, Manila, will be sent to Zamboanga, Mindanao, for duty. (March 9, Phil. D.)

So much of Par. 7, S.O. 83, W.D., April 10, 1911, as directs Sergt. 1st Class Charles F. Ebbe, H.C., to report by telegraph upon arrival at Seattle to the A.G. of the Army for orders is revoked. (May 3, W.D.)

Sergt. 1st Class Charles F. Ebbe, H.C., Fort Davis, Alaska, on or before expiration of furlough will report by telegraph to the A.G. of the Army for orders. (May 3, W.D.)

PAY DEPARTMENT.

BRIG. GEN. C. H. WHIPPLE, P.G.

Capt. Terence E. Murphy, paymaster, due to arrive in this division about April 1, 1911, will report to the chief paymaster of the division for duty in his office, with station in Manila. (March 28, Phil. D.)

Leave for two months, upon his relief from duty in the Pay Department, is granted Lieut. Col. William F. Blauvelt, Inf. (April 29, W.D.)

CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

BRIG. GEN. W. H. BIXBY, C.E.

Lieut. Col. Thomas H. Rees, C.E., is relieved from duty as chief engineer officer, the Maneuver Division, San Antonio, Texas, and will return to his proper station and report in person to the president of the Army War College for temporary duty. (May 1, W.D.)

Major E. Eveleth Winslow, C.E., reported in Washington, will report by cable to the chairman of the Isthmian Canal Commission for duty under his orders, and at such time as he shall be notified that his services are required will proceed to Culebra, Canal Zone, Panama, and take station at that place accordingly. (April 27, W.D.)

Leave for fifteen days, about June 23, 1911, is granted 2d Lieut. David McCoach, jr., C.E. (April 29, W.D.)

Capt. Thomas H. Jackson, C.E., is detailed a member of the board of officers appointed to make a survey for a continuation inland waterway along the Gulf of Mexico from St. Georges Sound, Fla., to New Orleans, La., thence from the Mississippi River to the Rio Grande River, vice Capt. Albert E. Waldron, C.E., relieved. (April 27, C.E.)

Capt. Thomas H. Jackson, C.E., is detailed as a member of the board of officers appointed to consider and report upon plans and specifications for the lock and dam at Harriandane Shoals, Trinity River, Texas, vice Capt. Albert E. Waldron, C.E., relieved. (April 27, C.E.)

So much of Par. 15, S.O. 98, April 27, 1911, W.D., as relates to Capt. William P. Wooten, C.E., is revoked. (May 2, W.D.)

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

BRIG. GEN. W. CROZIER, C.O.

Capt. Leroy T. Hillman, O.D., is detailed as a major in the Ordnance Department, to complete a period of four years' detail in that department. (April 29, W.D.)

Par. 24, S.O. 99, April 28, 1911, W.D., is amended to read

as follows: Leave for three months is granted 1st Lieut. Charles A. Meals, O.D., about June 20, 1911. (April 29, W.D.)

Leave for four months, with permission to go beyond the sea, is granted 1st Lieut. Charles A. Meals, O.D., about June 20, 1911. (April 28, W.D.)

Ord. Sergt. William F. Gerth (appointed April 25, 1911, from Q.M. sergeant, 129th Co. C.A.C.), now at Fort Adams, R.I., will be sent to Fort Greble, R.I., to relieve Ord. Sergt. Isaac H. Rigg, who will be sent to the recruit depot, Fort McDowell, and from there on the first available transport to Manila, to relieve Ord. Sergt. John G. Meredith. Sergeant Meredith upon relief will be sent to the recruit depot, Fort McDowell, to await assignment to a station. (April 28, W.D.)

Ord. Sergt. Sherwood L. Stanley, upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (April 29, W.D.)

Par. 4, S.O. 93, W.D., April 21, 1911, is amended to direct that Ord. Sergt. Reinhold Seiwie be sent to Fort George Wright, Wash., May 31, 1911, instead of April 30, 1911. (April 29, W.D.)

Lieut. Col. Beverly W. Dunn, O.D., is relieved from his present duties, at such time as will enable him to comply with this order, and will repair to Washington, and report in person not later than June 1, 1911, to the Chief of Ordnance for assignment to duty in his office. (May 2, W.D.)

SIGNAL CORPS.

BRIG. GEN. J. ALLEN, C.S.O.

First Class Sergt. Charles H. Davis, S.C., upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list (April 28, W.D.)

Master Signal Electrician George W. Carson, now at the Signal Corps General Supply Depot, Fort Mason, Cal., will proceed to Camp Grossmont near San Diego, Cal., reporting to the C.O. Co. E, Signal Corps, for duty. (April 21, D. Cal.)

CAVALRY.

1ST CAVALRY.—COL. E. J. McCLERNAND.

Lieut. Col. W. A. Shunk, 1st Cav., from further duty at Douglas, Ariz., to his proper station, Fort Huachuca, Ariz. (April 20, D. Colo.)

2D CAVALRY.—COL. F. WEST.

First Lieut. Gilbert C. Smith, 2d Cav., from Augur Barracks, Jolo, to Manila, P.I., Division Hospital, for treatment. (March 4, D. Min.)

Capt. J. J. Boniface, 2d Cav., will join proper station for duty with his regiment. (March 15, Phil. D.)

Veterinarian William V. Lusk, 2d Cav., now in Zamboanga, Mindanao, will proceed to his proper station, Augur Barracks, Jolo. (March 9, D. Min.)

3D CAVALRY.—COL. J. H. DORST.

Capt. Arthur Thayer, 3d Cav., will proceed to Hot Springs, Ark., for treatment. (April 27, W.D.)

First Lieut. Ralph N. Hayden, 3d Cav. (Troop D), is detailed for duty with Troop H, 3d Cav., and will proceed from Del Rio, Texas, to Maria, Texas, for duty with latter troop. (April 19, D.T.)

Capt. James N. Munro, 3d Cav., having reported at Fort Sam Houston, from detached service, will proceed to join his troop (B) at Fort McIntosh, Texas. (April 19, D.T.)

4TH CAVALRY.—COL. E. Z. STEEVER.

First Lieut. Fred W. Herschler, 4th Cav., is relieved from duty on recruiting service, June 1, 1911, and will join regiment. (May 3, W.D.)

Sick leave for one month is granted 1st Lieut. Fred W. Herschler, 4th Cav., June 1, 1911. (May 3, W.D.)

5TH CAVALRY.—COL. W. E. WILDER.

Leave for two months is granted Capt. Chalmers G. Hall, 5th Cav., Schofield Barracks, H.T. (April 17, D. Cal.)

First Lieut. Moss L. Love, 7th Cav., now at Floridablanca, to date April 6, 1911, is relieved from topographical survey Pampanga, having been detailed for duty with the Signal Corps, duty, and will proceed to Manila, for duty. (March 15, Phil. D.)

Second Lieut. Charles W. Stewart, 5th Cav., now on leave at New York city, will report in person to Col. Joseph Garrard, 15th Cav., president of the examining board at Fort Myer, Va., when notified as to the date he should report for examination for promotion. (May 3, D.E.)

6TH CAVALRY.—COL. C. M. O'CONNOR.

First Lieut. Francis W. Glover, 6th Cav., Nogales, Ariz., will report in person to Col. E. Z. Steever, 4th Cav., president of the examining board at Fort Bliss, Texas, at such time as the president of the board may designate, for examination for promotion. (April 25, D. Colo.)

So much of Par. 15, S.O. 100, April 29, 1911, W.D., as directs 2d Lieut. William V. Carter, 6th Cav., to join his regiment is revoked. (May 3, W.D.)

8TH CAVALRY.—COL. H. P. KINGSBURY.

Major George W. Read, 8th Cav., having been detailed in the Inspector General's Department, will proceed to Manila, for duty. (March 10, Phil. D.)

10TH CAVALRY.—COL. T. W. JONES.

Leave for three months, about May 1, 1911, is granted Veterinarian Samuel W. Service, 10th Cav. (April 27, W.D.)

11TH CAVALRY.—COL. J. PARKER.

Leave for two months and twenty-one days, about June 25, 1911, is granted 1st Lieut. Frank P. Amos, 11th Cav. (April 28, W.D.)

12TH CAVALRY.—COL. G. A. DODD.

Troop K, 12th Cav., Capt. D. H. Gienty commanding, fully armed and equipped for field service, with all available men, horses and transportation brought to Douglas with this troop, will return by marching to its proper station, Naco, Ariz. (April 20, D. Colo.)

13TH CAVALRY.—COL. C. A. P. HATFIELD.

Lieut. Col. Walter L. Finley, 13th Cav., now in San Francisco, will join his regiment. (April 28, W.D.)

First Lieut. William H. Clopton, Jr., 13th Cav., will repair to Manila about May 15, 1911, on business pertaining to his duties as captain of the Army Cavalry Team in the National Matches for 1911, and upon the completion of this duty will proceed to Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., for the purpose of making the necessary arrangements for the accommodation at that post of the officers and enlisted men who may be ordered there for duty in connection with the selection of the Army Cavalry team. (April 28, W.D.)

Capt. James Longstreet, 13th Cav., is detailed for service and to fill a vacancy in the Quartermaster's Department, to take effect May 4, 1911, vice Capt. Melvin W. Rowell, Q.M., relieved from detail, to take effect May 3, 1911, and is assigned to the 11th Cavalry, to take effect May 4, 1911. (May 3, W.D.)

14TH CAVALRY.—COL. _____

Capt. William S. Valentine, 14th Cav., was on March 8 assigned to Troop I.

Major Percy E. Trippie, 14th Cav., was on Feb. 2 assigned to the 3d Squadron.

G. O. S. FOURTEENTH CAVALRY.

Camp Stotsenburg, Pampanga, P.I., March 12, 1911. The regimental commander desires to express his high appreciation of the excellent work done by the members of Troop E and the men attached to the troop at the "Carnival" held in Manila from Feb. 22 to Feb. 28, 1911.

In the opinion of the officers and men of the regiment the performances given by the troop could not have been excelled; and it is doubtful if some of the features have ever been equaled by any other organization in the Service.

To have accomplished so much in the short time allowed for the training of the troop is evidence not only of ability and energy, but also of a very fine spirit on the part of all concerned, and reflects much credit on both the troop and the regiment.

Below is a list of the officers and men of the troop and those attached to the troop, to each of whom the regimental commander desires to express his appreciation and thanks:

Troop E, 14th Cavalry.

First Lieut. Arthur J. Lynch, commanding troop; 2d Lieut. Bruce L. Burch, attached; 1st Sergt. Dennis Dunne, Q.M. Sergt. Joshua Coogan.

Sergts. Paul T. Mitchell, Herbert J. Noack, John Trigg, John B. Boyce, Frank D. Wheeler.

Corpls. Gustav Kernad, Lyman A. Taft, William E. Doran, Joseph A. Bourgeois, Dennis Scallin.

Trumpeters George M. Miller, William Miranda; Cooks Bailey C. Newport, Garret Farmer; Farrier Martin Bohn, Horseshoer Arthur R. Bueller, Saddler William E. Clark, Wagoner Julius Olson.

Pvts. Hans J. Anderson, Frank Baggio, George O. Bartlett, Henry Epp, Hiram J. Burrow, Charles Craig, Arthur L. Ducrest, Harry H. Ellis, William G. Ellwitz, La Pen, Charles C. Foust, William H. Houser, Sit M. Hunter, Benjamin F. Kincaid, Joseph A. Kral, Henry C. Lewis, Ernest H. Lilley, Bruce D. McDonald, William Moore, William D. Murphy, Roy B. Newman, Alouza Porter, Nathan G. Scott, Lee Stein, Raymond Tinnin.

Attached: Sergts. Albert Johnson, Troop B, Arnold Ruef, Troop L, Harrison Stack, Troop I, Corpis. Jack Stoup, Troop D, William Calvert, Troop B, Patrick Carroll, Troop H, David Sinclair, Troop A; Trumpeter Henry Hannah, Troop G; Pvts. Frank O. Oliver, Troop D, Ivan Blunk, Troop F, James L. Ramey, Troop G, and George H. Colby, Troop H.

By order of Lieutenant Colonel Gresham: MATTHEW C. SMITH, Capt. and Adj., 14th Cav.

15TH CAVALRY.—COL. J. GARRARD.

First Lieut. William W. Overton, 15th Cav., is detailed as an acting Q.M., in connection with the historical and staff rides of the Army War College personnel in Virginia, May 10 to June 20, 1911. (May 1, W.D.)

Leave for fifteen days, about May 25, 1911, is granted 1st Lieut. John Cocke, 15th Cav., Troop Leavenworth. (April 19, D. Mo.)

FIELD ARTILLERY.

1ST FIELD ARTILLERY.—COL. _____

Leave for one month and fifteen days is granted 2d Lieut. Harold S. Naylor, 1st Field Art. (April 28, W.D.)

The retirement of Col. Henry M. Andrews, 1st Field Art., at his own request, after over forty years' service, is announced. Colonel Andrews will proceed to his home. (May 2, W.D.)

5TH FIELD ARTILLERY.—COL. _____

Leave for two months, about May 15, 1911, is granted 2d Lieut. John A. Crane, 5th Field Art., Presidio of San Francisco. (April 17, D. Cal.)

COAST ARTILLERY CORPS.

BRIG. GEN. E. M. WEAVER, CHIEF OF COAST ART.

Leave for ten days is granted 1st Lieut. O. H. Longino, C.A.C., 2d Provisional Regiment, C.A.C. (April 27, 1st Sep. Brig.)

Leave for ten days is granted 1st Lieut. C. L. Corbin, C.A.C., about April 26, 1911. (April 24, 1st Sep. Brig.)

Leave for one month, under exceptional circumstances, is granted 1st Lieut. John H. Ellis, C.A.C., Fort Baker, Cal. (April 21, D. Cal.)

Leave for one month, under exceptional circumstances, with permission to visit the United States, is granted 1st Lieut. Eugene B. Walker, C.A.C., to leave the division about April 15, 1911. (March 25, Phil. D.)

First Lieut. Dean Hall, C.A.C., is relieved from duty with the 52d Co. and attached to the 122d Co. He will join latter company. (April 29, W.D.)

Capt. Ralph E. Herring, C.A.C., is transferred from the 136th Co. to the 78th Co. and will join that company. (April 27, W.D.)

First Lieut. Howard L. Martin, C.A.C., having been examined for promotion by a board of officers and found physically disqualified for the duties of a captain in the Coast Artillery Corps, by reason of disability incident to the Service, his retirement from active service as a captain is announced, to date from March 11, 1911, the date upon which he would have been promoted to that grade by reason of seniority if found qualified. (April 27, W.D.)

Leave for one month is granted Capt. Frank T. Thornton, C.A.C. (May 2, W.D.)

The following changes in the assignments of officers of the Coast Artillery Corps are ordered:

Capt. John McBride, Jr., from assignment to the 158th Co. and from his present duties on the staff of the commanding officer, 4th Provisional Regiment, C.A.C., and placed on the unassigned list. Captain McBride will report in person to the C.O., Artillery District of San Francisco, for duty on his staff.

Capt. James M. Wheeler, unassigned, will report in person to the C.O., 4th Provisional Regiment, C.A.C., for duty on his staff, relieving Capt. John McBride, Jr., C.A.C. (May 3, W.D.)

First Sergt. Cecil P. Montague, 160th Co., C.A.C., upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (May 3, W.D.)

The leave granted Capt. Homer B. Grant, C.A.C., is extended one month and five days. (May 3, W.D.)

INFANTRY.

2D INFANTRY.—COL. F. W. MANSFIELD.

Leave for one month, upon his promotion and assignment, is granted 2d Lieut. Charles S. Caffery, 2d Inf., now at Fort Thomas, Ky. (April 18, D. Cal.)

3D INFANTRY.—COL. _____

Capt. Bernard Sharp, 3d Inf., now absent sick in the United States, is relieved from duty in the military information division, these headquarters, and upon his return to this division will proceed to his proper station for duty with his regiment. (March 15, Phil. D.)

First Lieut. Bruno T. Scher, 3d Inf., is relieved from duty under the chief Q.M. of the division and will join his proper station for duty with his regiment. (March 15, Phil. D.)

First Sergt. Daniel Dolan, Co. I, 3d Inf., upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (April 29, W.D.)

Second Lieut. Harry L. Simpson, 3d Inf., will repair to Washington, and report in person to Brig. Gen. Ernest A. Garlington, I.G., president of an Army retiring board, at such time as he may designate for examination. (May 1, W.D.)

4TH INFANTRY.—COL. _____

Second Lieut. Leonard H. Drennan, 4th Inf., now sick in hospital at Fort Sam Houston, is relieved from duty in connection with the preparation of the Progressive Military Map of the United States, and, as soon as able to travel, will return to his proper station. (April 19, D.T.)

Capt. Harry L. Cooper, 4th Inf., is transferred to the 28th Infantry. He will join company to which he may be assigned. (May 3, W.D.)

5TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. D. COWLES.

Sick leave for fifteen days, is granted Major William F. Martin, 5th Inf. (April 28, D.E.)

6TH INFANTRY.—COL. L. FEBIGER.

Leave for four months, upon his relief from duty at the Army Service Schools, is granted Capt. Willey Howell, 6th Inf. (April 29, W.D.)

7TH INFANTRY.—COL. D. CORNMAN.

Leave for four months, under exceptional circumstances, with permission to visit the U.S., is granted Capt. James W. Furlow, 7th Inf., to leave the division about March 29, 1911. (March 27, Phil. D.)

Capt. Hjalmer Erickson, 7th Inf., detailed for duty as major of Philippine Scouts, effective March 22, 1911, is assigned to the 4th Battalion at Davao, Mindanao. (March 22, Phil. D.)

Capt. James W. Furlow, relieved from duty as major, Philippine Scouts, effective March 21, 1911, and assigned to the 7th Infantry, will proceed to Fort William McKinley, Rizal, for duty. (March 22, Phil. D.)

8TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. W. MASON.

Leave for six months, on account of sickness, is granted 2d Lieut. Robert H. Fletcher, Jr., 8th Inf. (April 27, W.D.)

9TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. J. CRANE.

First Lieut. Hornaby Evans, 9th Inf., now at Camp Jossman, Guimaras, to Warwick Barracks, Cebu, for duty. (March 16, D.V.)

Second Lieut. John W. Lang, 9th Inf., assistant to the officer in charge of information division, will be relieved from further duty at these headquarters, and will proceed to his proper station for duty with his regiment. (March 15, Phil. D.)

11TH INFANTRY.—COL. A. WILLIAMS.

First Lieut. W. C. Russell, 11th Inf., upon the completion of his present duties pertaining to Q.M.D. will rejoin his regiment. (April 28, W.D.)

12TH INFANTRY.—COL. W. H. C. BOWEN.

Second Lieut. Walter S. Greacen, 12th Inf., Fort William

McKinley, Rizal, will proceed to Camp John Hay, Bangue, for duty, relieving 1st Lieut. Guy E. Manning, 12th Inf., who will proceed to Fort William McKinley, for duty. (March 23, Phil. D.)

First Lieut. Elverton E. Fuller, 12th Inf., is relieved from duty under the chief Q.M. of the division, and will proceed to his proper station for duty with his regiment. (March 15, Phil. D.)

First Lieut. Andrew C. Wright, 12th Inf., is transferred from the Division Hospital, Manila, to the General Hospital, Presidio de San Francisco, for treatment. (March 14, Phil. D.)

14TH INFANTRY.—COL. R. H. WILSON.

First Lieut. Arthur M. Ferguson, 14th Inf., will report in person to Major Clyde S. Ford, M.C., president of the examining board at Fort William Henry Harrison, Mont., for examination for promotion. (April 25, D.D.)

15TH INFANTRY.—COL. W. S. SCOTT.

Second Lieut. Lowe A. McClure, 15th Inf., is relieved from duty at the University of Nevada, Reno, Nev., to take effect June 1, 1911, and will then join his regiment. (May 1, W.D.)

16TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. GARDENER.

First Sergt. Thomas J. King, Co. E, 16th Inf., upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (April 28, W.D.)

Capt. Perrin L. Smith, recently promoted from the 16th Infantry, and assigned to the 19th Infantry, was on March 23 assigned to Co. E, of the regiment.

18TH INFANTRY.—COL. T. F. DAVIS.

Second Lieut. Merl P. Schillerstrom, 18th Inf., from further duty at Fort Huachuca, Ariz., to San Antonio, Texas, and join regiment. (April 25, D. Colo.)

20TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. A. IRONS.

Leave for two months, under exceptional circumstances, with permission to visit the United States, is granted Col. James A. Irons, 20th Inf., to leave the division about April 15, 1911. (March 24, Phil. D.)

Leave for two months, under exceptional circumstances, with permission to visit the United States, is granted 2d Lieut. George F. N. Dailey, 20th Inf., and he is authorized to leave the division about April 14, 1911. (March 25, Phil. D.)

Leave for one month and ten days, with permission to visit China and Japan, is granted 1st Lieut. Bertram P. Johnson, 20th Inf., effective about May 15, 1911, and he is authorized to await at Nagasaki, Japan, the arrival of his regiment, to sail from Manila about June 15, 1911. (March 11, Phil. D.)

21ST INFANTRY.—COL. _____

Leave for two months and sixteen days, with permission to return to the United States via Europe, is granted Chaplain James Ossewaarde, 21st Inf., and he is authorized to leave the division about Aug. 1, 1911. (March 14, Phil. D.)

Par. 3, S.O. 84, April 11, 1911, these headquarters, assigning Major Willson Y. Stamper, 21st Inf., to station at Madison Barracks, N.Y., is amended as to designate Fort Ontario, N.Y., as the post at which he is to take station. (April 26, D.E.)

22D INFANTRY.—COL. A. REYNOLDS.

Under exceptional circumstances, leave for fifteen days is granted Capt. Frank Halstead, 22d Inf., Fort Sam Houston, Texas. (April 24, D.T.)

Sick leave for two months is granted Chaplain Joseph C. Kennedy, 22d Inf. (April 21, D.T.)

23D INFANTRY.—COL. A. C. SHARPE.

Leave for three months, upon his relief from duty in Newark, Del., is granted 1st Lieut. Edgar S. Stayer, 23d Inf. (April 29, W.D.)

Capt. Sydney A. Cloman, 23d Inf., Fort McIntosh, Texas, will proceed to Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D.C., for observation and treatment. (April 20, D.T.)

Sick leave for three months is granted Capt. Sydney A. Cloman, 23d Inf. (May 3, W.D.)

24TH INFANTRY.—COL. W. PAULDING.

Par. 10, S.O. 19, Jan. 24, 1911, W.D., granting a leave to 2d Lieut. John C. French, 24th Inf., is revoked. (April 27, W.D.)

Leave for three months and ten days, about June 1, 1911, is granted 2d Lieut. John C. French, 24th Inf. (April 27, W.D.)

25TH INFANTRY.—COL. _____

Second Lieut. Robert P. Harbold, 25th Inf., is detailed as professor of military science and tactics at the Kansas State Agricultural College, Manhattan, Kas., to take effect Aug. 1, 1911. Lieutenant Harbold will report in person about July 15, 1911, to the president of the college for duty. (May 1, W.D.)

Leave for two months, about June 1, 1911, is granted 2d Lieut. George C. Lawton, 25th Inf. (May 2, W.D.)

28TH INFANTRY.—COL. _____

Capt. J. M. Little, 28th Inf., is relieved from duty at the Georgia Military College, Milledgeville, Ga., to take effect June 1, 1911, and will join his regiment. (May 1, W.D.)

Capt. Moor N. Falls, 28th Inf., upon being relieved from his present duties pertaining to the Q.M.D., will rejoin his regiment. (April 28, W.D.)

Major John P. Finley, 28th Inf., Zamboanga, Mindanao, will report in person to the department commander, March 16, 1911, for the purpose of taking the physical test. (March 14, D. Min.)

PHILIPPINE SCOUTS.

Capt. Edson I. Small, Phil. Scouts, now at Zamboanga, will proceed to Torrey Barracks, Mindanao, for duty with his company. (March 9, D. Min.)

Leave for three months and twenty-one days, with permission to visit the United States, is granted 1st Lieut. William Buerkle, Phil. Scouts, to leave the division on or about May 15, 1911. (March 18, Phil. D.)

Second Lieut. Frank L. Hoerner, Phil. Scouts, recently appointed from quartermaster sergeant, Battery E, 3d Field Art., with rank from April 13, 1911, will proceed to Manila, on transport leaving San Francisco about June 5, 1911. (May 3, W.D.)

DETAILED TO WEST POINT.

The following officers will proceed at the proper time to West Point, N.Y., and report in person on Aug. 22, 1911, to the Superintendent of the U.S.M.A. for duty: Capt. Frank A. Wilcox, 30th Inf., Charles B. Hagadorn, 23d Inf., and James A. Ryan, 15th Cav.; 1st Lieuts. James K. Crain, C.A.C., Edmund L. Daley, C.E., DeWitt C. Jones, C.E., Charles R. Alley, C.A.C., Sanderford Jarman, C.A.C., Robert C. Eddy, C.A.C., Joseph A. Baer, 6th Cav., West C. Jacobs, C.A.C., Edwin De L. Smith, 4th Field Art., Robert M. Lyon, 11th Inf., and William E. Shedd, Jr., C.A.C.; 2d Lieuts. Matthew H. Thompkins, 22d Inf., George B. Hunter, 12th Cav., Harvey D. Hingley, 6th Field Art., Everett S. Hughes, 3d Field Art., Jonathan M. Wainwright, 1st Cav., Frederick T. Dickman, 11th Cav., Alexander W. Chilton, 30th Inf., Paul A. Larned, 5th Inf., George G. Bartlett, 18th Inf., Harry L. Hodges, 1st Cav., William A. Gance, 17th Inf., Charles S. Caffery, 2d Inf., Edmund B. Gregory, 14th Inf., and Robert M. Campbell, 12th Cav. (April 27, W.D.)

instruction at the School of Musketry for the term beginning May 15, 1911, will proceed to the Presidio of Monterey, Cal., reporting on that date. From Fort Lawton, Wash.—2d Lieut. Charles M. Everett, 25th Inf., from Vancouver Barracks, Wash.—1st Lieut. Elliot Caziare and 2d Lieut. Arthur D. Budd, 1st Inf., from Fort George Wright, Wash.—2d Lieut. George R. Harrison, 25th Inf. (April 24, D. Columbia.)

EXAMINATIONS FOR PROMOTION.

The following officers will report in person to Major T. J. Lewis, 13th Cav., president of the examining board at Fort Riley, Kas., for examination for promotion: 1st Lieuts. Casper W. Cole, 9th Cav., Leonard L. Deitrick, 13th Cav., Ben Lear, Jr., 15th Cav.; 2d Lieuts. William N. Hensley, Jr., 13th Cav., Berkeley T. Merchant, 13th Cav., Louis A. O'Donnell, 10th Cav. (April 24, D. Mo.)

The following officers will report in person to Major Christopher C. Collins, M.C., president of the examining board at Fort Robinson, Neb., on such date as may be specified for examination for promotion: 1st Lieut. George W. Biegler, 2d Lieut. Charles L. Scott and 2d Lieut. Ralph Talbot, Jr., 12th Cav. (April 24, D. Mo.)

ARMY INFANTRY TEAM.

The following enlisted men will be sent to Fort Sheridan, Ill., at such time as will enable them to report June 1, 1911, to the captain of the Army Infantry team for duty:

First Sergt. William Watson, Co. C, and Pvt. Marshall A. Adams, Co. E, 5th Inf., Plattsburg Barracks, N.Y.

Sergt. Wilbur F. Horn, Co. K, 10th Inf., and Sergt. John Clark, Co. A, 11th Inf., the Maneuver Division, San Antonio, Texas.

Battalion Sergt. Major Paul Altmann, 14th Inf., and 1st Sergt. Thomas Fowler, Co. I, 14th Inf., Fort Missoula, Mont.

Sergt. Charles M. Smith, Co. G, 17th Inf., and Q.M. Sergt. Charles Santimire, Co. G, and Corpl. Charles E. Fenton, Co. H, 18th Inf., the Maneuver Division, San Antonio.

Q.M. Sergt. Ernest McEachin, Co. H, 22d Inf., the Maneuver Division, San Antonio.

Sergt. Edward W. Page, Co. C, 25th Inf., Fort Lawton, Wash.

Q.M. Sergt. Oscar Fox, Co. M, 25th Inf., Fort George Wright, Wash.

Q.M. Sergt. Bert E. Cooper, 26th Inf., Fort Wayne, Mich.

First Sergt. John B. Childers, Co. H, 26th Inf., Fort Brady, Mich.

Sergt. Charles Anderson, Co. E, 28th Inf., the Maneuver Division, San Antonio.

First Sergt. Robert M. Burr, Co. G, and Sergt. Elijah H. Griffin, Co. M, 30th Inf., San Diego (April 28, W.D.)

RETIRED OFFICERS.

First Lieut. Beverly C. Daly, retired, upon his own application is detailed as professor of military science and tactics at the University of Wyoming, Laramie, Wyo., to take effect Aug. 1, 1911. Lieutenant Daly will report in person about July 15, 1911, to the president of the university for duty. (May 1, W.D.)

First Lieut. Charles M. Maigne, retired, is relieved at once from duty at the Oklahoma University Preparatory School, Tonkawa, Okla., and upon his own application is detailed as professor of military science and tactics at the Georgia Military College, Milledgeville, Ga., to take effect June 1, 1911, vice Capt. J. Millard Little, 28th Inf., who is relieved from duty at the college, and will then proceed to join his regiment, and so much of Par. 33, S.O. 15, Jan. 19, 1911, W.D., as relieves Captain Little from duty at the Georgia Military College, to take effect Aug. 1, 1911, is amended accordingly. (May 1, W.D.)

RELIEVED AS CONSTRUCTING Q.M.

Each of the following officers is relieved from duty as constructing quartermaster at the post or posts designated after his name, and will transfer to the Q.M. thereof the work, employees, funds, and property heretofore under his charge as constructing quartermaster:

Capt. James V. Heidt, Q.M., Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind.

Capt. Campbell E. Babcock, 4th Inf., Fort Crook, Neb.

Capt. Robert J. Fleming, 10th Cav., Fort Ethan Allen, Vt.

Capt. Willis P. Coleman, 4th Inf., Fort Logan H. Roots, Ark.

Capt. Percy M. Cochran, Q.M., Fort McPherson, Ga.

Capt. Warren W. Whitely, 15th Cav., Fort Myer, Va.

Capt. Walter L. Clarke, S.O., Fort Omaha, Neb.

Capt. William D. Davis, 5th Inf., Plattsburg Barracks, N.Y.

Capt. Edwin Bell, Q.M., the Presidio of Monterey, Cal.

Capt. Raymond W. Briggs, 6th Inf., Fort Riley, Kas.

Capt. John M. Morgan, 12th Cav., Fort Robinson, Neb.

Capt. Mathew E. Saville, 27th Inf., Fort Sheridan, Ill.

Capt. William A. Covington, C.A.C., Fort Stevens, Ore.

Capt. Harry L. Steele, C.A.C., Fort Totten, N.Y.

Capt. Robert H. C. Kelton, C.A.C., Forts Washington, Md., and Hunt, Va.

Capt. Theodore A. Baldwin, Jr., 26th Inf., Fort Wayne, Mich.

Capt. George D. Guyer, 16th Inf., Fort William H. Seward, Alaska.

First Lieut. Gerrit Van S. Quackenbush, 23d Inf., Fort Bliss, Texas.

First Lieut. Robert O. Edwards, C.A.C., Fort Caswell, N.C.

First Lieut. Lincoln B. Chambers, C.A.C., Fort Columbia, Wash.

First Lieut. John Mather, C.A.C., Fort Constitution, N.H.

First Lieut. John W. McKie, C.A.C., Forts Dade and De Soto, Fla.

First Lieut. Edward A. Stockton, Jr., C.A.C., Forts Du Pont, Del., and Mott, N.Y.

First Lieut. Frederic H. Smith, C.A.C., Fort Hancock, N.J.

First Lieut. Willis E. Mills, 24th Inf., Madison Barracks, N.Y.

First Lieut. Elvin H. Wagner, 29th Inf., Fort Niagara, N.Y.

First Lieut. Albert T. Rich, 3d Inf., Fort Ontario, N.Y.

First Lieut. George Ruhlén, Jr., C.A.C., Fort Rosecrans, Cal.

First Lieut. Roger G. Alexander, C.E., Washington Barracks, D.C.

First Lieut. Walter P. Boatwright, C.A.C., Key West Barracks, Fla.

Second Lieut. Edward H. Teall, 26th Inf., Fort Brady, Mich.

Second Lieut. William V. Carter, 6th Cav., Fort Des Moines, Iowa.

Second Lieut. Albert L. Sneed, 25th Inf., Fort George Wright, Wash.

Second Lieut. Napoleon W. Riley, 16th Inf., Fort Gibbon, Alaska.

Second Lieut. Edwin F. Barlow, C.A.C., Fort Morgan, Ala.

Second Lieut. Benjamin F. Castle, 29th Inf., Fort Porter, N.Y.

Second Lieut. George G. Bartlett, 18th Inf., Whipple Barracks, Ariz.

Second Lieut. Elmer F. Rice, 14th Inf., Fort William Henry Harrison, Mont.

Lieutenant Carter will join his regiment. (April 29, W.D.)

BOARDS OF OFFICERS.

The following boards are appointed and will convene at the places indicated for the physical examination of the dental surgeons named. The examination will be the same as that prescribed for applicants for admission to the Medical Corps: At Augur Barracks, Jolo.—Major William F. Lewis and Capt. John W. Hanner, M.C.; 1st Lieut. Luke B. Peck, M.R.C., for the examination of Dental Surg. Robert H. Mills.

At Ludlow Barracks, Mindanao.—Capt. Junius C. Gregory, 1st Lieut. John B. H. Waring and 1st Lieut. Clarence E. Fronk, M.C., for the examination of Dental Surg. Robert F. Patterson. (March 24, Phil. D.)

A board to consist of Lieut. Col. David J. Rumbough, 6th Field Art.; Major Godfrey H. Macdonald, 13th Cav.; Capt. Walter C. Babcock, 13th Cav.; Veterinarian Alexander Plummer, 4th Cav.; 1st Lieut. Henry T. Bull, 13th Cav., recorder, is appointed to meet at Fort Riley, at the call of the senior member thereof, for the purpose of conducting the examination of applicants for appointment as veterinarians of Cavalry and Field Artillery. (April 27, W.D.)

The following boards are appointed and will convene at the places indicated for the physical examination of the dental surgeons named. The examination will be the same as that prescribed for applicants for admission to the Medical Corps: At Camp Jossman, Guimaras.—Major Theodore C. Lyster, Capt. Craig R. Snyder and 1st Lieut. Clarence A. Treuholtz, M.C., for the examination of Dental Surg. Robert T. Oliver, Samuel H. Leslie, George H. Casaday, John D. Millikin, Frank L. K. Ladame and Julien R. Bernheim.

At Camp Jossman, Guimaras.—Major Thomas J. Kirkpatrick, 1st Lieut. Armin Mueller and 1st Lieut. Addison D. Davis, M.C., for the examination of Dental Surg. Rex H. Rhodes.

At Camp McGrath, Batangas.—Major Thomas S. Bratton,

M.C.; 1st Lieut. James S. Kennedy, M.R.C.; 1st Lieut. William M. Archer, Jr., M.R.C., for the examination of Dental Surg. R. A. Pettit, R. Barracks, Mindanao.—Major Henry Page, Capt. Jacob M. Coffin and 1st Lieut. Thomas J. Leary, M.C., for the examination of Dental Surg. Robert H. Mills.

At Camp Keithley, Mindanao.—Major M. A. W. Shockley, M.C.; 1st Lieut. Charles E. Doerr, M.C.; 1st Lieut. Rhodrie W. Browne, M.R.C., for the examination of Dental Surg. Edward P. R. Ryan and Robert F. Patterson. (March 11, Phil. D.)

A board of officers consisting of Capt. Haywood S. Hansell, John R. Bosley and John B. Huggins, M.C., is appointed to meet in Manila May 29, 1911, for the preliminary examination of candidates for admission to the Medical Corps of the Army. (March 11, Phil. D.)

EXAMINATIONS FOR PROMOTION.

A board to consist of Lieut. Col. Abner Pickering, 9th Inf.; Major Waldo E. Ayer, 9th Inf.; Thomas J. Kirkpatrick, M.C., and Arthur Johnson, 19th Inf., and 1st Lieut. Armin Mueller, M.C., is appointed to meet at Camp Jossman, Guimaras, April 3, 1911, for the examination of officers of Infantry, for promotion. (March 18, Phil. D.)

The following officers will report to Lieut. Col. Abner Pickering, 9th Inf., president of the examining board at Camp Jossman, Guimaras, for examination for promotion: Capt. Samuel Burkhardt, Jr., 19th Inf.; Capt. John B. Bennis, 16th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Abraham U. Loeb, 9th Inf.; William P. Screws, 19th Inf.; Clarence K. La Motte, 19th Inf.; and William A. Castle, 9th Inf.; 2d Lieuts. Harry H. Bissell, 19th Inf.; Edmund C. Waddill, 19th Inf.; Fred H. Baird, 19th Inf.; Lawrence E. Hohl, 19th Inf.; Charles A. Lewis, 9th Inf. (March 18, Phil. D.)

A board to consist of Col. Frank West, 2d Cav.; Major William F. Lewis, M.C.; Major Herbert H. Sargent, 2d Cav.; Major Matthew F. Steele, 2d Cav., and Capt. John W. Hanner, M.C., is appointed to meet at Augur Barracks, Jolo, April 3, 1911, for the examination of officers of Cavalry to determine their fitness for promotion. (March 18, Phil. D.)

The following officers will report to Col. Frank West, 2d Cav., president of the examining board appointed to meet at Augur Barracks, Jolo, for examination to determine their fitness for promotion: Capt. John T. Nance, 2d Cav.; 1st Lieut. Charles G. Harvey, 2d Cav.; 1st Lieut. William O. Reed, 6th Cav.; 2d Lieuts. Joseph F. Taubke, John A. Barry, William W. Gordon and James A. Mars, 2d Cav., and Innis P. Swift, 6th Cav. (March 18, Phil. D.)

A board to consist of Col. Lea Feibiger, 6th Inf.; Major John H. Beacon, 6th Inf.; Major M. A. W. Shockley, M.C.; Capt. William H. Simons, 6th Inf., and 1st Lieut. Charles E. Doerr, M.C., is appointed to meet at Camp Keithley, Mindanao, April 3, 1911, for the examination of officers of Infantry for promotion. (March 18, Phil. D.)

The following officers will report to Col. Lea Feibiger, 6th Inf., president of the examining board at Camp Keithley, Mindanao, for examination to determine their fitness for promotion: First Lieuts. Ernest H. Agnew, Charles M. Gordon, Jr., John H. Page, Jr., David C. Anderson, Howard G. Davis and George W. England, 6th Inf.; 2d Lieuts. William F. L. E. De Wit, C. T. Grubbs and Ben W. Field, 6th Inf. (March 18, Phil. D.)

A board to consist of Lieut. Col. George S. Young, 21st Inf.; Major Lawrence J. Hearn, 3d Inf.; Major Maury Nichols, 3d Inf.; Capt. Junius C. Gregory, M.C., and 1st Lieut. John B. H. Waring, M.C., is appointed to meet at Ludlow Barracks, Mindanao, April 3, 1911, for the examination of officers of Infantry for promotion. (March 18, Phil. D.)

The following officers will report to Lieut. Col. George S. Young, 21st Inf., president of the examining board at Ludlow Barracks, Mindanao, for examination to determine their fitness for promotion: Capt. Robert W. Rose, 21st Inf.; Henry T. Ferguson, 21st Inf., and Charles Miller, 3d Inf.; 1st Lieuts. Robert O. Raggs, 3d Inf.; Robert I. Ross, 3d Inf.; Glenard McLaughlin, 21st Inf., and Edmund S. Sayer, Jr., 21st Inf.; 2d Lieuts. Ralph Dickinson, 3d Inf.; Ralph R. Glass, 21st Inf.; James B. Woolnough, 21st Inf.; Sherburne Whipple, 3d Inf.; Thomas N. Gimpelring, 21st Inf.; Bernard Lentz, 21st Inf.; Louis A. Kunzig, 3d Inf., and James G. Boswell, 21st Inf. (March 18, Phil. D.)

A board to consist of Capt. Edgar A. Sirmeyer, Osmun Latrobe, Jr., and William J. Kendrick, 8th Cav.; 1st Lieuts. James S. Kennedy, M.R.C., and William M. Archer, Jr., M.R.C., is appointed to meet at Camp McGrath, Batangas, April 3, 1911, for the examination of officers of Cavalry, for promotion. (March 21, Phil. D.)

The following officers will report to Capt. Edgar A. Sirmeyer, 8th Cav., president of the examining board at Camp McGrath, Batangas, at such time as they may be directed, for examination for promotion: 1st Lieut. John Watson, 2d Lieut. Albert H. Mueller, 2d Lieut. Thomas L. Sherburne, and 2d Lieut. Kinzie B. Edmund, 8th Cav. (March 21, Phil. D.)

The following officers will proceed to Fort Bliss, Texas, for examination for promotion: 2d Lieuts. Clarence K. Lyman, James H. Dickey and Karl D. Klemm, 4th Cav. (April 25, D.T.)

A board to consist of Col. George K. Hunter, 7th Cav.; Major Henry L. Ripley, 8th Cav.; Major William J. Nicholson, 7th Cav.; Major Roger Brooke, M.C.; 1st Lieut. Edward G. Huber, M.C., appointed to meet at Fort Bliss, Texas, for the examination of officers of Cavalry, for promotion. (March 18, Phil. D.)

A board to consist of Lieut. Col. John C. Gresham, Major Percy E. Tripp and Major George H. Cameron, 14th Cav.; Capt. Samuel M. DeLoeffe, M.C., and 1st Lieut. George D. Heath, Jr., M.C., is appointed to meet at Camp Stotsenburg, Panama, April 3, 1911, for the examination of officers of Cavalry for promotion. (March 18, Phil. D.)

VOLUNTEER EXAMINATIONS.

Boards are appointed to meet at the places hereinafter designated at 10 o'clock a.m., May 16, 1911, or as soon thereafter as practicable, for the purpose of conducting the examination of applicants for commissions in Volunteer forces as may be authorized to appear before them, under Sec. 23 of an Act of Congress approved Jan. 21, 1903, in order to determine their qualifications for the command of troops or for the performance of staff duties with such Volunteer forces. The examinations will be conducted under the provisions of G.O. 57, W.D., March 25, 1909.

Detail for board at Fort Crook, Neb.: Col. William W. Gray, M.C.; Major Frederick A. Dale, M.C.; Capt. John S. Switzer, 4th Inf.; Capt. Louis M. Nutman, 4th Inf.; 1st Lieut. John Smith, 4th Inf.

Detail for board at Fort Jay, N.Y.: Capt. John F. Madden, 29th Inf.; Capt. Charles H. Paine, 29th Inf.; 1st Lieuts. George A. Lynch, 29th Inf., Henry Beuwkes, M.C., Robert Skelton, M.R.C.

Detail for board at Fort Porter, N.Y.: Major Henry A. Webber, M.C.; Capt. Henry C. Clement, Jr., 29th Inf., and John N. Street, 29th Inf., and William R. Davis, M.C.; 2d Lieut. Benjamin F. Castle, 29th Inf. (May 2, W.D.)

EXAMINATIONS CIVILIANS FOR SECOND LIEUTENANTS.

War Dept., Office of the Chief of Staff, Washington, D.C. Circular with reference to the appointment of civilians to be second lieutenants of Cavalry, Field Artillery and Infantry. Officers will be a competitive examination about Sept. 1, 1911, for the selection of about one hundred civilians to be second lieutenants in the Cavalry, Field Artillery and Infantry.

Persons desiring to enter the competition should address applications to the Adjutant General, U.S. Army, Washington, D.C., accompanied by testimonials or certificates as to their moral character and fitness for the position of a commissioned officer in the U.S. Army.

Eligibility.—Candidates must be citizens of the United States, unmarried, between twenty-one and twenty-seven years of age, and of good moral character. They must be able to pass the prescribed physical and mental examinations.

Physical Examination.—Examination as to physical qualifications will conform to the standard required of recruits for the Army, except that any applicant whose degree of vision is less than 20-40 in either eye, or is color blind of red, green or violet will be rejected.

Mental Examination.—The mental examination is divided into two parts: The preliminary examination and the final competitive examination.

Preliminary Examination.—The preliminary examination covers the following subjects: (1) English grammar and orthography; (2) mathematics, to include algebra, plane and solid geometry and trigonometry, and (3) geography and history.

Graduates of recognized colleges and universities and of institutions of learning, classed A and BA, at which Army officers are detailed as instructors of military science and tactics, shall be exempt from the preliminary examination.

Final Competitive Examination.—The final competitive examination covers the following subjects: (1) General history, (2) elementary French, German or Spanish, as the candidates may elect, (3) Constitution of the United States and elementary International Law, and (4) advanced optional subject. Under this latter head, the candidate will be examined upon one of the following subjects, as he may elect, viz.:

(a) Higher mathematics, to include differential calculus, integral calculus, analytical geometry, or; (b) A thorough working knowledge of any modern language, or; (c) A general knowledge of the English language and of English literature.

Candidates who pass the preliminary examination and those who are exempted from this examination will be classed as follows:

(a) Honor graduates of institutions of learning at which officers of the Army are detailed as professors of military science and tactics, whose students have exhibited the greatest application and proficiency in military training and knowledge. One graduate from each of not to exceed ten institutions will be so rated each year. Once rated the honor graduate retains the privilege of his class so long as he is otherwise eligible and qualified for appointment.

(b) Other graduates of institutions of learning at which officers of the Army are detailed as professors of military science and tactics rated as Class A and Class BA, and members of the Organized Militia of not less than three years' creditable service.

(c) Other civilians.

Those who make a general average of 85 per cent, or more upon the competitive mental examination prescribed above will be graded in each class in the order of their merit as shown by such competitive mental examination. Of those so graded a sufficient number will be selected to fill existing vacancies of class A, second those of class B, and third those of class C. If there should be any remaining available vacancies they will be filled by selection in order of merit from the whole list of candidates whose general average on the competitive mental examination is 75 per cent, or more without regard to class.

Place of Examination.—Examinations will be conducted at a number of military posts throughout the country, and candidates will be examined at posts convenient to their homes.

Further Information.—More detailed information with reference to the scope and character of the examination and with reference to the manner in which to proceed in order to secure a designation will be furnished upon application to the Adjutant General, U.S. Army, Washington, D.C.

ENLISTED MEN FOR MILITIA DUTY.

The following enlisted men of the 6th Field Artillery, now at Fort Riley, Kas., will report to the C.O. of that post May 15, 1911, for the purpose of pursuing a preparatory course of instruction with the view to their detail with the Field Artillery batteries of the Organized Militia:

Corpl. Franklin J. Schiba and Pvt. George Fitzgerald, Battery A; Sergt. Philip Henry and Corpl. Charles Landside, Battery B; Sergt. William A. Koller and Evans Romo, Battery C; Corpl. Louis J. Gulosh and William H. Maddox, Battery D; Corpl. Edward A. Collins and Jesse C. Howell, Battery E, and Sergts. Lester E. Carpenter and John McKenzie, Battery F.

The following named enlisted men will be sent to Fort Riley, Kas., at such time as will enable them to report May 15, 1911, for the purpose of pursuing a preparatory course of instruction with the view to their detail with the Field Artillery batteries of the Organized Militia:

1st Field Artillery.—Sergt. John S. Norman, Battery D; Corpl. Dolly H. Smith and Pvt. Joseph Bradford, Battery E; 3d Field Artillery.—Corpl. John E. Sullivan, Battery A; Corpl. Benjamin O. Clift and Pvt. Frederick A. Williams, Battery C; Corpl. Herbert Benjamin and Pvt. Maurice P. Keehn, Battery D; Corpl. Joseph B. McAndrew and Pvt. Julian Jaffee, Battery E, and Sergt. George E. Mason and Corpl. Joseph B. Rainwater, Battery F.

5th Field Artillery.—Corpl. Arthur M. Risdon and Herman Lepprecht, Battery A; Corpl. Jesse W. Jones, Battery C; Corpl. Thomas Marks, Battery D; Sergt. John E. Daley, Battery E, and Corpl. Francis E. Barrett, Battery F. (May 1, W.D.)

VARIOUS ORDERS.

Lieut. Col. Loyd S. McCormick, Cavalry, is detailed as a member of the examining board at Washington, D.C., vice Major Frederick S. Foltz, 15th Cav., relieved. (April 28, W.D.)

First Lieut. Paul W. Beck, Inf., and 2d Lieuts. John C. Walker, 8th Inf., and George E. M. Kelly, 30th Inf., now on aeronautical duty with the Maneuver Division, will take station at Fort Sam Houston, Texas. (April 27, W.D.)

The leave granted Col. Francis H. French, Inf., is further extended one month. (April 28, W.D.)

Capt. John W. Barker, Inf., unassigned, is assigned to the 3d Infantry. Upon his relief from duty at the Army Service Schools, Fort Leavenworth, and upon the expiration of leave granted him Captain Barker will join regiment. (May 3, W.D.)

PROPOSED TRANSPORT SAILINGS.

From San Francisco, Cal.:

Transport.	Leave	Due at Honolulu	Due at Guam	Due at Manila	Lay days at Manila.
S.F.	about	about	about	about	about
Sheridan	May 5	May 13	May 27	Jun. 2	13
Buford	May 5	Jun. 13	Jun. 27	Jul. 3	12
Sherman	Jul. 5	Jul. 13	Jul. 27	Aug. 2	13

From Manila, P.I.:

Transport.	Leave	Due at Nagasaki	Due at Honolulu	Due at S.F.	Lay days at S.F.
Logan	Apr. 15	Apr. 20	May 6	May 14	22
Sherman	May 15	May 20	Jun. 5	Jun. 13	22
Sheridan	Jun. 15	Jun. 20	Jul. 6	Jul. 14	22

General offices: 1086 North Point street.

Docks: Foot of Folsom street, Pier No. 12.

ARMY TRANSPORTS.

BUFOED—At San Francisco.

CROOK—At San Francisco, Cal.

DIX—At Seattle, Wash.

KILPATRICK—At Galveston, Texas.

LISCUM—In Philippine waters.

LOGAN—Capt. J. W. C. Abbott, Q.M. Left Manila for San Francisco April 15. Left Nagasaki April 21.

MCLELLAN—At Galveston, Texas.

MEADE—At Newport News, Va.

SEWARD—At Manila.

SHERIDAN—Capt. E. Bell, Q.M. Left San Francisco for Manila May 5.

SHERMAN—Major H. B. Chamberlain, Q.M. Arrived at Manila May 1.

SUMNER—At Galveston, Texas.

THOMAS—At San Francisco, Cal.

WARREN—At Manila.

WRIGHT—At Manila.

CABLE SHIPS.

BURNSIDE—1st Lieut. F. R. Curtis, Signal Corps, commanding. At Seattle, Wash.

CYRUS W. FIELD—Lieut. J. A. Brockman, Signal Corps. New York.

1910-1910
BLACK, STARR & FROST
 Fifth Ave. and 39th St., New York.
 Diamonds, Jewelry, Silverware, Watches,
 Class Rings, Insignia, Service Stationery



UNIFORMS AND EQUIPMENTS FOR OFFICERS

Bedding Roll, new pattern, \$5
 Send for Description
 Harding Uniform & Regalia Co.
 211 Tremont St., BOSTON, MASS.

GEORGE A. KING
 WILLIAM B. KING

ARCHIBALD KING
 WILLIAM E. HARVEY

KING & KING

ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW
 728 SEVENTEENTH ST., WASHINGTON, D.C.

Attorneys before the Court of Claims for officers of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps and National Guard.

The Society of the Army of Santiago de Cuba

MAJOR-GENERAL SAM'L S. SUMNER, U.S.A., President.
 This Society was organized in the Governor's Palace at Santiago on July 31st, 1898 (14 days after the surrender). All officers and soldiers who worthily participated in that campaign are eligible to membership. Annual dues are \$1.00. Life membership \$25.00. No initiation fee. Send for application blank to Assistant Secretary and Treasurer, Major S. E. SMILEY, Star Building, Washington, D.C.

WANTED RECRUITS!

FOR ARMY AND NAVY UNION, U.S.A.

Originally the "Regular Army Union," then changed to "Regular Army and Navy Union," incorporated March 31, 1888, at Cincinnati, Ohio. Aims to elevate the social and material standing of enlisted men in active service or discharged; encourages and aids legislation in their behalf. Comrades and Shipmates, regulars or volunteers, holding an honorable discharge from the Army, Navy, or Marine Corps, and those now in active service ashore or afloat, are urged to join our ranks and help organize local Garrisons everywhere. In Unity there is Strength! Send for application blank to Adjutant General THOMAS H. AVERY, 200 Montague Street, Brooklyn, N. Y. General J. EDWIN BROWNE, National Commander.

DISCHARGED SOLDIERS

The First Battery of Field Artillery,

National Guard, New York, will accept for enlistment a limited number of discharged soldiers with character excellent; many advantages—Applicants must be tall, lithe, and exceptional men. Address, Commanding Officer, Armory 56 West 66th St., N.Y.C.

PROFESSIONAL CHAPERONAGE—Army Officer's daughter will act as chaperone for families stopping in or around New York. Regular connection with the Gardner School for Girls. Usual rates. For further information write or phone Miss Kate M. Bradley, 505 West 121st St., New York. Phone 5010 Morningside.

WANTED—A RETIRED NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICER to act as assistant to Professor of Military Science and Tactics at the University of Missouri. Must be of excellent character and in good physical condition. Permanent position to right man. Address Commandant, University of Missouri, Columbia, Missouri.

FOR RENT: Furnished Residence, No. 111 Yarmouth Street, Norfolk, Va., for rent for the summer months. Nine rooms; Southern exposure. Screened. Address Walter F. Irvine, Box 806.

WANTED: TAILOR AND ASSISTANT at Fort Caswell, N.C. There is no tailor on the post and the opportunity to make money cannot be excelled. Address The Adjutant.

DON'T THROW AWAY YOUR UNPRODUCTIVE mining stock. It may be valuable. For my free suggestions, address with 4c stamps.

H. H. NICHOLSON, Lincoln, Neb.

MILITARY GOODS FROM GOVERNMENT AUCTION, 864 page catalog, including 1911 supplement, illustrated, net prices, 15c. stamps. FRANCIS BANNERMAN, 501 Broadway, N.Y.

HENEY K. COALE, MESS CHESTS and Camp Supplies. Illustrated list on request. 136 Washington St., Chicago.

DR. MCGREGOR ADAMS
 OSTEOPATHIC AND NEUROPATHIC PHYSICIAN
 ALL NERVOUS AND CHRONIC DISEASES. NO MEDICINE.
 MET. BANK BLDG., WASHINGTON, D.C.

THE MARYLAND CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOL

1919 LINDEN AVE. BALTIMORE, MD.
 Courses for West Point and Annapolis, for 2d Lieutenant in Army and Marine Corps, for Assistant Paymaster in Navy, for Cadet in Revenue Cutter Service. Instruction by correspondence or in class. Send for circulars.

THE ARMY AND NAVY PREPARATORY SCHOOL

Prepares young men for admission to the United States Military Academy, the United States Naval Academy, and all the Principal Colleges and Universities. E. Swavely, Principal, 4101 Connecticut Ave., Washington, D.C.

The disturbances in Mexico give especial interest to the financial status of the government, as presented in the budget of the Minister of Finance for the fiscal year of 1911-12. The ordinary receipts are estimated at \$51,828,500 gold, and the proposed disbursements \$51,801,201 gold. The appropriations are distributed as follows: Legislative, \$810,988; executive, \$129,875; judiciary, \$312,356; Ministry of Foreign Relations, \$1,039,206; Ministry of Interior, \$6,609,114; Ministry of Justice, \$809,199; Ministry of Public Instruction and Fine Arts, \$3,709,102; Ministry of Fomento, Colonization and Industry, \$1,996,542; Ministry of Communications and Public Works, \$8,024,163; Ministry of Finance

Jacob Reed's Sons

FOUNDED 1824 by JACOB REED
 1424-1426 Chestnut Street
 Philadelphia



Manufacturers
 of High Grade

Uniforms and Accoutrements

for officers of the Army,
 Navy and Marine Corps.
 Army Officers' service

uniforms a special feature.

Samples sent on request.

COLUMBIAN PREPARATORY SCHOOL

Washington, D.C.

Devoted exclusively to the preparation of candidates for West Point and Annapolis.

Our class of TWENTY recently took the examination for entrance to West Point and

100% PASSED

Three of the class were "Presidentials," and they all won.

For catalogue, address

GEORGE B. SCHADMAN, A.M., 1519 Rhode Island Ave.

FINANCIAL ACCOMMODATIONS

On short notice to Army Officers
 anywhere, active or retired.
 Call or write for full particulars.

LOUIS SILVERMAN

PRIVATE BANKER. Established 1882.

140 Nassau Street, New York City.

F. W. DEVOE & C. T. RAYNOLDS CO.

ARTISTS' MATERIALS

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Catalogues of our various departments on request.
 NEW YORK—101 Fulton St. CHICAGO—176 Randolph St.

**SANDFORD & SANDFORD, MERCHANT TAILORS
 AND IMPORTERS**
 176 FIFTH AVENUE, Bet. 22d & 23d Sts., NEW YORK

ARMY & NAVY ACADEMY

WASHINGTON, D.C.

Remarkable Success in all Recent Exams.

SPECIAL COACHING for the following Exams:

WEST POINT and ANNAPOLIS entrance,
 ARMY and MARINE CORPS, 2d Lieutenant,
 NAVY PAY CORPS, Assistant Paymaster,
 REVENUE CUTTER CADET, and College entrance.

For particulars, address M. DOWD, Principal, 1326 Girard St.

and Public Credit, \$17,527,053; Ministry of War and Navy, \$10,833,603. The total investment in Mexican enterprises between 1886 and 1908 was \$954,000,000 gold, and now must be considerably in excess of \$1,000,000,000. Of the former amount Mexico contributed \$295,000,000, the United States \$355,000,000 and all other countries \$304,000,000, Great Britain being down for nearly \$300,000,000. These figures represented the "vested interests" which are often mentioned in discussions of Mexico's foreign relations.

The Kaiser is credited with planning a unique honor for the American squadron of warships when it arrives at Kiel in June. It is reported that in personal command of the German fleet he will meet the Americans at the mouth of the River Elbe and give the order for the salute of welcome.

The War Department has decided that company officers of the Militia Coast Artillery may be substituted for company officers of Infantry to attend the maneuver camp at San Diego, Cal., for two weeks beginning May 11, 1911.

The Savannah (Ga.) News says: "It is to be observed that war as we see it in Mexico is not even tabasco. It is merely an excuse for writing news stories. The famous Mole St. Nicholas liar has been beaten forty ways by some of the Ciudad Juarez and Chihuahua scribes."

ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY—ESTABLISHED 1863. REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

Office, No. 20 Vesey Street, New York.

ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

ESTABLISHED 1879. REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

Cable address Armynavy, New York.

Entered at the New York P.O. as Second Class Matter.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, MAY 6, 1911.

SOCIALISTIC CRIPPLING OF WARSHIPS.

Much has been made in the press of the fact that 700 students of the California University are said to have voted for the Socialistic candidates in the city election at Berkeley, Cal., on April 22, but it should be borne in mind that the word "socialism" has become in the United States a sort of blanket term, covering any and all reforms that savor of municipal control. Nowadays in many American communities if a voter expresses himself in favor of municipal control or management of public utilities he is set down by others or even by himself as a Socialist, although some of the strongest believers in individualism favor such direction of public utilities. The tendency is growing to class anyone with a strong grievance against current governmental theories as a "socialist." This swells the supposed adherents of socialism until the movement appears to have a strength which is by no means genuine, and which would largely evaporate at the first attempt to give practical application to the theory that private business should be conducted by government.

We are quite sure that none of the California student "socialists" would be willing to be classed with the socialists of Europe represented by Charles Shaw, of England, one of the editors of the leading Socialist organ of London, the Clarion, for this spokesman of his "cause" does not hesitate to suggest publicly the crippling of British warships by English socialists in case of war. In a recent interview in Humanité, the Paris organ of M. Jaurès, the French anti-militarist agitator. Shaw said: "If war should eventually come to England, the English Socialists should not hesitate to advise the sabotage of the Dreadnoughts." By "sabotage" he meant the method of rendering a ship or machine useless, adopted by French strikers, by damaging some vital part in such a way that detection is difficult.

Asked whether such advice was likely to be carried into effect Shaw said: "We may reasonably hope so. The British navy has become indoctrinated with the new ideas. You must know that there is neither a destroyer nor a cruiser that does not carry with it on each cruise new revolutionary pamphlets. I am told that the crew of the Jupiter, a warship of the first class, was disbanded some years ago because there were at least a hundred anti-militarists among them." The frequent inexplicable disasters to French warships which have been so often held up as an indication of a want of naval seamanship are now, since the discovery of the practice of sabotage, attributed to these cowardly miscreants who cripple a ship in such a way that it becomes helpless at a critical moment and either goes on the rocks, founders, or is the victim of a mysterious explosion in the boiler rooms. A few months ago the sights of the big guns of H.M.S. Irresistible were thrown overboard, and this disabling of the armament was ascribed to members of the crew, although the perpetrators could not be found. The fact that so serious an expression of mutinous discontent came at a time when the Socialists boast that the Royal Navy is honeycombed with their theories is sufficient to arouse inquiry as to where such agitation will stop.

With such assassins—for they are no better—the students of the California University that voted for the Socialistic ticket can have no sympathy, but they should remember the kind of company they are keeping and understand that such damaging of warships by workmen is not condemned by the Socialists of the country where such injuries are inflicted. A movement that can encourage and condone such cowardly practices in respect to the ships built by the taxpayers for the defense of their common country cannot in the last analysis be of much permanent benefit to mankind.

The son of a former admiral of the United States Navy sends us from the Far West a copy of the resolutions adopted by the Miners' Union of Butte, Mont., in connection with the arrest of the alleged perpetrators or planners of the dynamite explosion some months ago in Los Angeles, Cal., that grew out of labor troubles between Gen. Harrison Grey Otis, owner of the Times of that city, and striking workmen. One hundred and forty-five persons were killed in the explosion that wrecked the Times building. The Miners' Union denounced the arrests as being brought about by "the tyrannical hand of so-called 'law and order,'" and asserted that this dastardly conspiracy against organized labor "originated in the minds of the same actual element responsible for lining the Mexican border with a horde of uniformed slaves with the object of intimidating those who are striving for human betterment in the peonized nation." The Union pledges its support to Victor L. Berger, of Milwaukee, the Socialists' Congressman, in its efforts to force a Congressional investigation of the arrest of the accused labor officials.

Any organization that can trace a connection between the arrest of supposed perpetrators of a crime in Los Angeles and the concentration of troops on the Texas border could easily be brought to believe that the nation

and humanity as well would be benefited by the damaging of warships. There is about as much connection between the presence of our soldiers on the Texas border and the Los Angeles explosion as there is between the arrest of a drunken foreigner in New York city and the Battleship Fleet's cruise around the world. It is against such muddled processes of thinking that every government must be on guard, and the intelligent students of our universities should be made to see the ends sought by those who mask their ultimate purposes under the cloak of innocent municipal reform.

MILITIA PAY BILL.

Mr. Pepper on May 1 introduced the Militia Pay bill, H.R. 8141, which appears among "Bills Before Congress," on another page. Sections 3, 4, 5, 7 and 8 of this bill are the same as the corresponding sections of the Militia Pay bill approved by the War Department and the National Guard Association, and published in our issue of April 22, 1911, page 1022. It will be observed that all the Militia Pay bills introduced in this Congress, as well as that passed by the House in the Sixty-first Congress, contain the vicious provision that the "National Militia Board" be included with the Secretary of War in determining the fitness of candidates.

Under the bill in its original form only such Militia organizations are to be called into the service of the United States in time of war as are under pay at the time of the declaration of war. Mr. Pepper extends this to include "In addition thereto, such other organizations as have become entitled to receive compensation hereunder between the time of the last semi-annual disbursement and the time when such call is made." Serious objection is made to this addition.

If this amendment would simply give the old organizations of Militia an opportunity to enlist up to war strength during five or six months before being called into service it might not be so objectionable. Still, it would evidently be an injustice to members of the National Guard who had been serving for years with the Militia to be placed on the same basis with recruits of three or four months. No one considers the pay provided for in the bill as sufficient compensation for the service of Militiamen. The purpose of the bill is largely to place the Organized Militia on the status of a reserve force for the Regular Army. On this account too great precaution cannot be taken against permitting poorly equipped and unprepared recruits to come into service as representatives of the Militia. No one should be admitted to the privileges of this bill who cannot stand the physical examination prescribed for the Regular Army.

If the amendment of Mr. Pepper referred to should make it possible to organize a regiment, or even a brigade, within six months of the time of being called into service under the bill, it would manifestly be a very dangerous and undesirable change in the proposed legislation. When war is declared the War Department would have very little time and few officers to inspect an organization of Militia. Through Congressional influence it might be possible to foist upon the Government under this act troops far below the efficiency that is required in service under war conditions. This has been the great weakness of the Army of the United States in the first years of all the country's wars, and the very thing which this proposed legislation is seeking to avoid. Better have no Militia Pay bill at all than one which fails to bring the Militia reserve up to the standards of the Army physical requirement. Our immense pension roll and the experiences of the Spanish War show that this requirement is absolutely essential. It will incidentally have an important influence in improving the physique of our young men.

It may be remarked, in passing, that Mr. Pepper, who represents an Iowa district, although a first term, already shows signs of being one of the most active members of the House Committee on Military Affairs. He was formerly an enthusiastic officer of the Iowa National Guard, and has always taken a deep interest in military matters. On this account he has been selected by the officers of the National Guard Association to introduce the bill, in which the Militia, as well as the War Department, are so deeply interested. Before introducing his bill Mr. Pepper held a conference with Chairman Hay, of the House Committee on Military Affairs, and received assurances of his support of the measure. As Chairman Hay led the opposition in last session to a Militia Pay bill, the way appears to be open for the passage of some such legislation either this session or the first of the next session.

CONGRESSIONAL NOTES.

The Personnel bill introduced by Mr. Padgett on behalf of the Navy Department will be found on page 1072. It is substantially the same as the bill introduced in the last Congress, some of whose provisions have already been enacted into law, the Naval Appropriation bill for 1912, providing that "officers on the active list of the line of the U.S. Navy who, under authority of law, now perform engineering duty on shore only are hereby made additional to the numbers in the grades in which they are now serving, and shall be carried as additional to the numbers of each grade to which they may hereafter be promoted." Also that "Hereafter, if any officer of the U.S. Navy shall fail in his physical examination for promotion and be found incapacitated for service by reason of physical disability contracted

in the line of duty, he shall be retired with the rank to which his seniority entitled him to be promoted." Sections 10 to 15 of the old bill have been rewritten and simplified by the omission of provisos not now necessary; a new Section 17 has been introduced amending Section 1481, Rev. Stat., to equalize the rank of staff officers retiring after forty-five years' service, or on reaching the age of sixty-two years; a clause has been introduced in Section 51 giving warrant officers a heat and light allowance corresponding to their allowance of quarters, and a proviso has been added to it advancing a limited number of commissioned warrant officers to the rank of lieutenant (junior grade).

Commissary Gen. Henry G. Sharpe and Paymaster Gen. Charles H. Whipple, in a hearing before the House Military Committee on May 2, advocated the passage of the Hay bill (H.R. 1696) providing for the consolidation of the supply departments of the Army. In the opinion of Paymaster General Whipple, if the bill is enacted into law a saving of about \$175,000 annually in the administration of the Army would result. General Sharpe, in the course of his remarks, declared that a single bureau should be responsible for furnishing the Army with its supplies. He discussed the manner in which this scheme of organization had worked out in the armies of the great Powers in Europe, and called attention to the fact that the creation of a supply corps, as provided for in the Hay bill, is in line with the system of managing great supply departments. The Commissary General declared that there was always someone at the head of the purchasing department of all the large department stores. While the chief purchasing agent had experts under him in every branch of the department store, he is held responsible for the general policy of purchasing goods. In the same way it was insisted the supply corps of the Army should be organized.

An amendment to be proposed to the bill will provide for the supply by the new department of stores now furnished by the Medical Department (except medicines), Signal Corps, Engineers' Department and Ordnance Department. Another amendment will provide for detailing a major general of the line as head of the consolidated departments, and abolishing the offices of the three brigadier generals now at the head of the departments consolidated. This will keep the Supply Department more in touch with the line, as all details hereafter will come from the line. The proviso in the bill for retirement of officers with increased rank will also be objected to.

There appear to be no objections, either in Congress or in the War Department, to the general plan proposed in this bill. Senator du Pont, the new chairman of the Senate Committee on Military Affairs, looks with favor on any legislation which will bring about a concentration of the authority over the Supply Department. He has not examined carefully the Hay bill, but expresses himself as favoring the general principle. Major Gen. Leonard Wood, Chief of Staff, and Brig. Gen. James B. Aleshire also appeared before the House Committee this week and gave their approval of the general plan of the legislation. It is agreed by all that the consolidation would result in a reduction of the expenses of maintaining the Army. None of them was willing to say just how much would be saved, but there seemed to be a disposition to believe that it would be something like a million dollars. Some of the members of the committee were inclined to scan closely the personnel feature of the bill. There was a disposition to believe that these provisions were too loosely drawn, as there was a difference of opinion as to just what would be the effect of them upon the officers of the service corps. Several members of the committee insisted that if the President should go outside of the Supply Department to select a head of the new corps it would be possible to create four major generals, as the brigadier generals at the head of the three supply departments will become automatically major generals. One of the strongest advocates of the legislation was General Wood, Chief of Staff. General Wood, in his hearing, stated that while Congress should guard closely the rights of the officers concerned, its chief purpose should be the good of the Service and the interest of the country.

At the request of Chairman Padgett, of the House Military Affairs Committee, Capt. Charles C. Marsh is preparing a detailed statement of the expenses that will result from the passage of the Naval Militia bill. Congress has been making an annual appropriation of \$125,000 for the support of the Naval Militia, but it is generally admitted that this will not be sufficient to maintain it under the bill, which has been under consideration in Congress for the past two years. While Chairman Padgett favors the bill as in harmony with the general policy of the Democratic party in the House, it will be necessary for him to reduce the appropriations under it to a minimum. The inspection of the Naval Militia by a board composed of Capt. W. W. White, U.S.N., Naval Constr. Clarence E. Nutting, Paymr. F. W. McMellen and Mr. A. E. Meacham develops the fact that the Federal Government has pursued a very niggardly policy in dealing with the state organizations. Nothing like the appropriation that has been made for the National Guard has been given to the Naval Militia, and it is very poorly equipped, although the states have purchased from a half to two-thirds of the supplies for the Militia. A very small proportion of the Naval Militia is armed with modern rifles, and some of the organizations have but one suit of blue uniform. Even if the bill for the reorganization of the Naval Militia is not passed,

the appropriation for the arming and equipping of the organizations should be increased.

Representative Anthony, of Kansas, introduced five bills on April 29 which would result in a considerable reduction in the cost of maintaining the Army and carry out a number of reforms which have been advocated from time to time by official reports to the Department. As Mr. Anthony is a very close student of military affairs, the suggestions which he makes in these bills are worthy of careful consideration. H.R. 8089 would create a reserve corps for the Army under the most favorable conditions. It is a very short bill, but it would make a very important change in the organization of the Army if it became a law. It is provided that enlistment should be for a term of eight years, three of which are to be with the colors and five with the reserve corps. The regulations for the reserve corps are to be formulated by the General Staff. General Wood, Chief of Staff, on a number of occasions before the Military Affairs Committee of Congress has advocated such legislation. It is estimated that the effect of such a law would be to maintain a reserve corps of enlisted strength of 280,000. This, with the Regular Army and the Militia, would make available in the event of war an Army of 500,000 trained soldiers. The reserve corps could be maintained at a comparatively small expense, as it would not be necessary for the reserve to respond to a call with the colors except for maneuvers once a year. It has generally been admitted that the number of departments in the Army should be reduced. What Mr. Anthony proposes in his bill (H.R. 8088) creating four departments is in the line of good administration, and would result in great economy. Of course, such a bill would meet with bitter opposition from local sources. It would probably be easier to create four divisions, and leave the departments intact as far as field organization is concerned. The work of the administration could be consolidated into four divisions without meeting with so much opposition if the people who live in the neighborhood of the various posts were assured that the troops would not be removed.

Under the revised rules governing the National Matches at Camp Perry, Ohio, which commence Aug. 23 next, as given in G.O. 40, March 23, 1911, War Department, the members of the Army Infantry Team, which won the first prize last year, will not be eligible to compete in this year's match. Ten members of the U.S. Marine Corps Team, which won the second place, will be excluded; eight members of the Army Cavalry Team, which won third prize, will be excluded, and six members of the Iowa Team must be dropped from the team this year, their places being filled by new members. Any team member eliminated under this rule will be eligible to serve as team captain, spotter of any team participating in the next annual matches, but cannot serve in this capacity in this year's contest. Under the rules of the 1910 shooting, six members of the team which won first place were dropped, five of the second, four of the third and three of the fourth in Class A, and were not eligible to compete for the succeeding three competitions. It will be seen that under the new competition the Army Infantry Team must be composed of all new men, and the men to be dropped from the other teams have been doubled. It is believed that these conditions will add to the interest of the match. It is considered probable that the National Matches for 1912 will be moved from Camp Perry to the new range of New York, at Blauvelt, back of Nyack, or to the government range at Sparta, Wis. In the future it will be the policy of the War Department to move the contest from one part of the country to another, so as to interest different states in rifle practice. There are some objections to the location of the Sparta range, as not being near a place of interest to visiting riflemen, and on that account, if the New York range is ready, it will probably be used. It is contended by those who are interested in the promotion of rifle practice that the National Match should be held near to some of the large centers of population, as many of the shooters desire to see the sights after the matches. Besides, a large attendance of spectators is by no means an objectionable feature to a rifle match. Some additional matters concerning the National Matches will be found on page 1069 of this issue. Brig. Gen. Robert K. Evans will again fill the position of executive officer at the 1911 competition.

One of the anomalies presented by the government service is the fact that officers and enlisted men of the Army and the enlisted men of the Navy receive Congressional medals of honor, but the officers of the Navy do not. Efforts have been made at various times to have this oversight rectified, and in 1904 President Roosevelt recommended to Congress that legislation be passed granting medals of honor to Navy officers, as he thought it was an injustice that it had not been done before. In order that he might do what he could to have the Navy officers get what it would seem they deserved, as much as do the officers of the Army, Senator Jones has introduced a bill providing for the award of Congressional medals of honor to officers of the Navy, officers and enlisted men of the Revenue Cutter Service and of the Marine Corps. Provision is made that while the award may not be applied for during the officer's term of service he may apply for and be presented with such medal at any time afterward, and should such a medal be lost or destroyed through no fault of the recipient a duplicate will be prepared at the request of the person applying for it.

TEXAS MANEUVER DIVISION.

Capt. Jennings C. Wise, of the Virginia Militia, who recently returned to Richmond from a tour of observation at the Texas maneuver camp, in speaking of his experience, said:

"The health of the camp is remarkable. Ten thousand men have been there for two months, and not a single case of typhoid fever has been treated. All officers and men are vaccinated against typhoid on their arrival. There is very little sickness of any kind.

"As to the practical good to be derived by the details of Militia officers, this depends on the man himself. If he has sufficient experience and persistence to gain knowledge from observing what other people do, he can learn some things. But there is nothing approaching organized instruction for the state officers. While a great deal has been said, in statements from Washington, about the success in mobilizing the Army in Texas, it appears that though the Army is there that is all that can be said. There is a deficiency in wagon trains, for instance. Commands took some wagons with them, but there are not enough to carry supplies of food and ammunition and the other necessities of an army on the move.

"Again, there are about half enough officers on the ground. The reason for this was that the War Department hasn't got enough officers to go around. A very large percentage of the enlisted men are green recruits, picked up over the country. The result is that a good many raw men are being handled by second lieutenants, who are devoid of the necessary service experience for the proper handling of troops." For all these conditions Captain Wise blames Congress. He thinks the officers on the ground are doing the best they can.

An officer of the Pennsylvania National Guard, in speaking of his experience, said:

"The camp is not a maneuver camp in the sense as we understand the term. The troops march to Leon Springs, twenty miles away, encamp and maneuver there, one brigade at a time. It would be impossible to maneuver the division there, owing to the scarcity of water, which can only be found in one or two places. Neither combat nor ammunition trains are with the troops. The sanitary condition of the division is perfect. What there is of our Army in Texas is magnificent. It is the finest in the world. Discipline is perfect, something I have never before observed."

In reply to some of the criticisms which have appeared from National Guard officers regarding the camp, General Carter made the following statement:

"The instruction of the Maneuver Division during the month of April has been restricted to operations by regiments and brigades, each arm acting separately. During May the instruction will consist of maneuvers by division and by Infantry brigades reinforced with Cavalry and Artillery and auxiliary arms.

"Notwithstanding the very unfavorable weather of the last seven weeks, the progressive work of battalions, regiments and brigades has been very beneficial in hardening the men and preparing them for division maneuvers. The sick report continues at a phenomenally low rate, and some of the commands have made record marches in most inclement weather without straggling of any kind.

"The injection of anti-typhoid vaccination occurred in three periods at intervals of ten days. Many men were temporarily disabled with nausea and headaches following the injection. With the exception of recently arrived recruits the Maneuver Division is now free of the effects of the anti-typhoid injections, and the men of all the regiments look rugged and fit. The veteran officers of the Regulars regard the command as being at least the equal of any force of its size ever assembled in this country for field service.

"The maneuver problems planned for the division include the utilization of every modern device applicable to war, as well as the solution of many technical questions involving armament and supply. It is entirely probable that the economies of administration and equipment which will result from the experiments now being made here will in the end more than repay all the extra cost of the mobilization, aside from its great value as a training school for officers."

For the week ending April 29 there had been a great deal of rain, and the camp has been a sea of water and mud, which caused a curtailment of a number of scheduled events, comprising marchouts, reviews, etc. Even an automobile sank in the mud on the parade grounds so deep that it could not move.

It has rained for fully fifteen days during April, and the monotony of the camp under such conditions is very trying and tiresome.

Lieut. George Steunenberg, 28th U.S. Inf., who has written some celebrated poetry for the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, has put the plaint of the soldier at San Antonio in verse. One of the stanzas runs this way:

I want to go up North again, where northerners never rage,
Where we never see tarantulas unless they're in a cage;
Far away from Texas gumbo, on Lake Erie's placid shore,
Where the rattlers cease from rattlin' and the greasers grease no more;
Where we'll never see a cactus plant nor feel its thorns again.

Then Old Diaz and Madero and the rest can go to—well, I never was a hand to swear; but, surely, war is hell.

An immense amount of work is being done with recruits, and more is accomplished at San Antonio in a month than in a year in garrison. Many of the new men drill six hours a day. The 2d Brigade went out on a march on April 25, despite the rain and mud.

With a wind blowing at a rate of twenty-five to fifty miles an hour, and bringing with it nearly five inches of rain, Fort Crockett, Galveston, was a very uncomfortable place on April 26 and 27. It was not long before stakes began to go into the air and tents to go to the ground. Men, guns, clothing and bedding were soaked.

The 2d Provisional Regiment, camped to the west of the reservation proper, suffered the worst. This ground is not drained, and it was soon a sea of water. The mules, which are camped to the north of the reservation, were also in bad shape, and were placed on the high grounds. All maneuvers, target practice and everything else on April 27 was laid aside, the soldiers doing nothing else but get the camp back into shape and drying out their blankets and personal effects.

Lieut. Ben D. Foulis in the Wright biplane and Lieut. George E. M. Kelly in the Curtiss furnished the aviation features at the division camp April 29. Lieutenant Foulis and Frank Coffyn were out before six o'clock a.m.

Major General Carter on April 29 designated these officers for instruction in aviation:

Capt. Fred B. Hennessy, 3d Field Art., 1st Lieut. Ned

M. Green, 15th Inf., 1st Lieut. Harry Graham, 22d Inf., 2d Lieuts. Edwin St. J. Greble, jr., 3d Field Art., John R. Lynch, 3d Field Art., Stanley L. James, 28th Inf., Horace M. Hickam, 11th Cav., Olin O. Ellis, 15th Inf., Enoch B. Garey, 15th Inf., Leighton W. Hazelhurst, jr., 15th Inf., Alva Lee, 15th Inf., and Ralph E. Jones, 17th Inf.

These officers will be allowed their own choice of the aeronautical schools under Coffyn and Ely, of the Wright and Curtiss factories, respectively.

A court-martial has been ordered for the trial of 2d Lieut. James P. Wayland, 9th Cav., charged with irregularities in his pay vouchers. Col. Joseph H. Dorst is president of the court. Capt. James J. Mayes, 10th Inf., will act as judge advocate.

Lieut. Fred L. Walker, U.S.A., flying the same machine, fell over 150 feet, but was ten feet from the ground when the machine righted itself, and he was able to make a safe landing.

Frank T. Coffyn on April 26 made a flight with Lieut. R. D. Foulis, U.S.A., as a passenger, and with mud clinging to the truck of the Wright aeroplane flew for an hour, thirty-eight minutes in the rain. The planes caught plenty of rain water, so he did much more than the Army board required in the duration test with a passenger, which was to remain aloft for ninety minutes.

Major General Carter on May 3 issued orders for a maneuver problem for May 4, which said, in part:

"The main body of the enemy is being held in check by our Independent Cavalry Brigade in the vicinity of Leon Springs. An aeroplane reconnaissance has developed a hostile division advancing on our base via Bracken and Selma.

"This command will proceed May 4 to take up a position in readiness on the general line of the Beitel road."

The order then set forth that the divisional Cavalry, which in the absence of the 9th and 11th Regiments has to be represented by Capt. F. C. Johnson's provost guard of Troop M of the 3d, would move to a certain position, the right column under command of Brigadier General Smith to another, and the left column, commanded by General Hoyt, would act as a reserve.

Incident to the above maneuvers, which were completed at four p.m., the Signal Corps men did fine work in stringing field telephones and getting the wireless outfit working. General Carter also directed Lieut. B. D. Foulis, U.S.A., of the aviation squad, with Frank T. Coffyn, the Wright aeroplane instructor, to make a flight to observe the position of certain troops.

The two picked up each segment of the troops advanced along the various roads, sailed away out ahead of the furthest Cavalry screen, then returned to camp and reported by wireless to General Carter what they had seen.

General Carter has telegraphed to the Adjutant General of the Army that reports of unrest and dissent in the ranks of the American troops are practically without foundation. He said:

"Colonel Morton, Inspector General, has just completed his inspection here, and informs me he has talked with the officers of every regiment on this subject, and they know of no discontent other than produced by bad weather. Weather Bureau shows only three clear days in April.

"Violent norther prevailed all day yesterday. Have no knowledge of any discontent or cause therefor. With large number of recruits who recently enlisted in anticipation of active service we may expect usual percentages of desertions."

ARMY ITEMS.

The Army transport Sherman arrived at Manila, P.I., May 1, with eleven officers and 183 casuals.

The detail of officers to act as instructors for the National Guard has been partially arranged by the General Staff and approved by the War Department. Two majors, four captains and four lieutenants will be detailed immediately to the Organized Militia. Two captains and nineteen lieutenants will go to Fort Leavenworth on May 10 to take a special course preparatory to duty with the Guard. This course will extend from May 10 to Aug. 15. The details to Militia immediately effective are: Major G. W. Gatchell, C.A.C., to Rhode Island; Major F. E. Lacey, 1st Inf., to Connecticut; Capt. Robert Alexander, 19th Inf., to Maryland; Capt. W. M. Fassett, 13th Inf., to Mississippi; Capt. C. D. Herron, 18th Inf., to Indiana; Capt. S. O. Fuqua, 23d Inf., to California; Lieut. J. B. Barnes, 5th Inf., to Vermont; Lieut. F. W. Brabson, 23d Inf., to Tennessee; Lieut. G. C. Marshall, 24th Inf., to Massachusetts; Lieut. C. B. Crusan, 4th Inf., to Washington. Those who go to Fort Leavenworth before being detailed to Organized Militia include Capt. I. C. Jenks, 24th Inf., H. B. Nelson, 24th Inf.; Lieut. C. H. Morrow, 18th Inf., W. H. Johnson, 8th Inf., C. H. Danforth, 17th Inf., G. H. Williams, 28th Inf., I. F. Fravel, 24th Inf., W. E. Persons, 11th Inf., H. C. M. Supple, 26th Inf., F. F. Jewett, 1st Inf., A. G. Goodwyn, 29th Inf., C. M. Blackford, 18th Inf., C. A. Thus, 23d Inf., C. R. Lewis, 10th Inf., E. Hunt, 30th Inf., S. A. Howard, 30th Inf., E. Z. Steever, 28th Inf., T. J. Moran, 22d Inf., E. Butcher, 15th Inf., A. R. Emery, 27th Inf., F. O. Test, 22d Inf.

First Lieut. William H. Clopton, jr., 13th U.S. Cav., captain of the Army Cavalry Team for 1911, is making arrangements for the accommodation of the officers and men to report there for duty in connection with the selection of the team to represent the Cavalry.

First Lieut. William W. Overton, 15th Cav., has been detailed as an acting Q.M. in connection with the historical and staff rides of the Army War College personnel in Virginia, May 10 to June 20, 1911.

Lieut. Col. Charles M. Gandy and 1st Lieut. Wayne H. Crum, Med. Corps, 1st Lieut. Francis M. Wells, M.R.C., and Dental Surg. Samuel H. Leslie, who were due to arrive in Manila on the transport Logan, April 1, 1911, have been directed to report to the commanding general, Department of Luzon, Manila, for assignment to duty.

Exhausted after a flight of several days in the wake of the U.S. transport Buford, an American eagle dropped aboard that vessel nearly a hundred miles off the Aleutian Islands. The bird was thoroughly spent from its long journey, and members of the crew of the troopship had no difficulty capturing it. The transport returned to San Francisco, Cal., April 28, from a voyage to China with 12,000 tons of foodstuffs for the famine sufferers.

A recent issue of The Outpost, the regimental paper of the 21st U.S. Infantry, published at Ludlow Barracks, Mindanao, the following statement: "The regi-

mental commander takes pleasure in publishing to the regiment the excellent record made by Company C, 21st Infantry, during the Moro Province Fair and maneuvers at Zamboanga, P.I. This company was made up to its full strength by temporary transfers of officers and men from all organizations of the regiment. The company was commanded by Capt. Walter C. Sweeney, with 1st Lieut. Ward Dabney and 2d Lieut. Herbert L. Taylor attached. This company could not have attained such perfection in every detail of drill except through the able and conscientious work of the officers of the company and the soldierly interest displayed by the enlisted men composing it. The regimental commander wishes to inform the command of the very flattering remark made by the department commander as to the excellent conduct and soldierly bearing of the troops. On his behalf the regimental commander, who was also camp commander, desires to express his appreciation of the manner in which this company performed every duty required of it, the record it made as representing the regiment, and of the exemplary conduct of officers and men, both on and off duty, during the entire period of their stay in Zamboanga." The excellent record made by the machine-gun platoon of the 21st U.S. Infantry is also worthy of special mention, says The Outpost. This organization was in command of Lieut. Thomas N. Gimperling. In its competition with the other organizations at the Moro Province Fair the faithful and conscientious work of the officer in command, as well as of the enlisted men, was very apparent. The emphasis laid on every detail of the preparatory drills had placed the organization in such a high state of proficiency that they were the easy winners in the final competition at Zamboanga. The signal victory is its own well deserved tribute to the able and conscientious work of Lieutenant Gimperling and the organization he commands, and reflects credit upon the entire regiment.

AVIATION NOTES.

While 1st Lieut. Paul W. Beck, U.S.A., was flying in a Curtiss aeroplane at San Antonio on May 3 the engine stopped when 300 feet above the city reservoir, at the rear of General Carter's headquarters. The quick descent landed the aviator in a wilderness of mesquite and cactus. The planes and the wheels of the aeroplane were wrecked, but Lieutenant Beck escaped without a scratch. On May 2 Lieutenant Walker, flying the same machine, fell more than 150 feet, but was ten feet from the ground when the machine righted itself, and he was able to make a safe landing.

The opening of a new military aeronautical school, which is attended by twenty-five picked officers of the German army, followed the successful aviation flights at the end of March of two German officers, Lieutenants Mackenthun and Erler, who used an Albatross biplane. Their machine was so constructed that one of the occupants sat behind and a little above the other, so that either could steer and control the craft. Leaving Berlin on the afternoon of March 29, the officers flew direct to Hamburg, covering the 150 miles at speed of fifty miles an hour. The next day's flight was from Hamburg to Bremen, the seventy-four miles being covered in an hour and fifteen minutes, the fliers readily overhauling and passing one of the fastest express trains in Germany. On the third day, on account of high winds, the journey was limited to thirty-two miles, the landing being at Verden. On the fourth day Hanover was reached, and on the fifth Brunswick, the return to Berlin being on the sixth. Severe winds caused several hasty landings on the last two days. They did not have the slightest engine trouble, and were especially pleased over the success of the arrangement by which one aviator could relieve the other, thus avoiding exhaustion.

Cable advices say that the chief feature of the new aerial torpedo, on which the Krupp firm has taken out American patents, as reported in our issue of April 29, is the absence of recoil. The new weapon is self-propelling, can be fired from a dirigible or aeroplane against the hostile balloon without disturbing the stability of the machine. Experiments have been carried on since November, 1909. Ranges of five thousand yards with a torpedo carrying a six-pound load of explosives were attained in the early stages of the experiments. The torpedo, which acts on the principle of the ordinary skyrocket, is composed of two parts, the explosive head and a rear chamber containing a slow burning powder charge, the gases from which issue through tubes at the rear and drive the projectile through the air. A launching device, operated by a light powder charge, or on dirigibles by electricity, we are told, "gives the torpedo its original start and direction, the burning powder charge then maintaining the flight at a constantly increasing speed. The gas tubes are set at an angle, giving the torpedo a spin like that of a rifle bullet to steady its flight. The percussion device, which is necessarily far more delicate than that used in regular artillery, is locked to prevent premature explosion, the lock releasing only when the torpedo has attained a certain speed of rotation."

Germany has ordered of Glenn H. Curtiss for naval use two Curtiss biplanes, while the German army has a contract with the Wrights for four of their aeroplanes.

ARMY RELIEF GARDEN PARTY.

A large and interesting meeting of the ladies in charge of the annual garden party at Governors Island on May 25 for the Army Relief Society was held at the residence of Major Gen. Frederick D. Grant, on Governors Island, Saturday, April 29. The meeting was called by Mrs. Grant to hear the report of the chairman, Mrs. Francis Marion Gibson. The ladies present were Mrs. Grant, Mrs. James N. Allison, Mrs. J. Van Rensselaer Hoff, Mrs. Orin B. Mitcham, Mrs. William M. Black, Mrs. Stephen C. Mills, Mrs. Persons, Mrs. Hoffer, Mrs. Fenton, Mrs. Lynch, Mrs. Francis Marion Gibson, Mrs. Schoefield, Mrs. Reber and Miss Hardie. Many interesting attractions have been added to the program, among which will be a wireless station in charge of a government expert and some pleasing amusement for the children, a Lady of the Lake and fortune telling for the credulous. Mrs. Grant, who is the first vice president of Branch 1, with the co-operation of the ladies of the island, is working indefatigably to make the fête a brilliant success.

The tickets are in charge of Mrs. Orin B. Mitcham, on Governors Island; Mrs. Henry Bischoff, 180 West Fifty-ninth street; Mrs. Charles F. Roe, 35 West Thirty-seventh street, and Mrs. Francis M. Gibson, Park Avenue Hotel, New York city. Tickets may also be had on the

day of the garden party at Governors Island ferry. Admission one dollar. The hours of the party are from two to six p.m. Boats will leave South Ferry every fifteen minutes.

ARMY INSTRUCTORS FOR THE MILITIA.

Fourteen of the states which are entitled to National Guard instructors will not be included in the forthcoming detail of Army officers to the Organized Militia. This will be entirely due to the failure of the governors of these states to make the request which is provided for by the act which authorizes the detail. Until this request is made by the governors, no officers will be sent to these states. Included in the list are Ohio, Pennsylvania, Arkansas, Colorado, Delaware, Idaho, Illinois, Louisiana, New Mexico, Oregon, South Carolina, South Dakota, Utah and Wyoming. A number of questions relative to the detailing of Army officers as instructors and inspectors of the Organized Militia are discussed in a circular letter which has been sent out by Brig. Gen. R. K. Evans, Assistant to the Chief of Staff and Chief of the Division of Militia Affairs. The subjoined is the full text of the letter:

W.D., Office of the Chief of Staff,
Division of Militia Affairs, Washington, May —, 1911.
The Adjutant General—Sir:

Referring to previous correspondence in connection with the detail of officers on the active list of the Regular Army for duty as inspectors and instructors of the Organized Militia under the provisions of the Act of Congress approved March 3, 1911, I am directed by the Secretary of War to inform you as follows:

1. Only infantry officers will be assigned to duty with any particular state or territory (excepting Rhode Island, which, having no infantry, will be allotted an officer of the Coast Artillery Corps).

2. Such cavalry, field artillery and coast artillery officers as are available for detail as inspectors and instructors of the Organized Militia will not be assigned directly to any state or territory, but will be given such stations and orders by the Secretary of War as will permit them to best instruct and inspect the Militia organizations of their respective arms of the Service.

3. Officers of the other arms of the Service and of staff departments will not be detailed at this time exclusively on Militia duty.

4. For the present but one officer is available for assignment to each state and territory, but as the vacancies now existing in the commissioned personnel of the Army are filled additional officers will, from time to time, be assigned to this duty upon the request of the state or territorial authorities, not exceeding, however, one officer for each regiment or separate battalion of infantry or its equivalent of other troops.

5. Officers assigned for duty to a particular state or territory will be given orders to report to the governor thereof for instructions, and they will thereafter be available for such duty as the governor or the adjutant general may, under the provisions of the Act of March 3, 1911, direct. They will, however, be considered available for making, on behalf of the War Department, such reports, inspections, examinations, etc., of the Organized Militia of the state or territory as may be required by the laws of the United States or directed by the Secretary of War.

The governor will designate such station for each officer as will, in his opinion, best enable the officer to perform his duties. The state or territory will be put to no expense for quarters, light, fuel or medical attendance. When traveling under the orders of the governor the actual expenses involved must, for the present, be met from state funds. When traveling under orders of the War Department the expenses involved will be met as now provided for by law.

6. Details of officers on the active list of the Regular Army for duty as inspectors and instructors of the Organized Militia will be for a period of two years, with a possible extension of not to exceed two years.

7. There is no change in the policy of the War Department in connection with the status of retired officers now on duty with the Organized Militia.

Very respectfully,

R. K. EVANS,

Brigadier General, U.S.A.,

Assistant to the Chief of Staff, Chief of Division.

THE ARMY-NAVY FOOTBALL GAME.

Notwithstanding the published reports that the arrangements have been perfected to play the Army-Navy football game of next season on the baseball grounds of the Philadelphia National League Club, it is authoritatively stated at Annapolis that these matters are still in an unsettled state. A Philadelphia despatch to the Baltimore Sun of May 1 stated that it had been practically decided that the Army-Navy game to be played next November will be at the baseball grounds of the Philadelphia League, at Broad and Huntington street, in Philadelphia, instead of at Franklin Field, the stadium of the University of Pennsylvania. The despatch added that last Saturday a committee from West Point and from Annapolis met at Philadelphia, and it was given out at the time that they had come for a conference with Walter Camp, who had suggested that the football game be held at New Haven, on the Yale field. Instead, said the despatch, the committees met for the purpose of considering an offer from Horace Fogel, president of the Philadelphia League, who had offered to place his grounds at the disposal of the future generals and admirals.

It was stated that the Navy was represented at the meeting by Lieut. Comdr. Harris Lanning and Comdr. W. H. G. Bullard, and the Army by Lieut. H. M. Nelly and Lieut. Col. W. B. Gordon. Accompanying the committee was a surveyor, who made careful measurements of the grounds. It was decided that extra stands might be erected, so that the seating capacity of Fogel Park for the Army and Navy game could be increased to accommodate 50,000 persons.

MARINE CORPS SHOOTING.

In the interregimental rifle match for U.S. Marines held at Guantanamo April 24 Capt. Douglas C. McDougal, U.S.M.C., made the highest individual score among the officers, and Sergeant Eiler the highest among the enlisted men. The 2d Regiment had the highest score in the regimental contest. The scores of the several teams follow:

Officers' team, 1st Regiment, 500 yards, rapid, 384; 800 yards, slow, 536; 1,000 yards, slow, 442; total score, 1,362. Officers' team, 2d Regiment, 500 yards, rapid, 449; 800 yards, slow, 515; 1,000 yards, slow, 416. Total score, 1,380. Officers' team, 3d Regiment, 500 yards, rapid, 377; 800 yards, slow, 490; 1,000 yards, slow, 360; total score, 1,227. Enlisted men's team, 1st Regiment, 500 yards, rapid, 409; 800 yards, slow, 514; 1,000 yards, slow, 482. Total score, 1,405. Enlisted men's team, 2d Regiment, 500 yards, rapid, 419; 800 yards, slow, 539; 1,000 yards, slow, 470; total score, 1,428. Enlisted men's team, 3d Regiment, 500 yards, rapid, 444;

800 yards, slow, 526; 1,000 yards, slow, 468. Total score, 1,438.

The highest individual scores were as follows:

Officers, 1st Regiment—Capt. D. C. McDougal, 500 yards, rapid, 48; 800 yards, slow, 49; 1,000 yards, slow, 40; total score, 137. Officers, 2d Regiment—Lieut. C. G. Sinclair, 500 yards, rapid, 40; 800 yards, slow, 48; 1,000 yards, slow, 45; total score, 133. Officers, 3d Regiment—2d Lieut. Smith, 500 yards, rapid, 39; 800 yards, slow, 45; 1,000 yards, slow, 46. Total score, 120.

Enlisted men—1st Regiment, 500 yards, rapid, 39; 800 yards, slow, 46; 1,000 yards, slow, 48; total score, 133. Sergeant Johnson. Second Regiment—500 yards, rapid, 44; 800 yards, slow, 49; 1,000 yards, slow, 47; total score, 140. Sergeant Eiler. Third Regiment—500 yards, rapid, 43; 800 yards, slow, 50; 1,000 yards, slow, 42; total score, 135. Private Gardner.

NAVAL ACADEMY CANDIDATES.

List of candidates for midshipmen who passed the mental examination, April 18 to 21. Physical examination will be held later. Name and state:

Arnold, Elijah G., Tenn.
Bail, Hamilton V., Mass.; Baker, R. N. S., N.H.; Barrs, Newcomb, Fla.; Barton, Harold D., Ark.; Bates, John F., jr., Pa.; Bates, Richard W., Cal.; Beckett, Garner A., Cal.; Black, Joseph P., Mo.; Bond, Henry W., Mo.; Bourne, L. M., jr., N.C.; Bowman, William H., S.C.; Briggs, Glenn W., Ill.; Brown, Leon F., Conn.; Brown, Thomas G., R.I.; Burban, Raymond, Ohio; Burstan, R. M., Del.
Calvert, Norwood G., N.C.; Campman, John H., Texas; Clark, Charles G., N.J.; Clark, Henry S., jr., N.Y.; Clark, Solomon F., Texas; Clarke, Horace D., Iowa; Collins, David M., Mass.; Confer, Walter J., Ohio; Craig, Carlyle, N.C.; Culbert, F. P., N.J.
Dalton, Donald M., Iowa; Darrow, Robert T., Conn.; Deans, Robert L., Minn.; Deets, Samuel R., Md.; Delpine, Julius Caesar, Pa.; Douglass, H. L., Mo.; Dupre, Dallas D., Texas; Dyer, Paul L., Kas.
Easton, Glenn M., Mich.; Essley, L. G., Okla.; Evans, Chaplin E., Va.
Fischer, Philip M., Cal.; Fisher, H. A., N.C.; Flynn, Cornelius W., N.J.; French, Fred G., Ohio.
Glennon, Philip T., N.Y.; Glover, Robert O., Ga.; Godfrey, Vincent H., Mass.; Graf, Homer W., Iowa; Granat, William, Cal.
Hackengenger, Richard E., Ohio; Hamilton, Stuart A., Conn.; Harrison, Homer H., Ill.; Hatch, Alexander G., Cal.; Havill, Clinton H., Ohio; Hicks, Walter Alex., Ala.; Hough, Elmer Byron, W.Va.; Huntoon, Frank Campbell, Ill.; Hutchison, Earl, Pa.; Hyde, Forrest Jesse, Jr., Fla.
Isaacs, Edward Victor M., Ill.
Kalk, Stanton Frederick, Neb.; Kane, Paul V., Mass.; Kelly, Fox Thurston, Wis.; Kilbourne, Edwin L., N.Y.; King, Archer Emmet, jr., Va.; Kneip, John Boniface, Minn.; Kyle, James Roland, jr., Va.
Laferty, Paul Gause, Ohio; Lamkin, Ebb Tyler, jr., Ia.; Lein, Conrad L., Minn.; Leonard, Nelson J., Ind.; Lewis, Chester E., Ohio; Lewis, James W., Texas; Lewis, Lerest S., N.Y.; Libenau, Forrest K., Wash.; Lusk, John C., Nev.
McCoach, Edwin S., Pa.; McCrea, John L., Mich.; Mahoney, John J., Mass.; Mason, Albert B., Ore.; Mattoon, S. H., Minn.; Meyers, Harold M., Pa.; Minnis, John A., Ala.; Mitchell, Ralph J., Conn.; Moore, Louis R., Ill.; Morgan P. C., Conn.; Morgan, Ralph R., Ky.
Neff, Lambert G., N.Y.; Nelson, Ralph McK., jr., N.Y.; Nelson, William, Minn.; Neville, Robert C., Mo.; Nimitz, Otto, Texas.
O'Neal, Owen E., Conn.; Osborn, Charles F., Mo.
Paddock, H. E., Mich.; Penoyer, Frederick W., jr., N.J.; Perry, Benjamin F., Ohio; Pigman, Nathaniel M., Kas.; Pike, Winfred H. A., jr., Nev.; Portz, Warner P., Ohio; Powers, Melville W., N.Y.
Ramsey, Hobart C., N.J.; Ray, John Stites, N.Y.; Reed, Jonathan Duff, Ky.; Rockwell, John H., N.Y.; Rough, John, jr., Mich.
Sacket, George W., Ill.; Schlossbach, Isaacs, N.J.; Schofner, Wesley J., Cal.; Scott, Leon B., S.C.; Shelly, Tully, Va.; Simpson, Albert G., Cal.; Sitz, Walter H., Iowa; Smith, Allan E., Mich.; Smith, Finney M., Okla.; Snelling, William H., Ga.; Sperry, Mark L., jr., Conn.; Sprague, Jonathan H., Mich.; Stephan, A. R., Idaho; Swanton, Donovan, N.Y.
Thomas, William D., Tenn.; Thompson, Webb M., Va.; Tigan, Walter J., Ill.; Tovey, Henry O., Ill.; Trousdale, Leon, jr., Tenn.
Umstead, Scott, Pa.
Vallo, Pedro A. del, Porto Rico; Vichrev, Claude, Kas.; Vickery, H. L., Ohio; Vreeland, Frank T., N.Y.
Walker, Myron J., Iowa; Waring, Joseph F., N.Y.; Watkins, Karl N., W.Va.; Watson, DeWitt C., Mich.; Wheeler, Jos. E., Miss.; Whitmyer, John E., N.Y.; Wiley, Herbert V., Mo.; Williams, John E., Mass.; Winslow, Winthrop, Me.; Wood, Gerard H., N.Y.; Woodward, Hugh E., Ark.; Wynne, Walter M. A., N.Y.

NAVAL AND MILITARY ORDER, S.A.W.

The New York Commandery of the Naval and Military Order of the Spanish-American War held its annual meeting and dinner at Louis Martin's (Café del Opera), New York city, on April 22. After the business meeting, at which officers for the ensuing year were elected, dinner was served. Rear Admiral P. F. Harrington, U.S.N., acted as toastmaster, and several impromptu speeches were made by members present.

The following officers were elected: Commander, Col. John A. Hull, U.S.A.; senior vice commander, Lieut. Rene A. de Russv, U.S.V.; junior vice commander, Capt. Charles Weiser, U.S.V.; recorder, Capt. John T. Hilton; treasurer, Capt. John J. Byrne, U.S.V.; registrar, Comdr. Albert Moritz, U.S.N.; chaplain, Rev. J. C. Welwood, U.S.V. Council: Major Frank Keck, U.S.V.; Lieut. Charles O. Davis, U.S.V.; Col. Edward E. Hardin, U.S.A.; Capt. Charles H. McCallan, U.S.R.C.S.; Rear Admiral P. F. Harrington, U.S.N.; Lieut. G. B. Townsend, late U.S.N.; Lieut. Robert P. Forshev, late U.S.N.; Capt. Robert J. Daly, U.S.V.; Lieut. Stephen Jenkins, late U.S.N.; Lieut. Christopher H. R. Woodward, U.S.V. The following officers were elected to serve as delegates to the National Commandery meeting in Detroit, Mich., May 26 and 27: Lieut. G. B. Townsend, Lieut. Col. J. T. Sadler and Capt. A. Drum Porter.

Icy Nito, a Japanese, who was formerly employed on U.S. warships as a steward, is reported to be an officer in the Japanese navy. He was, it is said, unusually bright, popular with the officers and men, and enjoyed a clean record in his several years' service in the U.S. Navy.

THE FACTS ABOUT COLONEL GAEDKE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

I call your attention to what appears to me a printer's bull on page 1049 of your JOURNAL (April 20, 1911). Dr. Schulze-Gaevernitz is not "the proprietor of the University of Freiburg," but a "professor" at the university, which is owned, so to speak, by the state of Baden. [Our correspondent is correct in speaking of this as a printer's error. It was "prorector" in the typewritten copy.]

In the same issue, on page 1036, third column, the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL remarks that Colonel Gaedke, according to information received from German official sources, is discredited at home, and has no standing in Germany. Of course, the officialdom of Germany will say harsh things about the Colonel because he would not and will not submit to its dictates. It is a well known fact—one only need to look in the German Army Register—that the ratio of commoners to noblemen in the officers' corps of the artillery and pioneer corps is the reverse of that in the line regiments, not to speak of the crack regiments at all; as someone remarked, the reason of the low percentage of noblemen in those regiments lies in the fact that in those branches brain, and not ancestry, counts. And it should stand to reason that if an officer rises to the rank of colonel in the German artillery corps he cannot be a nonentity. The real reasons for Colonel Gaedke's downfall in the army after being retired are to be found in the spirit of the bureaucracy in military affairs, against which the Colonel, after retirement, wielded his pen. He has a standing in Germany and other countries, even if the German government likes to deny this. It would not be the first time that his government pursued the policy of the ostrich. I recall the fate of Major Hintze, retired, who, as member of the Reichstag, belonging to the Liberal party, voted against the septennat of 1887, which, as Caprivi later said, was really not necessary for the needs of the army, and, as a matter of fact, he compromised for the quinquennat; but anyhow Bismarck needed to stir the country up in order to get a majority in the Reichstag in case the Crown Prince should succeed his father, and the voting against the septennat gave him the weapon to crush his opponents. I remember how Major Hintze, retired, made use of his privilege to take the stump in the district I was living in then, and how, in common with the leaders of his party, he predicted the nice things that Bismarck had in store for the German people. Well, they got what they voted for, and voted Mr. Bismarck out of office in 1890. In the meantime Major Hintze, retired, was court-martialed because he had shown the tendency of a traitor, and dismissed the army. And he did not lose the respect of the people either.

It also remains to be seen if Germany in a future war will emulate the spirit of Worth and Gravelotte or of Jena and Olmutz. In our great country nobody's patriotism is doubted; it is different in Germany. The criticisms of Colonel Gaedke about the American Army were not directed against the Army itself, for in his article, defending the idea of fortifying the Panama Canal, he, for instance, spoke of the impossibility of America to create a formidable force in short time unless the authorities wanted to take it upon themselves to send the boys to the slaughterhouse. So you see he does not put the blame upon the Army, but there is where it belongs, and where all friends of the Army, as Mr. Hobson, for instance, put it. Are we not helpless in this matter? The ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL surely knows where the shoe pinches, and Colonel Gaedke knows it just as well.

I shall not doubt that Colonel Gaedke, in the powerful newspaper whose backing he has, will take the government to task for trying to still undermine his character, and I believe that the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL has not done the German government a favor by publishing its paragraphs, because such things are not to be spoken of in a loud voice in sham-constitutional Germany. Nevertheless, it may teach those people a lesson how in a free country things are not to be suppressed.

GERMAN-AMERICAN SOLDIER.

It should be noted that the published statement concerning the alleged court-martialing of a "Colonel Gaedke" cannot apply to Col. Richard Gaedke, a retired officer of the German army and formerly a member of the German General Staff, as he was not court-martialed and dismissed. As military associate editor of the Berliner Tageblatt, Colonel Gaedke indulged in some criticisms displeasing to the military authorities, who undertook to deprive him of his title and uniform by means of a court of honor, but the civil court held this action to be illegal. Colonel Gaedke wears the decorations of the Iron Cross, Second Class, the Red Eagle, Third Class, and the Order of the Crown, Third Class.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

Rear Admiral Charles J. Badger, U.S.N., raised his flag on board the battleship Louisiana at Norfolk, Va., May 1, succeeding in command of the Second Division of the Atlantic Fleet Rear Admiral C. E. Vreeland, who departs in a few days for England, where he will represent the Navy at the coronation ceremonies of George V.

The U.S.S. Iowa, Indiana and Massachusetts were placed in full commission at the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa., on May 3, 1911, for duty with the summer practice cruise of midshipmen.

During the month of May the mail address of the commander of the Atlantic Torpedo Fleet will be U.S.S. Castine, Newport, R.I.

The Third Submarine Division of the Atlantic Fleet, under Lieut. Donald C. Bingham, consisting of the Grayling, flagboat, Lieutenant Bingham; Bonita, Ensign Sloan Danenhower, Narwhal, Lieut. Chester S. Nimitz; Salmon, Ensign Warren G. Child; Snapper, Ensign Joseph W. Jewell; Stingeray, Ensign Clarence N. Hinkamp; Tarpon, Ensign John W. Barnett, jr., also the tender Castine, Lieut. Ralph A. Koch, made a fine run from Annapolis to Newport, R.I. The division left Annapolis April 29 at four a.m., and anchored off Old Point Comfort at seven a.m., April 30. They got away again May 1 at eight a.m., and anchored in the Delaware Breakwater at two p.m., May 2. They left that day at three p.m., and reached Tompkinsville, N.Y., at nine a.m., May 3, where they anchored till three in the afternoon, when they left for Newport. The division arrived at Newport at nine a.m., May 4.

The battleships Minnesota and Vermont left the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa., May 1, for the Gulf of Mexico. Pensacola, Fla., Mobile Bay and Galveston will be

visited. The Mississippi left May 4, and the Idaho May 5. They will join the other two in Southern waters. The warships constitute the Third Division of the Atlantic Fleet, which is under the command of Rear Admiral Aaron Ward.

The Navy Department received word from the U.S.S. Delaware, reporting that at 7:30 p.m., April 27, that ship successfully completed a four-hour forced draft run at an average speed of 21.86 knots per hour, and that she was at that time continuing on a twenty-hour full power endurance run, which was completed April 29 on the Rockland (Me.) course. She averaged 21.2 knots. While the above first mentioned speed, 21.86 knots per hour, is subject to correction, it may be assumed that it is approximately correct, and there is little doubt that the Delaware has exceeded her trial speed, which was 21.56, notwithstanding that the present run was made without preparation after the South American cruise of over 17,600 miles. Secretary of the Navy Meyer on May 1 sent the following message of congratulation to Capt. Charles A. Gove, commanding the Delaware, and the officers and men of that battleship: "The Department heartily congratulates the officers and crew of the Delaware on the excellent record of efficiency maintained by her during her South American voyage and her steaming trials just held under adverse conditions."

Another new vessel was added to the U.S. Navy on April 29 by the successful launch of the torpedo boat destroyer Patterson at Philadelphia. The vessel was christened with champagne by Miss Georgeanne P. Patterson, of Washington, a direct descendant of Capt. Daniel Tod Patterson, after whom the vessel is named. With her deck fittings, gun mounts, boilers and accessories in position, the Patterson is almost ready for action. The trial tests for speed over the government course off the Breakwater will be held in a few days. The general dimensions of the Patterson follow: Length over all, 293 feet 10 1/2 inches; extreme beam, 27 feet; molded beam, 26 feet 1/4 inch; trial displacement, 642 tons, and trial draft, 8 feet 4 inches. She is propelled by twin screws driven by turbine engines of the Parsons type. The contract speed is 29 1/2 knots per hour. The Patterson will have a battery of five 14-pounder semi-automatic guns, three 45 c.m. deck torpedo tubes and two small automatic guns. Captain Patterson, who died at Washington on Aug. 25, 1839, especially distinguished himself in 1815, when he commanded the naval forces at New Orleans, and co-operated with General Jackson so ably that he received the thanks of Congress. At the time of his death he was commandant of the Washington Navy Yard.

A newspaper report from the New York Navy Yard on May 5 states that the collier Vestal, recently built there, has been found unfitted for use as a coaling vessel, and may become a supply ship. The Vestal was originally known as the Erie, and was renamed by Secretary Bonaparte.

PRESIDENT TAFT PRAISES THE DOCTORS.

In a stirring address before the Philadelphia Medical Club, at its annual banquet, on the evening of Thursday, May 4, President Taft paid a high tribute to the work of the Army doctors in ridding mankind of disease. The President said, among other things:

"It is not too much to say that the prevalence of yellow fever in Cuba and its constant recurrence as an epidemic in Havana and the other cities of that island, so near to our own shores, threatening death to our own Southern cities, was one of the chief causes, and I may add one of the real justifications for the popular feeling that led to the Spanish War. Hence it was that no sooner did we take Cuba to bring it under our control than the most strenuous efforts were directed toward cleaning it up as a pest hole and changing its character as a neighbor dangerous to health."

The President then gave the history of the achievements of the medical profession in overcoming the yellow fever in Cuba, the hookworm in Porto Rico, cholera, bubonic plague, beriberi, malaria, smallpox and leprosy in the Philippines and fever in Panama.

"And now we have," he said, "a division of 18,000 men in Texas and California. They have been there for two months living under canvas and in a country soaked with rain and deep with profanity provoking mud. But so effective have been the regulative and preventive methods adopted to reduce sickness that the percentage of sick men is less than it was in the posts from which these men were mobilized."

"I need not recall the dreadful record of sickness from typhoid fever in the camps at Chickamauga and other camps established during the Spanish-American War. The percentage of typhoid cases was so high that it is hard to believe. Among 120,000 men there were 20,000 cases, with a mortality of seven per cent. Of the volunteer regiments mobilized during the Spanish-American War ninety per cent. became infected with typhoid fever within eight weeks from the date of mobilization. Today, two months after mobilization, with the modern health regulations and by the use of vaccination against typhoid, not one case of typhoid fever has appeared in the entire force except that of one teamster who was not vaccinated. It is hard to credit the accuracy of such a record. But as I have it directly from the War Office I can assert it, and give it as one more instance of the marvelous efficiency of recent medical discoveries and practice."

"We expended many lives and much money in the Spanish War and in the discharge of the responsibilities that have followed that war, but they are as nothing compared with the benefits to the human race that have already accrued and will continue to accrue from the discoveries made under the conditions and necessities which the exigencies of that war and the governmental burdens following it presented. I congratulate the Medical Corps of the Army, I congratulate the medical profession at large, for these discoveries were not all made by Army doctors, that they have had the opportunity and have seized it to make such progress in relieving the suffering of the human race and in becoming in so conspicuous a way the benefactors of mankind."

ANOTHER SEMI-CENTENNIAL.

208 North Seventh street, Roseville, N.J.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

This year is the semi-centennial anniversary of the departure of the 76th New York State Infantry, Col. Nelson Wind Greene, for the war. It was part of the 2d Brigade, 1st Division, 1st Army Corps. The regiment was recruited at Cortland and Cherry Valley, among the sturdy inhabitants, not only of Cortland and Otsego, but the adjoining counties in Central New York. The regiment raised at Cortland and Cherry Valley was mustered in Oct. 4, 1861; participated in twenty-five

engagements, and was consolidated with the 147th New York State Infantry Dec. 31, 1864. Battles participated in: Rappahannock Station, Va., Sulphur Springs, Gainesville, Second Bull Run, South Mountain, Antietam, Snickers Gap, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Mine Run, Wilderness, Laurel Hill, Spottsylvania, North Anna, Jericho Ford, Totopotomoy Creek, Cold Harbor, Petersburg, Weldon Railroad, Poplar Grove Church, First Hatcher's Run, Hicksford Raid, Second Hatcher's Run, Five Forks, Appomattox C.H. In the front fell the brave Phil Kearny at Chantilly, Reynolds and Grover at Gettysburg, and Wadsworth at the Wilderness. Its first engagement was at Rappahannock Station, Aug. 21, 1862, and not a few of its members were permitted to witness the surrender at Appomattox, April 6, 1865. What a three years' interval of marching and fighting! It entered the Service with nearly 1,000 men. Many times reduced to a mere skeleton by the casualties of active service, it filled up, only to be depleted again, until nearly 2,500 men had answered to its roll-call, and finally, Dec. 30, 1864, when consolidated with the 147th N.Y., it contained but two commissioned officers and 200 men. The other 2,300 had been mostly expended in the service. It was a struggle of brave men, each determined to win and each willing to make any sacrifices. What a change in fifty years! Then, from Round Top the booming of cannons and death rattle of musketry and groans of the dying; to-day, the sunshine of peace and happiness and good-will covers the field of carnage. The anvil and the forge have supplanted the plowshare. We shake hands across what a half century ago was a bloody chasm.

B. FRANK GREEN.

CAPTAIN KNIGHT TO BE PROMOTED.

Capt. Austin M. Knight, U.S.N., recently honorably acquitted by a court-martial for responsibility connected with the sinking of the monitor Puritan following high explosive tests, and whose promotion to rear admiral has been held up pending the settlement of the case, has been recommended for promotion by the unanimous vote of the Examining Board before which he appeared. The board is composed of Rear Admirals Seaton Schroeder, Raymond P. Rodgers and Kossuth Niles. The favorable report of the board has been approved by the President. It is understood that, although Secretary Meyer still disapproves with the finding of the court-martial, he raised no objection to Captain Knight's promotion after it had been recommended by the examining board. Thus a case which promised to develop into a bitter controversy appears to be on the way to be closed in a manner satisfactory to Captain Knight, as well as to the Navy Department. Captain Knight, when he is promoted, will be the youngest rear admiral in the Service. It has been some years since an officer of his age has attained the rank of rear admiral.

Speaking of the case of Captain Knight, "The Navy," of Washington, says: "So long as the Navy Department preserves its almost inexplicable attitude of secrecy in this case the public and public opinion in the naval service cannot be blamed if they persist in regarding Captain Knight as a possibly somewhat abused officer. The court-martial acquitted him, and emphasized the acquittal by indicating that it was based, not on lack of evidence against Captain Knight, but on evidence fully exonerating him from any culpability. The Department referred the case back to the court in a document of some ninety typewritten pages, a large part of which was devoted to a discussion of the alleged circumstance of Captain Knight's having submitted a travel voucher, which called for some ninety-six cents more than he was justified in claiming, in view of the actual travel performed, the document in question adducing from this circumstance that Captain Knight's credibility as a witness might be questioned. The court declined to take this view of the matter, and adhered to its original findings. Why does not the Navy Department publish the findings of the court of inquiry, the findings twice arrived at by the court-martial and the Department's own comment on the case? And, if somebody must be tried, why does not the Department try the persons who may have been responsible for the omission which caused the sinking of the Puritan, or try Captain Knight for submitting a travel voucher that some clever auditor discovered was ninety-six cents in excess of the amount to which the culprit was entitled?"

Shipping Illustrated of April 29 publishes a likeness and sketch of Mr. R. P. Schwerin, an officer of the Navy from 1881, when he was graduated from the Naval Academy, to 1893. It says: "To Mr. Schwerin is due the credit of having raised the Pacific Mail Company from a bankrupt concern to one of the most powerful shipping organizations on the Pacific. He completely reorganized the working routine of the company's vessels, and by dint of ceaseless effort was able to effect considerable economies in management, and prevent the wholesale looting of cargo which was then one of the features of the Central American trade. Mr. Schwerin, besides being vice president and general manager of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, is vice president and general manager of the Portland and Asiatic Steamship Company and the San Francisco and Portland Steamship Company; also president of the Occidental and Oriental Steamship Company and the Oriental Warehouse Company, at San Francisco. Owing to the large number of interests with which he is connected, the amount of detail passing through Mr. Schwerin's offices daily is enormous, and it is a common saying in San Francisco that Mr. Schwerin is the hardest worked man in the community. It is only through the excellent system Mr. Schwerin has in force in his offices that it is possible for him to attend to the manifold duties connected with his positions."

The following were elected officers for the ensuing year of the New York Commandery of the M.O.L.L.U.S. on May 3: Commander, Major J. Langdon Ward, U.S.V.; senior vice commander, Bvt. Brig. Gen. Edward H. Ripley, U.S.V.; junior vice commander, Acting Master Edwin V. Gager, late U.S.N.; recorder, A.A. Paymr. A. Noel Blakeman, late U.S.N.; registrar, Capt. William J. Harding, U.S.V.; treasurer, Pay Insp. John Furey, U.S.N.; retired; chancellor, Lieut. Hartwell A. Wilkins, U.S.V.; chaplain, Bvt. Major William S. Hubbell, U.S.V.; council, Brig. Gen. Francis Moore, U.S.A., retired, 1st Lieut. Thomas Sturgis, U.S.V., Acting Ensign Joseph Ware, late U.S.N., Capt. James A. Scrymser, U.S.V., Major Moses Harris, U.S.A., retired. The members of the Commandery of the District of Columbia are

raising a subscription to put a monument over the remains in Arlington of the late Major William P. Huxford, U.S.A., retired, who served the Commandery so long and so faithfully as its recorder.

The two 23,500-ton battleships of the Jean Bart and Courbet type, which are to be built for the French navy, are, it is said, to be laid down this year in private yards, and they will be named, respectively, France and Paris.

THE NAVY.

George von L. Meyer, Secretary of the Navy.
Beekman Winthrop, Assistant Secretary of the Navy.
Major Gen. William P. Biddle, Commandant, U.S.M.C.

LATE MOVEMENTS OF NAVY SHIPS.

The following are movements of vessels of the Navy later than those given in the complete table published elsewhere in this issue:

Vulcan, arrived at the Norfolk Navy Yard May 4.
Leonidas, arrived at Hampton Roads May 3.
Burrows, arrived at North River, New York city, May 3.
Hist, sailed from Guantanamo for Norfolk, Va., May 4.
Delaware, sailed from Boston for New York May 3.
Yankton, sailed from New York for Smithtown Bay, L.I., May 3.
Callao, arrived at Canton, China, May 3.
Cheyenne, arrived at Tacoma, Wash., May 3.
Perkins, Terry and Drayton, arrived at Norfolk Navy Yard May 4.
Stringham and Bailey, sailed from Annapolis, Md., for Chesapeake Bay May 4.
Cuttlefish, Tarantula and Viper, arrived at Hampton Roads, Va., May 4.
Brutus, arrived at the navy yard, Charleston, S.C., May 4.
Idaho, sailed from Philadelphia for New Orleans May 4.
Castine, Severn, Grayling, Narwhal, Salmon, Tarpon, Snapper, Bonita and Stingray, arrived at Newport, R.I., May 4.
Saratoga, New Orleans and Albany, sailed from Nagasaki, Japan, for Yokohama May 3.
Uncas, sailed from navy yard, Charleston, S.C., for Guantanamo May 4.
Petrel, arrived at Santo Domingo City May 4.
Chester, sailed from Santo Domingo City for Guantanamo, Cuba, May 4.
Des Moines, Cuttlefish, Tarantula and Viper, sailed from Hampton Roads for Charlestown, Mass., May 4.
Hannibal, arrived at Bath, Me., May 4.
Burrows, arrived Newport, R.I., May 4.
Delaware, arrived at Tompkinsville May 4.
Saratoga, New Orleans and Albany, arrived Yokohama May 5.

NAVY NOMINATIONS.

Nominations sent to the Senate April 27, 1911.

Promotions in the Navy.

Lieut. (junior grade) Reed M. Fawell to be a lieutenant from March 4, 1911, to fill a vacancy.
Mdsn. Arnold H. Vanderhoof to be an ensign from June 6, 1910, to fill a vacancy.

Nominations sent to the Senate May 1, 1911.

Promotions in the Navy.

Comdr. Harry Phelps to be a captain from March 4, 1911, to fill a vacancy.
Lieut. Comdr. George W. Williams to be a commander from March 4, 1911, to fill a vacancy.
Lieut. (J.G.) Alexander S. Wadsworth, jr., to be a lieutenant from March 4, 1911, to fill a vacancy.
Lieut. (J.G.) Kenneth Whiting to be a lieutenant from March 4, 1911, to fill a vacancy.
Mach. James J. Cullen to be a chief machinist from Dec. 29, 1910, upon the completion of six years' service as a machinist.
The following named carpenters to be chief carpenters from March 7, 1911, upon the completion of six years' service as carpenters: Stuart P. Mead, William H. Sampson and Louis Haase.

Nominations sent to the Senate May 4, 1911.

Commanders to be captains: Albert P. Niblack and William S. Sims.
Lieutenant commanders to be commanders: Henry J. Ziege-meier and Douglas E. Dismukes.
Lieutenant to be a lieutenant commander: Herbert G. Sparrow.
Lieutenant, junior grade, to be a lieutenant: John E. Pond.
Machinist to be a chief machinist: Raymond L. Drake.

NAVY CONFIRMATIONS.

Nominations confirmed by the Senate April 27, 1911.

Promotions in the Navy.

Lieut. Comdr. John H. Dayton to be a commander.
The following named carpenters to be chief carpenters: Thomas O. Covell and Caleb Whitford.

Nominations confirmed by the Senate May 1, 1911.

Promotions in the Navy.

Lieut. (J.G.) Reed M. Fawell to be a lieutenant.
Mdsn. Arnold H. Vanderhoof to be an ensign.
Nominations confirmed by the Senate April 28, 1911.
Promotions in the Navy.
Lieut. Adolphus E. Watson to be a lieutenant commander.
The following named machinists to be chief machinists: Herbert E. Fish and Barnett B. Bowie.
Mach. Bernhard Christensen to be a chief machinist.
The following named carpenters to be chief carpenters: Charles J. Kerr and Ernest L. Bass.

NAVY GAZETTE.

APRIL 28.—Capt. G. W. Brown commissioned a captain in the Navy from March 8, 1911.

Comdr. H. C. Kuenzli commissioned a commander in the Navy from March 8, 1911.

Comdr. E. W. Eberle detached temporary duty Bureau of Navigation, Navy Department; to duty in command of Atlantic Torpedo Fleet.

Lieut. Comdr. L. M. Overstreet detached duty Delaware; to home and wait orders.

Lieut. C. O. Bloch detached duty Naval Proving Ground, Indian Head, Md.; to duty Delaware as ordnance officer.

Lieut. H. A. Baldrige detached duty assistant to Director of Target Practice and Engineering Competitions, Navy Department; to duty Minnesota as ordnance officer.

Ensigns C. W. Magruder, G. E. Brandt, J. S. Hulings, J. G. Stevens, W. A. Hodgman and C. M. Dolan, commissioned ensigns in the Navy from June 6, 1910.

Ensign O. Smith detached duty Yankton; to duty South Carolina.

P.A. Surg. P. R. Stalnaker and Asst. Surg. G. W. Shepard detached duty Naval Station, Culebra, P.R.; to home and wait orders.

Chaplain L. P. Rennolds detached duty Delaware; to home and wait orders.

Chief Gun. T. B. Watson to duty Naval Training Station, Newport, R.I.

Gun. T. Nyland to duty works E. W. Bliss Company, Brooklyn, N.Y.

Chief Mach. B. Smith detached duty Dixie; granted sick leave for two months.

Mach. C. L. Phillips placed upon the retired list of officers from April 24, 1911.

Cable from the Commander-in-Chief, U.S. Asiatic Fleet, dated Nagasaki, Japan, April 28, 1911.

Lieut. G. C. Pegram detached duty command Paragua; to duty Monadnock.

Ensign L. B. Anderson detached duty Wilmington; to duty Saratoga.

Ensign H. M. Cooley detached duty Saratoga; to duty Wilmington.

Ensign R. V. Lowe detached duty command Mohican; to duty Pompey.

Ensign K. F. Smith detached duty Callao; to duty Pompey.

Mdsn. H. T. Settle detached duty Saratoga; to duty Callao.

P.A. Paymr. E. D. Stanley to treatment Naval Hospital, Canacao, P.I.

P.A. Paymr. W. J. Hine detached duty Naval Station, Cavite, P.I.; to treatment Naval Hospital, Canacao, P.I.

APRIL 29.—Capt. F. W. Kellogg detached duty command Indiana; to duty navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H., connection fitting out Maine and to duty in command of that vessel when placed in commission.

Lieut. Comdr. W. T. Cluervius detached duty Massachusetts; to home and wait orders.

Lieut. J. K. Taussig detached duty Louisiana; to duty Delaware.

Lieut. L. J. Connolly orders April 18 1911, modified; detached duty Missouri; to duty navy yard, Boston, Mass.

Mdsn. H. G. Cooper, jr., detached duty Louisiana; to temporary duty Franklin.

P.A. Surg. R. Hayden detached duty Naval Hospital, Norfolk, Va.; to duty Naval Medical School Hospital, Washington, D.C.

Chief Btsn. A. Wohlman detached duty Newark; to home and wait orders.

Chief Btsn. A. Madsen detached duty Alliance; to temporary duty Franklin.

Btsn. C. Murray detached duty Naval Training Station, Newport, R.I.; to duty Connecticut.

Chief Mach. F. G. Sprengel detached duty Washington; to home and wait orders.

Chief Mach. J. M. Ober detached duty Alliance; to duty Washington.

MAY 1.—Rear Admiral C. E. Vreeland to special temporary duty Navy Department, Washington, D.C.

Comdr. Reuben O. Bitler to duty navy yard, Boston, Mass.

Lieut. Comdr. G. L. P. Stone to duty Franklin as executive officer.

Lieut. K. Whiting detached duty Newport News Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Company, Newport News, Va.; to duty Bridgeport, Conn., connection fitting out Seal and to duty in command when placed in commission.

Lieut. J. M. Poole, 3d, detached duty General Electric Company, Schenectady, N.Y.; to duty William Cramp and Sons' Ship and Engine Building Company, Philadelphia, Pa.

Ensign R. Jacobs detached duty Marietta; to duty South Carolina.

Mdsn. H. V. McCabe detached duty South Carolina; to temporary duty Hancock.

Btsn. W. Derrington detached duty command Peoria; to temporary duty Hancock, connection crew of Ohio and to duty on board when placed in commission.

Btsn. M. J. Wilkinson to duty command Peoria.

Chief Mach. W. W. Booth to duty navy yard, New York, N.Y.

Paymr. Clerk F. W. Hathaway appointed a paymaster's clerk in the Navy to assist in the settlement of accounts at Naval Training Station, Newport, R.I.

MAY 2.—Rear Admiral H. Osterhaus detached duty commandant, navy yard, Mare Island, Cal., and Twelfth Naval District; to special temporary duty Navy Department, Washington, D.C.

Capt. H. Rodman commissioned a captain in the Navy from March 4, 1911.

Lieut. Comdr. C. C. Bloch, J. H. Tomb, C. S. Courtney, E. C. Kahlus, H. L. Brinser, C. W. Cole, J. W. Greenlake, W. R. Sayles and V. A. Kimberly commissioned lieutenant commanders from March 4, 1911.

Lieut. Comdr. J. R. Brady detached duty Rhode Island; to duty New Jersey, as first lieutenant.

Lieut. W. H. Lassing detached duty Lancaster; to duty South Carolina.

Lieut. W. N. Vernou to duty senior engineer officer of New Hampshire.

Act. Asst. Surg. D. Dickinson, jr., appointed an acting assistant surgeon in the Navy from April 28, 1911.

Chief Carp. J. J. Murphy commissioned a chief carpenter in the Navy from March 7, 1911.

Chief Carp. F. Johnson detached duty New Jersey; to home and wait orders.

The U.S.S. Iowa, Indiana and Massachusetts have been ordered placed in full commission at the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa., for duty with the summer practice cruise of the midshipsmen.

MAY 8.—Capt. G. Kaemmerling commissioned a captain from March 4, 1911.

Comdr. C. T. Vogelgesang and C. D. Stearns commissioned commanders from March 4, 1911.

Lieut. E. J. King detached duty New Hampshire; to temporary duty Bureau of Navigation, Navy Department, Washington, D.C.

Lieuts. H. R. Greenlee and C. M. Austin commissioned a lieutenant in the Navy from March 4, 1911.

Lieut. B. C. Allen detached duty Kansas; to duty navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H., connection fitting out Maine, and duty on board as senior engineer officer when placed in commission.

Lieut. B. Y. Rhodes to duty Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.

Lieut. (J.G.) A. S. Wadsworth commissioned a lieutenant (J.G.) from Jan. 31, 1910.

Ensign F. H. Babcock detached duty Flusser; granted leave for a period of two months.

Ensign L. J. Gulliver detached duty New Hampshire; to duty Louisiana.

Ensign J. C. Latham detached duty New Hampshire; to duty Kansas.

Passed Asst. Surg. G. D. Hale to duty naval hospital, Las Animas, Colo.

Passed Asst. Surg. D. G. Sutton detached duty Des Moines; to duty Indiana.

Asst. Surg. M. E. Rose resignation as an assistant surgeon accepted, to take effect upon the arrival of the U.S.S. Celtic in the United States.

Asst. Surg. A. L. Jacoby detached duty Mayflower; to duty New Hampshire.

Asst. Surg. F. P. W. Hough detached duty New Hampshire; to duty Des Moines.

Act. Asst. Surg. O. J. Miller detached duty Naval Medical School, Washington, D.C.; to duty marine recruiting station, Buffalo, N.Y.

Chief Btsn. W. Derrington commissioned a chief boatswain from Feb. 4, 1911.

Paymr. Clerk M. C. Kneip appointed a paymaster's clerk for duty at the navy yard, Washington, D.C.

Paymr. Clerk C. Blake appointed a paymaster's clerk for duty as clerk to the inspector of provisions and clothing, navy yard, New York, N.Y.

MAY 4.—Capt. J. M. Bowyer detached as Superintendent, Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.; to Connecticut General Board, Navy Department, Washington, D.C.

Capt. J. H. Gibbons detached as member of General Board, Navy Department, Washington, D.C.; to duty as Superintendent of the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.

Comdr. J. H. Dayton commissioned a commander from March 4, 1911.

Lieut. Comdr. D. V. H. Allen detached Nebraska; to home and wait orders.

Lieut. H. Frankenberger detached Louisiana; to home and wait orders.

Lieut. C. M. Austin to inspector of the Ninth Lighthouse District, San Juan, P.R.

Lieut. A. W. Johnson detached Delaware; to Nebraska as senior engineer officer.

Lieut. M. Joyce detached inspector in charge Ninth Lighthouse District, San Juan, P.R.; to home and wait orders.

Ensign G. C. Barnes detached Des Moines; to Kansas.

Ensign J. Baer to assistant to the senior engineer officer, New Hampshire.

Ensign C. P. Page detached Yankton; to Delaware.

Mdsn. H. V. McCabe detached Hancock; to Yankton.

Chief Carp. T. O. Covell and Chief Carp. C. Whitford commissioned chief carpenters from March 7, 1911.

Pharm. T. W. Scott detached Naval Medical Supply Depot, New York, N.Y., and will continue treatment Naval Hospital, New York.

MARINE CORPS ORDERS.

APRIL 28.—Lieut. Col. W. C. Dawson, A.P.M., detached headquarters, U.S.M.C., May 31, 1911, to duty in office of assistant paymaster, U.S. Marine Corps, New York, N.Y.

Capt. D. B. Wills, A.P.M., detached office of assistant paymaster, U.S. Marine Corps, New York, N.Y., June 1, 1911, to headquarters, U.S.M.C., for duty in office of officer in charge, Paymaster's Department.

First Lieut. C. J. E. Guggenheim assume charge of recruiting district of New York during temporary absence of Major Shaw.

APRIL 29.—Lieut. Col. C. S. Radford, A.Q.M., commissioned an assistant quartermaster, with the rank of lieutenant colonel, to rank from Feb. 11, 1911.

Lieut. Col. E. K. Cole detached Marine Officers' School, Port Royal, S.C. to headquarters, U.S. Marine Corps, for duty in office of major general, commandant.

Major M. J. Shaw appointed member of general court-martial to meet at Camp Elliott, I.C.Z., Panama, May 15, 1911.

Capt. E. B. Miller detached marine barracks, naval station, Culebra, V.I., upon abandoning that station, to marine barracks, naval station, Guantanamo, Cuba, with his command, for duty.

MAY 2.—1st Lieut. L. W. T. Waller, jr., granted two days' leave on March 6 and 7, 1911, to correct his record.

REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE ORDERS.

APRIL 27.—Capt. Commandant Worth G. Ross detached from duty as Chief of the Division of Revenue Cutter Service as of April 30, 1911, and directed to proceed to his home in New Bedford, Mass., retired from active service in the Revenue Cutter Service and placed on the retired list as of April 30, 1911, by order of the President.

First Lieut. F. C. Billard orders of March 29, 1911, amended so that he is to leave San Francisco for Honolulu on June 6. Granted leave on record accordingly.

APRIL 28.—Second Lieut. W. P. Wisnar to return to Seminoles from duty at the Torpedo Station, Newport, R.I., and to visit the works of the Dupont Powder Co., Wilmington, Del., en route.

Capt. G. M. Daniels granted thirty days' leave on account of sickness, to commence upon expiration of present leave.

Capt. E. P. Berthoff granted ten days' extension of leave.

Second Lieut. J. P. Gray detached from the Rush upon arrival in Puget Sound and ordered to the Snohomish.

Second Lieut. R. R. Waesche detached from the Snohomish upon the arrival of the Rush in Puget Sound and ordered to the Rush.

MAY 4.—Capt. H. B. West granted six days' extension of leave.

REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE NOTES.

The U.S. revenue cutter Gresham, Captain Ueberroth, in the four months in which she has patrolled the Massachusetts coast from Gay Head to Portsmouth, N.H., traveled fifty thousand miles, saved the lives of more than fifty mariners and recovered vessels and cargoes valued at \$200,000. During the season the Gresham assisted ten vessels, cared for fifteen men aboard the cutter; located and towed out of the steamer tracks two vessels; boarded 277 American and seventeen foreign vessels; assisted vessels valued at \$145,550 and having cargoes worth \$34,432; issued forty-one rations to shipwrecked crews; saved seven vessels with fifty-two men aboard, and recovered \$700 worth of government property.

Lieut. F. C. Billard, of the office of the Captain Commandant, R.C.S. has been granted twenty days' leave, effective May 6. Billard has been relieved as aid to the Captain Commandant, but his successor has not yet been named. After the expiration of his leave Lieutenant Billard will leave for Honolulu, where he will reach the Thetis, with which vessel he has been assigned.

Sr. Capt. Charles M. Seaton, retired, died at his home in Fruitdale, Cal., on May 2. Captain Seaton was born in Pittstown, Me., May 28, 1825, and was appointed a second lieutenant in the Revenue Cutter Service on Sept. 14, 1862; served in the R.C.S. in co-operation with the Navy during the remainder of the Civil War. In February, 1864, he was promoted to the grade of first lieutenant, and in July of the same year was promoted to the grade of captain. He was placed on the retired list, waiting orders, on May 13, 1895, on account of physical disability. On account of his creditable record during the Civil War he was promoted to the grade of senior captain on the retired list on April 16, 1908.

Capt. Commandant Worth G. Ross, retired, left Washington the past week for New Bedford, Me., which place he will make his permanent home.

On April 30 the steamer Carolyn, of New York, collided with the schooner Singleton Palmer, near the west entrance to Vineyard Sound. The revenue cutter Acushnet proceeded immediately to the scene and was able to assist the Palmer, which had been disabled in the collision, to a safe anchorage in Vineyard Harbor. The Carolyn had escaped without damage to herself, but one of her seamen had been severely injured. The Acushnet took the injured man to Woods Hole, where he was taken in charge by the Marine Hospital Service.

Mrs. William H. Dench, mother of Lieut. C. H. Dench, U.S. R.C.S., died at Detroit, Mich., May 2.

NORFOLK NAVY YARD.

Norfolk, Va., May 1, 1911.

Tuesday evening the officers on this station gave a brilliant hop in the sail loft at the yard. The Army tug brought a large party from Fort Monroe and Old Point. The loft was beautifully decorated with flags, bunting, palms and ferns, and the guests were received by Admiral and Mrs. Marshall, assisted by Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Allen M. Cook and Capt. and Mrs. Parker. Naval Constr. H. G. Gilmor entertained at dinner at his home before the hop. Covers were laid for Rear Admiral and Mrs. Albert C. Dillingham, Miss Emma Powell, of Cleveland, Miss Grandy, Miss Dickinson and Miss Walke, Messrs. Grandy, Vandeventer and Bailey. The junior officers of the Louisiana also entertained at dinner before the dance. Their guests were Mrs. David Ducey, Mrs. William Brackett, Mrs. Walter Wellbrock and Miss Marguerite Woods, of Old Point.

Paymr. E. H. Van Patten was host at dinner on the Franklin Monday for Miss Jordan, of Cincinnati, who is the guest of his sister, Miss Margaret Van Patten. Covers were laid for Miss Jordan, Miss Payne, Miss Downer, Miss Van Patten, Ensign Joseph Baer and the officers of the ship. Ensign Joseph Baer entertained at luncheon on the Mayflower Friday for Miss Van Patten and her guest, Miss Jordan. Other guests were Miss Carney, Paymaster Van Patten and Mr. Leroy Williams.

Thursday evening Midshipman Pendleton entertained at dinner, followed by a dance on the U.S.S. Louisiana for his sister, Miss Alexander, of Elizabeth City. Other guests were Mrs. Wellbrock, Misses Claudia and Elizabeth Old and the officers of the ship.

Lieut. and Mrs. Burrell C. Allen entertained at dinner on the Kansas Tuesday for Mr. and Mrs. Robert Wainwright, Miss Cornelia McBlair and Paymr. Walter D. Sharp. Afterward they entertained at an informal tea at Fort Norfolk Friday afternoon for their guest, Mrs. Henry Cook, inviting Mrs. Alexander Higgins, Mrs. Arthur Freeman, Mrs. Wickham Taylor, Mrs. William Blow, Lieut. and Mrs. Preston and Mr. Harry Keeling.

Miss Freeman poured chocolate. Mrs. Charles H. Eldredge entertained at bridge for her guests, Mrs. and Miss Downs, of Derby, Conn. Mrs. A. B. Court won a gold and enamel brooch.

Mrs. Quinn Quinlan a silver frame and Miss Annette Richardson a gold enamel pin. The guests of honor were also presented with gold pins.

Among the noted guests who came from Washington Saturday with the members of the Academy of Sciences were Dr. Wiley and wife, Surgeon General Wyman and A. H. Brooke, in charge of the geological survey of Alaska. The trip was for the inspection of the swamp and Lake Drummond and the oyster beds.

Guests camped on the shores of Lake Drummond for several days, and the remainder enjoyed an oyster roast at Cape Henry

and returned to Washington. Part of the trip to the swamp was made in six ships, cutters provided by Rear Admiral Marshall; these were towed in tandem by three launches.

Mrs. Nathaniel Burrus, Capt. and Mrs. Harry Jordan, of Rock Island Arsenal, Ill., have been guests of Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Burrus, of Edgewater. Captain Jordan left Sunday for Richmond, where he will be the guest for several days of Major Wortham on his way to Rock Island.

Surg. and Mrs. Frank Cook, guests of Mrs. Thomas Bain, left Sunday for Puget Sound, where Surgeon Cook will have charge of the new hospital. Mdsn. Monroe Kelly has been the guest of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Lane Kelly, Ghent, for several days. Mrs. Reynolds Hayden, of the hospital, left Sunday for Washington on account of her mother's illness. Surgeon Hayden left Tuesday.

Miss Mayo, who has been the guest of Mrs. Talbot Truxton, on the Franklin, has returned to her home in Washington. Miss Van Patten leaves Wednesday for Annapolis, to be the guest of Mrs. Heiner. Miss Cornelia Truxton has returned from a visit to friends in New York. Mr. and Mrs. George Crofton left last week for Havana and other Cuban cities. Mr. Crofton is attached to the U.S.S. Montana.

Midshipman Coleman, U.S.S. Louisiana, has gone to Washington on leave. Mrs. Marguerite Knox, of the Soldiers' Home, Hampton, is in Annapolis, where she is bridesmaid at the Monroe-Morrison wedding. Mdsn. Henry Clay, who has been on leave in Baltimore, has returned to the U.S.S. Louisiana.

FORT HANCOCK.

Fort Hancock, N.J., May 2, 1911.

The luncheon given in compliment to Mrs. John V. White and Mrs. Feeter on April 28 by Mrs. I. H. B. Headley was one of the most enjoyable parties of the week, although it meant a farewell and "bon voyage," as Mrs. White and Mrs. Feeter, her daughter, sailed on Saturday for Galveston, where Colonel White is now on duty. Among those invited were Mesdames Rand, Moody, Feeter and Smith.

Mrs. W. J. Hawkins, of Frankfort Arsenal, has been the guest of Mrs. Frederic H. Smith. The Misses Wyllie have been visiting their brother, Capt. R. E. Wyllie. Miss Anne Wheeler spent a day last week at the home of her brother, Major Joseph Wheeler. Dr. Howard Knox, who resigned from the Service while on duty at Galveston, returned to the post a few days ago and has been packing up his household effects, and left for the city on Saturday, where his mother is seriously ill.

Capt. and Mrs. R. H. Somers entertained last week Friday at the bowling alley. Many good games were played by the officers and ladies, who afterward adjourned to Captain Somers's home for supper. The guests were Capt. and Mrs. Cummins, Capt. and Mrs. Moody, Major and Mrs. Rand, Capt. and Mrs. Wyllie, Lieut. and Mrs. Smith, Lieutenants Call and Miles. Chaplain and Mrs. Headley's Saturday matinee box party at Daly's Theater in New York city to see Mantell as "Hamlet" gave pleasure to the guests. The boat leaves New York for the post at 5:45, thus making it very convenient for enjoying a full day in New York.

Bridge still continues to hold the interest of our garrison, and pretty prizes were competed for during the week at the homes of Mrs. Rand and Mrs. Moody. Colonel Birnie was host at a dinner party at the Brick House on Thursday evening, Major and Mrs. Rand and Lieut. and Mrs. Smith from our garrison being among his guests.

Capt. Joseph H. Pelot is expected home from his two months' leave on Wednesday, very much improved in health. Lieut. and Mrs. Donovan have returned from their wedding tour. Until such time as Lieut. Donovan can obtain quarters in our post his wife will make her home at "The Highlands," as the Lieutenant is on duty at Sandy Hook Proving Grounds.

Capt. and Mrs. Cummins have moved into the quarters left vacant by Dr. Knox. Mrs. Cummins has until recently been living at Fort Wadsworth.

Rev. Jesse L. Hurlburt, D.D., of Chautauqua fame and a well known religious writer, spent last Monday with his brother, U.S. civil engineer at this post.

FORT DES MOINES.

Fort Des Moines, Iowa, May 1, 1911.

Capt. John Ryan left Tuesday to join the regiment. Mrs. Ryan, with the children, starts for her home in Washington early next week. Lieutenant Kennedy, who has been at home on a short leave, left Thursday for the Mexican border. Lieut. Victor Whiteide, from Fort Riley, was on the post for several days last week visiting his sister, Mrs. Archie Miller.

Mrs. Hu B. Myers had the post bridge club at her house Wednesday afternoon. The prize, a tea caddy, was won by Mrs. Weaver. Thursday Mrs. O'Connor had Mrs. Turner and Mrs. Weaver as guests for dinner. Miss Townsend is the guest of her sister, Mrs. John W. Heard. Miss Grace Elmer arrived Thursday to be the guest of Mrs. John Kennedy.

The coming of Iowa's capital city mitigates the loneliness of the "deserted" post. Quite a party from the garrison enjoyed seeing Francis Wilson in "The Bachelor's Baby" on Thursday. Henrietta Crossman was also a drawing card. Forty soldiers were left in the garrison to guard the post and Lieut. William Carter, in command, is kept very busy, as most of the ceremonies are observed the same as when the entire regiment is here.

Among the ladies who have left the post are Mrs. Fred Buchan, Mrs. Hu B. Myers, Mesdames Holderness, Miller, Morris, Harvey, Koch, McCabe and Ferenbach.

The garrison was shocked to learn this morning that one of the men left to guard the post was discovered breaking into one of the officers' quarters. Mrs. Frank T. McNarney was awakened by someone trying to open a window in her house. With remarkable presence of mind she went to the telephone, calling up the guardhouse and asked for assistance. When the guard arrived the intruder had taken alarm and disappeared, but was traced by his hat, which he had left behind. It proved to be Lieutenant McNarney's striker, on guard at the time.

VESSELS OF THE REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

ACUSHNET—Capt. C. E. Johnson. Woods Hole, Mass.

ALGONQUIN—Capt. S. B. Winram. San Juan, P.R.

ANDROSCOGGIN—Capt. H. M. Broadbent. Portland, Me.

APACHE—Capt. J. M. Moore. Baltimore, Md.

ABOATA—2d Lieut. G. O. Alexander. Port Townsend, Wash.

BEAUMONT—Capt. G. Ballinger. San Francisco, Cal.

CALUMET—Master Mate John Bradley. At New York.

COLFAX—Station ship. Arundel Cove, Md.

DAVEY—Master's Mate H. S. Manson. New Orleans, La.

FORWARD—Capt. A. L. Gamble. At Key West, Fla.

GOLDEN GATE—1st Lieut. H. W. Pope. San Francisco.

GRESHAM—Capt. P. H. Ueberroth. Boston, Mass.

GUTHRIE—Master's Mate J. R. Dunn. Baltimore, Md.

HARTLEY—Lieut. H. W. Pope. San Francisco.

HOBOM—Master's Mate A. A. Bradley. At New York.

ITASCA—Practice cutter. Capt. W. V. E. Jacobs. At New London, Conn.

MCCULLOCH—Capt. B. L. Reed. San Francisco, Cal.

MACKINAC—Lieut. P. H. Scott. Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.

MANHATTAN—Master's Mate J. M. Bradley. New York.

MANNING—Capt. K. W. Perry. On Bering Sea cruise.

MOHAWK—Capt. S. M. Landrey. Tompkinsville, N.Y.

MORRILL—Capt. E. F. Berthoff. Detroit, Mich.

ONONDAGA—Capt. D. F. A. de Otte. Norfolk, Va.

PAMLICO—Capt. Howard Emery. Newbern, N.C.

RUSH—1st Lieut. B. M. Chiswell. San Francisco, Cal.

SEMINOLE—Capt. R. O. Crisp. Wilmington, N.C.

SENECA—Capt. G. C. Carmine. Tompkinsville, N.Y.

SNOHOMISH—Capt. F. J. Hake. Ketchikan, Wash.

TATOMA—Capt. W. W. Jones. Port Townsend, Wash.

THETIS—Capt. C. C. Cochran. Honolulu, Hawaii.

TUSCARORA—Capt. J. C. Cantwell. Milwaukee, Wis.

WINDOM—1st Lieut. J. G. Berry. Galveston, Texas.

WINNISIMMET—Lieut. of Engrs. H. L. Boyd. Boston, Mass.

WINONA—Capt. F. A. Lewis. At Gulfport, Miss.

WISSAHICKON—Capt. of Engrs. A. J. Howison. Philadelphia.

WOODBURY—Capt. F. S. Van Buren. Esopus, N.Y.

YAMACRAW—Capt. H. B. West. Savannah, Ga.

THE SIXTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

FIRST (SPECIAL) SESSION.

Senator du Pont began his duties as chairman of the Senate Committee on Military Affairs May 3 by appointing Col. John Tweedale, U.S.A., retired, as clerk of the committee. Aside from having served in the Regular Establishment, Colonel Tweedale is a veteran of the Civil War with a distinguished record. He enlisted as a private in the 15th Pennsylvania, and served in the 160th Pennsylvania Volunteers. The new clerk of the Military Senate Committee was Assistant Chief of the Record and Pension Office from March 2, 1899, until April 23, 1904, when he was appointed Adjutant General, with the rank of lieutenant colonel. He was retired with the rank of lieutenant colonel in 1905. Colonel Tweedale, on account of his active service and his former connection with the Adjutant General's Department, is especially equipped for the duties of his office. His knowledge of military affairs will make him a very valuable man to the Senate Military Committee.

In an amended form the House Committee on Naval Affairs agreed to report favorably H. Res. 134, providing for the investigation of the shoe contracts for the Navy. The resolution as originally introduced by Representative Gardner, of Massachusetts, requests the Secretary of the Navy, "if not incompatible with public interests, to report to Congress," etc. As agreed to in the committee the Secretary of the Navy is "directed," and the reference to incompatibility with public interests is stricken out. There is also a provision which requires the Secretary to furnish tabulated bids of shoe manufacturers for the Navy contracts.

BILLS BEFORE CONGRESS.

S. 1673, Mr. Shively.—Retirement certain officers of Philippine Scouts. Same as H.R. 7991.

FOR A SERVICE CORPS.

S. 1710, Mr. du Pont.—That the Service Corps of the U.S. Army shall be an enlisted force, to be permanently attached to the Quartermaster's and Subsistence Departments, and shall consist of as many men, not exceeding 6,000 for the Quartermaster's Department and 1,000 for the Subsistence Department, as the Secretary of War shall deem necessary for the performance of such work in these departments as may be prescribed by him, including such as has been heretofore performed by soldiers of the line detailed on extra or special duty; and hereafter it shall not be lawful, except in case of urgent necessity, to employ any soldier of the line on such work.

Sec. 2. That the Secretary of War shall grade the members of the Service Corps, having due regard to the nature of the work required of each, as sergeants, corporals, bakers, assistant bakers, first and second class privates, not exceeding in number in each grade for the Quartermaster's Department 300 sergeants, 600 corporals, 2,000 first class privates and 3,100 second class privates, and for the Subsistence Department fifty sergeants, 100 corporals, 150 bakers, 100 assistant bakers, 200 first class privates and 400 second class privates.

Sec. 3. That the monthly pay and allowances to the various grades in the Service Corps authorized by this act shall be the same as that authorized for like grades in the Engineer Corps of the Army: Provided, That the bakers authorized by this act shall have the pay and allowances of sergeants, and the assistant bakers the pay and allowances of corporals, of the Service Corps, respectively.

S. 1724, Mr. Perkins.—That Sec. 14 of "An Act to promote the administration of justice in the Navy," approved Feb. 16, 1909, be amended to read: "Sec. 14. That Sec. 1624, Art. 34, Rev. Stat. of the U.S. is hereby amended as follows: 'Sec. 1624. The proceedings of summary courts-martial and of such courts shall be conducted with as much conciseness and precision as may be consistent with the ends of justice and under such forms and rules as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Navy, with the approval of the President, and all such proceedings shall be transmitted in the usual mode to the Navy Department, where they shall be kept on file for a period of two years from the date of their decision, after which time they may be destroyed, in the discretion of the Secretary of the Navy.'"

S. 1774, Mr. Root.—Appropriates \$1,500 for a monument to be erected in the national cemetery at Arlington, Va., over the remains of the distinguished explorer and navigator, Rear Admiral Charles Wilkes.

H. Con. Res. 7, Mr. Olmsted.—To appoint a committee of three Senators and three Representatives to confer with the fiftieth anniversary of the Battle of Gettysburg commission and report as to proper action to be taken by Congress to enable the United States fittingly to join in the celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the Battle of Gettysburg.

H.J. Res. 78, Mr. Sabath.—That the President be, and he hereby is, instructed to take such steps as may be necessary to secure the admission of all maritime states interested therein in a declaration and international guaranty whereby the Philippine Islands and each of them shall be forever neutralized and placed under the protection of the said powers. Whenever such neutralization shall have become effective the Government of the United States hereby pledges itself to cede its sovereignty in, to and over said Philippine Islands, together with the said maritime states shall have resolved on: Provided, That no such guaranty of neutralization shall become effective or binding on the United States until satisfactory arrangements have been made to reimburse the United States for the expenses and charges incurred or assumed by the United States since May 1898, in or on or about the Philippine Islands: And provided further, That no state guaranteeing said convention shall ever acquire, hold, grant or exercise any exclusive or unilateral power, franchise or domination, authority or sway in or on or about said Philippine Islands. Said agreement shall provide for the policing of said Philippine Islands by an international force: Provided further, That any infraction of this resolution by any signatory power shall ipso facto rescind the admission hereto by the United States.

H.J. Res. 85, Mr. Robinson.—To authorize and provide for a joint assembly and meeting of the parliaments and national legislative bodies of the nations of the world in the United States, and to extend an invitation to said parliaments and legislative bodies, and for other purposes.

H. Res. 133, Mr. Gardner, of Massachusetts.—Resolved, That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, requested, if not incompatible with the public interest, to send to the House of Representatives full information as follows with regard to certain statements made by Hon. Robert E. Diefenderfer, of Pennsylvania, in the House on April 25, 1911: First. What proportion of the contracts for Army shoes during the fiscal years 1909, 1910 and 1911 were awarded to the firm of Hermann and Company? Second. What are the names of the individuals or firms who have secured contracts for Army shoes in the fiscal years 1909, 1910 and 1911? If so, what were the names of those competitors and what was the cause of their disqualification? Third. Have any competitors been blacklisted or disqualified from bidding on any Army shoe contract in the fiscal years 1909, 1910 and 1911? If so, what were the names of those competitors and what was the cause of their disqualification? Fourth. What proportion of the Army shoe contracts in the fiscal years 1909, 1910 and 1911 were awarded to the lowest bidders? Fifth. How many bidders were there for the last Army shoe contract? Sixth. Is Shrewsbury leather required in the specifications for Army shoes? Seventh. Did the War Department institute a test between Shrewsbury leather and Calumet leather? If so, was it found that Calumet leather was better?

H. Res. 134, Mr. Gardner, of Massachusetts.—That the Secretary of the Navy be, and he is hereby, requested, if not incompatible with the public interest, to send to the House of Representatives full information, as follows, with regard to certain statements made by Hon. Robert E. Diefenderfer, of Pennsylvania, in the House on April 25, 1911: First. What proportion of the contracts for Navy shoes during the fiscal

years 1909, 1910 and 1911 were awarded to the firm of Hermann and Company? Second. What are the names of the individuals or firms who have secured contracts for Navy shoes in the fiscal years 1909, 1910 and 1911? If so, what was the amount of each contract? Third. Have any competitors been blacklisted or disqualified from bidding on any Navy shoe contract in the fiscal years 1909, 1910 and 1911? If so, what were the names of those competitors and what was the cause of their disqualification? Fourth. What proportion of the Navy shoe contracts in the fiscal years 1909, 1910 and 1911 were awarded to the lowest bidders? Fifth. How many bidders were there for the last Navy shoe contract?

H. Res. 151, Mr. Diefenderfer.—Resolved, That the Secretary of the Navy be, and he is hereby, requested, if not incompatible with the public interest, to send to the House of Representatives full information relative to certain statements made in the House on April 25, 1911, by Hon. Robert E. Diefenderfer, a Member from the state of Pennsylvania, said information to cover the following facts, since the beginning of the fiscal year 1901: First. The names of the individuals or firms who have secured contracts for Navy shoes, and the amount of each contract in each fiscal year.

Second. What proportion of said contracts was awarded to the firm of Hermann and Company, of Massachusetts.

Third. Whether any competitors have been blacklisted or disqualified from bidding on any Navy shoe contract in any such fiscal year; if so, the names of such competitors and the alleged causes for said disqualifications or blacklisting.

Fourth. What proportion of said Navy shoe contracts has been awarded to the lowest bidders.

Fifth. Whether any of the specifications for such Navy shoe contracts, in any fiscal year since 1901, stipulated any particular make of leather; if so, what.

H. Res. 152, Mr. Diefenderfer.—Same as H.R. 151, but addressed to the Secretary of War, substituting the word "Army" for "Navy."

H.R. 7713, Mr. Hay.—To decrease the expense and increase the efficiency of the Army. That as soon as possible after the creation of a Supply Corps in the Army 5,000 civilian employees of that corps, receiving a monthly compensation of not less than \$30 nor more than \$150 each, shall be replaced permanently by not to exceed an equal number of enlisted men of said corps, and all enlisted men of the line of the Army detailed on extra duty in the Supply Corps shall be replaced permanently by not to exceed 2,000 enlisted men of said corps; and for the purposes of this act the enlistment of 7,000 men, who shall be attached permanently to the Supply Corps and who shall not be counted as a part of the enlisted force provided by law, is hereby authorized: Provided, That the enlisted force of the Supply Corps shall consist of not to exceed fifteen master electricians, 950 sergeants (first class), 645 sergeants, 600 corporals, 2,950 privates (first class), 1,800 privates and forty cooks, all of whom shall receive the same pay and allowances as enlisted men of corresponding grades in the Signal Corps of the Army, and shall be assigned to such extra duty as may be required by the Secretary of War may prescribe: Provided further, That the Secretary of War may fix the limits of age within which civilian employees who are to be replaced by enlisted men under the terms of this act may enlist in the Supply Corps; and that all laws and parts of laws inconsistent with the terms of this act be, and they are hereby, repealed.

H.R. 7914, Mr. Olmsted.—Authorizing the President to nominate Lieut. Samuel Lindsey Graham, now on the retired list, to be commander on the retired list.

H.R. 7915, Mr. Olmsted.—To authorize the appointment of Alexander D. B. Smead as captain of Cavalry.

H.R. 7972, Mr. Andrews.—To establish a soldiers' home at Santa Fe, Santa Fe county, New Mex.

H.R. 7985, Mr. Kipp.—Providing for the admission, care and maintenance of disabled or indigent employees of the United States of America on the Panama Canal in the several soldiers' homes of the United States.

H.R. 7991, Mr. Cox, of Indiana.—That any person who served at any time in the Volunteer Army in the Civil War and has heretofore served as captain in the Philippine Scouts or the United States Army, and who has been honorably discharged, shall be entitled to the rank of captain in the Regular and Volunteer forces of the United States shall aggregate more than forty years, and whose aggregate of services, together with certificates of merit and honorable service, when computed as provided by existing law for the retirement of enlisted men, shall amount to not less than fifty years may, upon nomination by the President and by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, be placed upon the retired list of the Army as a captain of Infantry in recognition of his long and efficient service in the Army.

H.R. 8060, Mr. Mann.—Authorizing appointment of Hugh T. Reed upon retired list of the Army with rank of captain with twenty years' service.

H.R. 8085, Mr. Anthony.—That all laws and parts of laws which allow extra credit for service in the U.S. Army beyond the line of the states comprising the Union and the territories of the United States contiguous thereto, at the rate of two years so served to one in the United States, are hereby repealed; and hereafter in computing length of service for retirement of enlisted men credit shall be given the soldier at the ratio of three to two for the time of his actual service in the Philippine Islands, Panama Canal Zone and Alaska only.

H.R. 8086, Mr. Anthony.—That hereafter no allowances shall be made for travel in the U.S. Army unless such travel is actually performed, and in case an enlisted man in taking his discharge accepts travel allowances, stating his intention not to re-enlist but subsequently does re-enlist within a reasonable length of time, the same shall be made a charge against his pay.

H.R. 8087, Mr. Anthony.—That hereafter no cash commutation of clothing allowances shall be made in case of re-enlistments, and no issues or allowances of clothing shall be made unless necessary for actual use.

H.R. 8088, Mr. Anthony.—That on and after the passage of this act the nine department organizations of the Army in the United States, namely, the Department of California, the Department of the Columbia, the Department of Texas, the Department of the Gulf, the Department of Colorado, the Department of Dakota, the Department of the Missouri, the Department of the Lakes and the Department of the East, are hereby abolished, and hereafter there shall be established the Departments of the North, the East, the South and the West, for the purposes of Army administration in the United States.

H.R. 8089, Mr. Anthony.—That hereafter all enlistments in the Army shall be made for the term of eight years, three years of such service to be with the colors and five years with the reserve corps, which is hereby authorized, under such regulations as may receive the approval of the General Staff.

MILITIA PAY BILL.

H.R. 8141, Mr. Pepper.—To further increase the efficiency of the Organized Militia of the United States, and for other purposes. Be it enacted, etc. That under such regulations as the Secretary of War and the National Militia Board shall prescribe, the commissioned officers of the Organized Militia of each state, territory and the District of Columbia shall receive in compensation for their services, other than at annual encampments or in case of riot, insurrection, invasion or imminent danger thereof, or of war, certain percentages of the annual rate of pay for officers of like grade in the Army of the United States as is now provided by law, as follows: All officers, except those serving with general offices, shall be provided for, including officers of the Medical Corps serving with troops, fifteen per centum, and an additional five per centum to the commanding officers of all companies, troops, batteries, and to the adjutants and quartermasters of regiments and independent battalions, and five per centum to all officers of the staff departments serving with general offices.

Sec. 2. That under such regulations as the Secretary of War and the National Militia Board shall prescribe, each enlisted man of the Organized Militia of each state, territory and the District of Columbia shall receive in compensation for his services, other than at annual encampments or in case of riot, insurrection, invasion or imminent danger thereof, or of war, twenty-five per centum of the rate of pay for enlisted men of like grade in the Army of the United States as is now provided by law, for attendance upon forty-five drills or equivalent military duty during any one year, or a proportionate amount for attendance upon any number of drills or equivalent military duty not less than twenty: Provided, That no compensation shall be paid for attendance at less than twenty

such drills or equivalent military duty during any one year: Provided further, That the compensation provided for herein shall be computed and paid semi-annually as proportioned above.

Sec. 3. That all disbursements under the provisions of the preceding sections shall be made on or before the fifteenth day of June and December of each year.

Sec. 4. That stoppage may be made against the compensation payable to any officer or enlisted man hereunder to meet the cost of public property lost or destroyed by and chargeable to such officer or enlisted man.

Sec. 5. That no money appropriated under the provisions of this act shall be paid to any person who fails to qualify as to fitness for military service, under such regulations as the Secretary of War and the National Militia Board shall prescribe, and has not taken the oath of allegiance to the United States, and has not agreed to render military service to the United States for such period of time as the term of his enlistment or commission provides for: Provided, That any officer or enlisted man of the Organized Militia who, having received pay under the provisions of this act, neglects or refuses to present himself for muster when called into the service of the United States by the President, shall be subject to trial by court-martial as now provided by law for Militia in the service of the United States, and upon conviction shall be punished as such court-martial may direct: Provided further, That when called into the service of the United States officers and enlisted men shall receive the same pay and allowance as officers and enlisted men of like grade and length of service in the Regular Army, and in determining the amount of pay of all officers and enlisted men length of service in the Organized Militia shall be considered the same as if said service had been in the Regular Army.

Sec. 6. That whenever the Organized Militia is called into the service of the United States those organizations only must be taken into such service which have already received compensation under the provisions of this act, and, in addition thereto, such other organizations as have become entitled to receive compensation hereunder between the time of the last semiannual disbursement and the time when such call is made. These organizations shall be taken into the service as organized at the date when the call is made, namely, by regiments, brigades, divisions or independent or separate organizations, as the quota of each state, territory or the District of Columbia or major fraction thereof may require, including all regimental, brigade and division staff officers authorized by law and regulations for the corresponding units of the Regular Army.

Sec. 7. That all expenses necessary to the enforcement of this act, including the actual and necessary expenses of travel of officers of the Army when traveling on duty pursuant to orders issued by the governors of the states and territories or the commanding general of the Organized Militia of the District of Columbia, shall be payable out of any appropriation made to carry out the provisions of this act.

Sec. 8. That the Secretary of War shall cause to be annually estimated the amount necessary for carrying out the provisions of this act, and no money shall be expended hereunder except as it shall from time to time be appropriated.

FOR A DIVISION OF MILITIA.

H.R. 8142, Mr. Pepper.—To further increase the efficiency of the Organized Militia of the United States.

That there be established in the Army of the United States a separate department and division, to be known and designated as the "Division of Militia," which department and division shall have jurisdiction embracing and comprehending all matters pertaining to the Organized Militia of the several states and the District of Columbia which by law is not reserved to the states, including all administrative duties connected with the armament, equipment, discipline, training, education, organization, payment and mobilization of the Organized Militia, including the conduct of their camps of instruction and participation in field exercises and maneuvers in conjunction with the Army. The Division of Militia shall be the central office of record for all matters pertaining to the Militia.

Sec. 2. That the officers of the Division of Militia shall be the following: A chief of Militia, with the rank of major general; a paid chief of Militia, with the rank of major general; a chief of Militia, with the rank of brigadier general; a chief supply officer of Militia, with the rank of brigadier general; an inspector general of Militia, with the rank of brigadier general; an adjutant general of Militia, with the rank of colonel; an assistant chief supply officer of Militia, with the rank of colonel; an assistant inspector general of Militia, with the rank of colonel; an assistant adjutant general of Militia, with the rank of major; an assistant chief supply officer of Militia, with the rank of major; a chief medical officer of Militia, with the rank of major; and fifty inspectors of Militia, with the rank of captain, to be so detailed for duty that there shall be at least one of said inspectors always on duty with the National Guard or Organized Militia of each state and the District of Columbia: Provided, That the President may appoint to any of the above-named offices in the Division of Militia any person of suitable age and professional qualifications who shall have been an officer in the Regular or Volunteer Service of the United States or in the National Guard service of any of the states or the District of Columbia for an aggregate period of not less than ten years at the time of his appointment: And provided further, That each of said appointments shall be subject to an examination as to his physical and professional qualifications; said examination to be conducted by a board of four officers to be appointed by the Secretary of War, two from the Army and two from the National Guard, and such examination shall not be solely a technical examination, but shall be one for the purpose of ascertaining the aptitude of general military aptitude, capacity and capacity for the office to which he is appointed. Appointments to the Division of Militia may be by permanent appointment or detail, and promotion therein shall be by selection.

H.R. 8144, Mr. Padgett.—The Navy Personnel bill. Text elsewhere.

H.R. 8145, Mr. Gregg, of Pennsylvania.—For a commission to investigate memorial and burial place of Major Gen. Arthur St. Clair.

H.R. 8376, Mr. Baker.—For relief of Col. William F. Stewart, retired.

H.R. 8470, Mr. Butler.—To establish a national military park at the Brandywine battle ground, Pennsylvania.

H.R. 8501, Mr. Butler.—That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, a sum sufficient to reimburse Lieut. Jerome E. Morse, U.S.N., retired, for the difference between the retired pay received and the seventy-five per centum pay authorized by the act for his relief, approved June 10, 1902, from the date of his retirement, July 22, 1874, to June 9, 1902.

FORT BENJAMIN HARRISON.

Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind., May 1, 1911.

Mrs. E. A. Root, wife of Major Root, is the guest of Mrs. Walter Lawrence Reed. Mrs. Reed entertained at bridge on Saturday afternoon in honor of Mrs. Root. Among those present were Mrs. H. A. Greene, Mrs. E. A. Helmick, Mrs. F. W. Coleman, sr., Mrs. H. H. Tebbetts, Mrs. John B. Schoeffel, Mrs. Ross L. Bush, Mrs. John Little, Mrs. A. C. Cron, Miss Eddy, of Indianapolis, Miss Clara Beuret, Miss Frances Burlington and Miss Blossom Reed.

Mrs. H. A. Greene and Mrs. James B. Gowen were luncheon guests of Miss Florence Mallott at the University Club on Tuesday. Mrs. Seay, wife of Major Seay, has been called to Washington by the illness of her husband, who has just undergone an operation at the Walter Reed Hospital. Mrs. John Little entertained at dinner and bridge on Saturday for Mrs. H. A. Greene, Mrs. John B. Schoeffel, Mrs. Ross L. Bush, Mrs. H. H. Tebbetts and Mrs. H. E. Eames.

Mrs. James J. Mayes gave a pretty birthday party for her daughter Helen on Saturday, it being her eighth celebration. Most of the children of the town were present.

Miss Ray Dwyer, of Indianapolis, and her guest, Miss Lucy McClure, of Pennsylvania, were visitors of Miss Virginia Gerhardt Wednesday and Thursday. Mrs. H. A. Greene gave a pretty bridge party on Thursday evening, when prizes were won by Mrs. Coleman and Mrs. Ingram. Others present were Mesdames E. A. Helmick, M. L. Forbes, Harry H. Tebbetts,

Anton C. Cron; F. W. Coleman, sr.; E. A. Root and Walter L. Reed.

Mrs. Harry H. Tebbetts was hostess at a beautiful luncheon on Thursday for Mrs. E. A. Root, Mrs. H. A. Greene, Mrs. E. A. Helmeck, Miss Blossom Reed, Mrs. John B. Schoeffel, Mrs. Horace J. Eddy, of Indianapolis, Mrs. James Frier, Mrs. John Little, Mrs. Walter L. Reed and Mrs. E. W. Coleman, jr.

Capt. Lawrence D. Cabell, who recently joined the 10th Infantry from the Q.M. Department of Jeffersonville, has been appointed regimental Q.M.

Mr. E. P. Forbes, of New York city, was the guest of his sister, Mrs. F. W. Coleman, jr., on Sunday. Miss Elizabeth Little has left for a visit to Cincinnati during the meeting of the International Kindergarten Convention. Mr. Mandaville J. Barber, of Chicago, is the guest of his daughter, Mrs. Ralph E. Ingram. Major James H. Frier is making a short visit here, prior to his departure for Denver.

Mrs. Walter L. Reed was hostess at a pretty luncheon on Monday for Miss Blossom Reed, Miss Craney and Mrs. Charles H. Noble, of Indianapolis. Mrs. John Little entertained at dinner on Wednesday for Mrs. Coleman, jr., Mrs. M. L. Forbes and Mrs. James B. Gowen.

THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

Annapolis, Md., May 4, 1911.

Capt. John H. Gibbons, now on duty as a member of the General Board of the Navy, was noted in the Army and Navy Journal last week, will be detailed by Secretary Meyer as Superintendent of the Naval Academy on May 15, succeeding Capt. John M. Bowyer, who will be relieved, at his own request, because of ill health. According to information given at the Academy, Captain Bowyer's determination was finally arrived at only on Thursday night. His resignation was then written at once and Friday morning personally carried to the Navy Department by Lieut. Comdr. D. W. Wurtsbaugh. The acceptance of the resignation by the Secretary of the Navy was delivered to Commander Wurtsbaugh, who returned to Captain Bowyer Friday afternoon. Captain Gibbons was the guest here on Monday of Captain Bowyer. Captain Gibbons examined the methods in vogue in the institution with the purpose of informing himself of routine duties.

Consternation was created here Monday morning when it was learned that Miss Elizabeth D. Jessup, manager of Carvel Hall, the fashionable hostelry here patronized largely by Navy people, had been presented on twenty-seven counts involving various offenses against the liquor laws of the city in connection with sales to midshipmen and minors. It is understood that the presentments cover at least nine different cases. The prosecution is under the local law, which makes it an offense to sell liquor to a midshipman whether of age or not. It is claimed by the management that no sales were made knowingly to midshipmen, and that if any procured liquor they did so from persons who bought it for them. The owner of the hotel is the Land Security Company, a New Jersey corporation.

William H. Van Sant and J. Philip Guenot, Annapolis liquor dealers, pleaded guilty on May 3 to charges of selling to midshipmen. Van Sant is proprietor of a well known dining place and saloon on State Circle. The fines and costs assessed against him amounted to \$175. Guenot paid \$100. Only the cases against Miss Jessup remain to be tried. It is not thought that there will be a plea of guilty, as there is some question as to whether Miss Jessup as manager can be held responsible.

The itinerary for the summer practice cruise appears in Naval Academy Order No. 1, of April 26, as follows: Leave Annapolis June 5, arrive Queenstown, Ireland, June 19; leave Queenstown June 27, arrive Kiel, Germany, July 3; leave Kiel July 12, arrive Bergen, Norway, July 15; leave Bergen July 23, arrive Gibraltar Aug. 2; leave Gibraltar Aug. 8, arrive Somoa, Island Aug. 23; leave Somoa Aug. 28, arrive Annapolis Aug. 28; disembark Aug. 29.

The third class is to be assigned to engine room duty. Class standing, second class year, is again to count toward stripes, to be assigned upon a basis of "Aptitude," "Practice Cruise," "Conduct" and "Standing." "Practice Cruise" has a weight of two and the other marks a weight of one each. The midshipmen will be members of the general mess, and will scrub their own clothing and hammocks. Watches in the engineer and deck divisions, except auxiliary watches for instruction and special details, such as running boat crews, etc., are discontinued when in port.

The third division of the submarine torpedo boat flotilla sailed Monday morning, conveyed by the tenders Castine and Severn, for the New England coast. The command of the fleet which was commanded by Lieut. D. C. Bingham, are the Snapper, Stingray, Narwhal, Salmon, Bonita, Grayling and Tarpon.

Mrs. D. C. Redgrave, wife of Captain Redgrave, U.S.N., has been the guest here for several days of Mrs. Gilbert P. Coleman, wife of Instructor Coleman, Naval Academy.

Rear Admiral Thomas Benton Howard, U.S.N., now attached to the Boston Navy Yard, is at his home on a visit to his family at Murray Hill and is being cordially greeted by old friends in Annapolis. Prof. W. W. Hendrickson, U.S.N., retired, is here on a visit. He was formerly on duty at the Academy.

Mrs. Hood, wife of Capt. John Hood, U.S.N., has returned from a trip to Boston, and will reside here this season with her father, Pay Director Caswell, U.S.N.

Friday evening the last of the hops given by the Superintendent and officers of the Naval Academy was held in the gymnasium. Mrs. Marvell, wife of Comdr. George R. Marvell, U.S.N., received with Lieut. C. M. Snyder, U.S.N. She wore a beautiful gown of pink satin, veiled with white lace, and carried La France roses.

American seamen are to be honored by a tablet to be unveiled in Bancroft Hall at the Naval Academy on May 11. President Taft has been asked to attend the exercises. The tablet is the work of William Couper, New York, and its cost was \$5,000. More than 1,300 pounds of bronze were used in making the tablet, which is on a panel nine feet eleven inches high and five feet four inches wide. At the bottom is the inscription, prepared by Senator Lodge, of Massachusetts, as follows: "In memory of the American seamen who, on ship or shore, private or private, fought valiantly for the independence of the United States, which they did so much to win, the Daughters of the Revolution place this tablet here."

The design of the tablet, executed in low relief, shows the deck of a Revolutionary vessel during action. The ship has been struck and smoke is rising from the bulwark. In the foreground stands a sailor with arm upraised, as if pointing out some object. Behind him is another sailor kneeling and sighting a gun, while further back another man is approaching, bearing a cannon ball.

Ensign and Mrs. George W. Struble, U.S.N., of Washington, came over to Annapolis Monday to visit relatives, making the trip in their automobile. They returned in the evening. Mach. R. H. Bush, of the U.S.S. Idaho, spent the week-end with his family, 151 Duke of Gloucester street.

The Circuit Court of Anne Arundel county sitting here on Monday, Judges Brashears and Forsyth acting as a jury as well as judges, affirmed an appeal sending two colored men to the House of Correction for six months and two for one year each for assaulting a party of American sailors. On Easter Sunday a quartette of seamen from the Naval Academy passed through Sage Bottom, a colored suburb of Annapolis, who, on ship or shore, private or private, fought valiantly for the independence of the United States, which they did so much to win, the Daughters of the Revolution place this tablet here."

Rev. Dr. L. W. Batten, rector of St. Mark's Protestant Episcopal Church of New York city, preached at the Naval Academy Chapel Sunday morning and addressed the Christian Association in the evening.

In slow time, on account of a troublesome side wind and choppy water, the Naval Academy eight-oared crew won from Massachusetts Tech. Saturday afternoon by a little over two lengths in a two-mile race. The time of the winning crew was 11 minutes 17 4/5 seconds. The outer course in Annapolis harbor was chosen, the finish being just off the Academy beach.

The Tech. oarsmen lacked the splendid training of the Navy lads, but kept up for nearly three-quarters of the course. Then the midshipmen hit up their stroke and began to push

ahead. The Boston crew struggled gamely, but had exhausted their strength. The visitors were complimented highly for their good showing, as the crew was hastily formed to accept the challenge of the Academy. They averaged eight pounds lighter than the Navy, but had a number of experienced oarsmen. The Naval Academy crew were: Boy, Palmer, 6 ft., 177 lbs.; 2. Wempe, 6 ft., 165 lbs.; 3. Johnston, 6 ft. 1 in., 175 lbs.; 4. Meyer, 6 ft., 178 lbs.; 5. Merring, 6 ft. 2 1/2 in., 183 lbs.; 6. Loftin (c.), 6 ft., 180 lbs.; 7. Meigs, 5 ft. 11 in., 168 lbs.; 8. stroke, Wood, 6 ft., 172 lbs.; coxswain, Thompson, 5 ft. 4 in., 110 lbs.

The Naval Academy baseball team was defeated Saturday by the nine from the University of West Virginia, score, 6 to 8. Costly errors gave the visitors the lead in the sixth inning, which they held. The fielding was slow, both sides making a number of bad errors, and neither being able to do any effective hitting. The Navy nine: Osborne, l.f.; Strickland, r.f.; Neilson, Nichols, 2b.; Ridgely, a.s.; Valden, 3b.; Seibert, 1b.; Cochran, c.; Byers, c.f.; Vinson, p.

First honors in the annual field and track interschool competition were taken Saturday by the third class, which secured 59 points. The first class won 38 1/2, the fourth 22 1/2 and the second 19. Carey won fifteen points for the first class by winning the 100-yard, 220-yard and quarter-mile. In the first he defeated Wild, who beat him out by a yard in the Harvard meet last Saturday. The Academy record was broken in the hammer throw, in which Hintze, of the third class, did 138 ft. 4 in., most the feet ahead of the previous Academy record. Winners of firsts were: 120-yd. hurdles, Dalton, '12; 16 1/2 sec. 100-yd. dash, Carey, '11; 10 sec. One-mile run, Byrnes, '11; 4 min. 38 1/2 sec. 220-yd. hurdles, Dalton, '12; 26 3/5 sec. 220-yd. dash, Carey, '11; 22 3/5 sec. Two-mile run, Hull, '13; 10 min. 26 sec. Half-mile run, Geisenhoff, '13; 2 min. 15 sec. 440-yd. dash, Carey, '11; 58 sec. One-mile relay, by Page, Todd, Hull, Miller, class of 1913; no contestants; 3 min. 39 1/5 sec. Broad jump, Wild, '13; 20 ft. 2 in. Heaving line, Holmes, '13; 89 ft. 10 1/2 in. Shotput, Brown, '14; 38 ft. 4 in. Hammer throw, Hintze, '13; 138 ft. 4 in. High jump, Riefkohl, '11; 5 ft. 4 in. Pole vault, Holmes, '13; 11 ft. 3 in.

The Navy's tennis team was victor over the team of Gettysburg College on Saturday afternoon in a contest of two sets of doubles and four sets of singles. The series was well contested. The Navy players were: Singles—Fulton, Parmalee, Popham, Keep. Doubles—Parmalee and Fulton, Deyo and Keep.

The Catholic University and the Naval Academy played baseball Wednesday afternoon, the Navy winning by the score of 4 to 3. The Navy made its runs in the third and ninth innings, two each, and the University in the third, sixth and eighth, one each. The Navy won the game in the ninth inning after two were out. For the Navy Strickland scored two, and Nichols and Byers one each. Anderson and Cochran were the battery of the Navy.

The local lacrosse season closed Wednesday afternoon, the Naval Academy winning in a fast game against Swarthmore by 7 to 1. The game was a splendid exhibition of individual work on the part of the midshipmen, and though outplayed, the visitors put up a spirited contest. Hill and McDonnell led in individual work, both making splendid runs down the field and successful shots for goal. After six minutes' play McKee shot a goal for the midshipmen. Two minutes later C. Collins netted the ball for the visitors. Shortly after Gray tallied, and then came Hill's brilliant run from the center of the field, with a splendid shot into the net. Ford scored again for the midshipmen. The second period opened with a sensational run on the part of McDonnell, who scored within two minutes. Though the visitors fought gamely, they were not able to pierce the Navy's splendid defense. McKee and Witte added points for the local team. The Navy team were: La Mountain, Hamilton, Douglas, Gillmore, Davidson, Hill (c.), Witte, McDonnell, Sanborn, McKee, Ford, Gray, Davis.

WEST POINT.

West Point, N.Y., May 3, 1911.

The baseball game played between the cadet team and the nine from Brown University last Saturday afternoon resulted in a victory for West Point by a score of 7 to 6. Whiteside and Hyatt were the stars of the home team; Whiteside in the last inning, when the score was tied, with two on bases, hit for two bags and won for West Point. The visitors touched Hyatt for five hits in the first four innings, three of them being nicely bunched in the third and netting three runs. Hyatt showed his form in the fifth inning, and only sixteen men faced him during the last five innings. The West Point nine: Lyman, r.f.; Riley, l.f.; Cook, 1b.; Whiteside, 3b.; Hyatt, p.; Davenport, c.; Milliken, a.s.; Ulloa, c.f.; Sadler, 2b. The game on Wednesday, May 3, will be with the team from the University of Rochester, Rochester, N.Y.

Score up to date, all in favor of West Point except Dartmouth and Norwich: Rutgers, 3-2; Manhattan, 7-0; Dickinson, 4-1; Lehigh, 6-3; Tufts, 3-1; Dartmouth, 0-1; Rensselaer Polytechnic, 6-1; Norwich, 3-3; Brown, 7-6.

Mr. Charles Rann Kennedy, author of "The Servant in the House," read his famous production before a deeply interested audience of cadets, officers and ladies at the public last Thursday afternoon in Cullem Hall. The Reading Club met at Mr. Bartlett's last Thursday afternoon. "England and France in Indo-China" was the subject of the paper read. The Monday Bridge Club met with Mrs. Dunwoody; the Monday Evening Club with Capt. and Mrs. Wooten. The Auction Bridge met on Tuesday with Mrs. Keane, who set an extra table with Mrs. Jewett, Mrs. Wooten, Mrs. Rehkopf and her guest, Mrs. Winans. The prize was won by Mrs. Rehkopf. Mrs. Robinson entertained with two tables of bridge on Wednesday. The prizes were won by Mrs. Winans and Mrs. Keane.

On Wednesday evening the dinner guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Clifford Jones were Col. and Mrs. Keefe, Major and Mrs. Robinson and Mrs. Dunwoody. On Thursday afternoon the prizes being won by Mrs. Robinson and Colonel Keefe. On Thursday evening Col. and Mrs. Bethel entertained at dinner Lieut. and Mrs. Manley, Lieut. and Mrs. Collins and Lieut. and Mrs. Riggs. On the same evening the dinner guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Clifford Jones were Lieut. and Mrs. Bartlett, Lieut. and Mrs. J. S. Jones, Miss Barry and Lieutenant Moore.

Mrs. Anderson received with Cadet Finch at the hop on Saturday evening. Among guests from a distance were the Misses Brown, Boyd, Lillenthal, Kane and McInnuff, of New York; Jenkins, of Washington, D.C., and Miss Dorothy Layman, of Indianapolis, who, with Miss Mary R. Moores, of Springfield, Ohio, were with Mrs. Douglas Hollister, of New York. Col. A. C. Blunt, retired, spent a few hours at the post on Saturday. Miss Curry is visiting her brother, Lieutenant Curry. Mrs. John Chester Adams, of New Haven, is the guest of Mrs. Holt. Mr. Charles Rann Kennedy was the guest of honor Thursday at a luncheon given by the officers of the English department. Mr. Capron, of Stillwater, R.I., has been the guest of his sister, Mrs. Maybach. Mrs. Zell has returned from a visit with her parents in Baltimore, Md. Colonel Keefe has gone to Harrisburg, Pa., to visit his father, Major J. B. Keefe, retired.

Among the officers of the new detail recently published is Lieut. Paul A. Larned, of Colonel Larned, who, with Mrs. Larned, is at Danville, N.Y. Lieut. G. B. Bartlett is also among the new detail. Mrs. Bartlett has been spending the winter, accompanied by her very young son, with her parents, Col. and Mrs. Gordon. Capt. Edmund L. Daley, also of the number, is the son-in-law of Captain Koehler, now absent on sick leave. The condition of whose health is said to be improved. Chaplain "Travers" is convalescing very rapidly from his recent operation for appendicitis. The Rev. Mr. Eddy, of Grace church, New York, again preached at the Cadet chapel last Sunday.

The 1911 Howitzer is published, a handsome volume, bound in red leather bearing the Academy crest, with the words "Honor and Country." The satirized is by Colonel Larned, of the class of '70. A very effective representation of the new chapel illustrates the opening page. There are many illustrations of the new buildings, the histories of the various classes, their various outings during the summer, their "innings" in the diversions of the Camp "Circus" and the "Hundredth Night Entertainment" and the list of class photographs, with brief biographical sketches of the subjects appended. There is much other matter, dealing with section room experiences, etc., showing that the daily grind has not

dulled the sense of humor of those still appreciative of a "grind" of a diligent nature.

The appearance of the Howitzer recalls the recent death of Mr. McMahon, "Barney" as he was familiarly called, who for many years reproduced cadet life grave and gay. Mr. McMahon died at his home in New York on April 6. His business will be continued by his son.

Patrick Murphy, coachman and gardener for Lieut. Charles Braden at Highland Falls, died very suddenly last Friday. "Pat" was known to many, as he came to the Point many years ago, and remained in the service of Professor Mercer until the death of his employer. He entered the service of Lieutenant Braden, which he has never left. He had the ready wit of his nationality and the affectionate, loyal nature which usually accompanies it. His long years of faithful service endeared him to Lieutenant Braden and his family.

The members of the first class, with five instructors from the Department of Engineering and one tactical officer, started for Gettysburg, Pa., to visit the famous battleground last Sunday evening. They return in time for reveille on Wednesday.

Professor Van Laer, of Princeton University, lectured to the members of the second class on "Art and the History of Art" on Tuesday and Wednesday afternoons in the lecture room of the drawing academy. Mrs. and Miss Upson are visiting Col. and Mrs. Fieberger.

A cadet's day at this season: Reveille roll-call, week days, 6 a.m.; Sundays and holidays, 7 a.m.; release from quarters at first signal for breakfast, and for dinner; breakfast roll-call, 6:30 a.m.; Sundays and holidays, 7:30 a.m.; sick call immediately after breakfast; call to quarters, 7:15 a.m.; 1:25 p.m., 7:45 p.m., week days, Sundays, 9:30 a.m.; 7:15 p.m.; dinner roll-call, 12:20, Sundays and holidays, 1 p.m.; drill from March 15 to May 31, daily except Wednesdays, Saturdays, Sundays and holidays, 3:40 p.m.; recall from drill in field artillery and equitation between April 1 and May 19, 5 p.m.; guard mounting immediately after parade; from April 1 until May 19, when there is drill but no parade, 5:15; retreat roll-call, supper, 6:25 p.m., Saturdays, Sundays and holidays, 6 p.m.; tattoo, 9:30 p.m., taps, 10 p.m.; for cadets authorized to have lights to that hour, taps, 10:30 p.m. Parade daily except Wednesdays, Saturdays and Sundays; on week days, 5:15, Sundays, 4:55 p.m.

West Point played Rochester to a standstill in the game on Wednesday afternoon, scoring 11-0. Battery for West Point, Hyatt and Davenport. The game was played in a high wind.

The date with the University of Virginia having been canceled, no game is scheduled as yet for Saturday of the present week, May 6.

The Reading Club meets this (Thursday) afternoon at Mrs. Robinson's for the last regular meeting of the season.

FORT DADE.

Fort Dade, Fla., April 30, 1911.

Capt. Adna G. Clarke has returned to Fort Dade from a month's tour of inspection of the Florida Militia. Capt. Harry C. Barnes, coast defense officer for the Department of the Gulf, came down from Atlanta on Monday to act as umpire for the service practice of Battery Mellon, which was held on Wednesday, Lieutenant Gardiner in command. Captain Barnes was the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Clarke while here.

Mrs. Adna G. Clarke entertained on Saturday evening for Miss Merrill, of Mobile, Ala. Other guests were Mrs. Ellen A. Clarke, Mrs. John T. Thompson, Lieut. Marcellus H. Thompson, Lieut. and Mrs. John W. McKie, Lieut. Harold L. Gardiner, Henry N. Sumner, Dr. Albert W. Eber, Capt. A. L. Adna G. Clarke, Miss Merrill and Lieut. Marcellus H. Thompson. The guests of the evening were Mrs. John T. Thompson, Lieut. Marcellus H. Thompson, and their guest, Miss Merrill, of Mobile, Ala., who left that evening for her home.

The command at Fort Dade went into camp on Tuesday, April 24, for two weeks. The Favorite Line Steamship Company ran an excursion to Fort Dade on Wednesday to witness the service firing of Battery Mellon.

Lieut. M. H. Thompson spent two days this week in Tampa visiting friends. Mrs. Clarence Stovall and her little daughter have gone to San Antonio to be with Clerk Stovall, of the Q.M. Department, who has been transferred to the maneuver camp.

Capt. Harry S. Warner, of the pilot station, gave an informal dance at the post gymnasium on Tuesday evening for the guests of the Warner and Beland cottages at the pilot station. Those present were Mr. and Mrs. Otto Windner, their small son Huning and Mrs. Windner's sister, Miss Mellie Brown, Mrs. Rorer and little daughter Elinor, Mrs. Dalbridge, Mrs. Coe, Miss Coe, Mrs. O'Hara and Captains Warner and Thames, of the pilot station, Capt. and Mrs. Adna G. Clarke, Miss Merrill and Lieut. Marcellus H. Thompson, of the garrison, and Lieutenant Weightman, of the revenue cutter Forward.

FORT LEAVENWORTH.

Fort Leavenworth, Kas., May 1, 1911.

Col. William P. Evans, who has been ill at the Army and Navy Hospital at Hot Springs, Ark., has arrived here for station. Mrs. Frank Gals, of Jacksonville, Fla., entertained with a Mexican dinner last week for Mrs. Joseph Schillis, of Fort Leavenworth, Kas.; Mrs. Howard B. Poole, of Kansas City, Mo., and Mrs. J. A. Melber, of Fort Sam Houston, Texas. A large number of officers, from Fort Leavenworth, now attending the maneuvers at San Antonio, Texas, attended a beautiful garden party Saturday, given by Mr. and Mrs. H. D. Kampmann. The 13th Infantry band played for the dancing. Mrs. Kampmann has been a guest on numerous occasions at the post, while in Leavenworth as the guest of her uncle and aunt, Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Caldwell, and cousin, Mrs. Clarence O. Sherrill. Mrs. L. A. Fuller was hostess at a delightful bridge party Friday afternoon.

The funeral of Sergt. Lewis C. Singleton, Signal Corps, retired, who died Saturday, April 22, in Kansas City, Mo., took place at the National Cemetery Wednesday morning. Full military honors were observed. Troop E, 15th Cav., having been detailed to act as escort and firing party. The pallbearers were six non-commissioned officers of Troop E. Sergeant Singleton was a member of the Masonic order, and the members of Hancock Lodge No. 311 met the train which conveyed the remains to the post.

Capt. William T. Johnson, 15th Cav., has left for his home to attend the funeral of his mother. He will be absent two weeks.

Corpl. Casper B. Rucker, Co. K, 6th Inf., now stationed at Camp Keithley, Mindanao, P.I., will come here to take the examination for second lieutenant.

Lieut. G. A. Donaldson, 26th Inf., will go to Wichita, Kas., on general recruiting duty. Mrs. Donaldson has arrived from Fort Wayne, Mich., to visit her parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Roth, of the city, before joining Lieutenant Roth. Mrs. Hugh A. Drum entertained three tables of bridge Tuesday afternoon for Miss Allison, of Owasso, Mich., who is the guest of her daughter, Mrs. Miner. At the Kensington given Wednesday afternoon by Mrs. Slattery there was an informal musical program given by Mrs. Day, Mrs. Drum, Mrs. Slattery and Miss Shug Reaume. Miss Olive Mallo has returned from an extended visit with her sister, Mrs. Gearhart, and Lieutenant Gearhart at Fort Monroe.

Mrs. J. E. Henry, of Fort Snelling, Minn., Mrs. R. W. McClaughey and Mrs. Wilson McClaughey were among the guests at a beautiful luncheon Friday, given by Mrs. Clarence C. Chase of the city. Mrs. L. G. Caldwell, guest of Mrs. Peyton G. Clark, has returned to her home in Portland, Ore. Lieutenant Snyder has left for an indefinite stay in San Antonio. Capt. Douglas Potts is the guest, in Fort Riley, of his sister, Mrs. McNeil. Dr. James E. Cravens, of Spirit Lake, Iowa, is the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Hugh A. Drum. Dr. Cravens is the father of the late Mrs. Hoyt, wife of Brigadier Gen-

eral Ho-t. Mrs. Ernest D. Peek entertained Saturday with an informal tea. Capt. John J. Bradley, of Fort William Henry Harrison, is the guest of his brother in Kansas City, Mo. Lieut. Stanley W. Wood has arrived from Panama.

The following candidates for admission to the Military Academy have arrived to take the entrance examination: G. L. Campbell, Benjamin W. Davis, Clyde R. Eisenhardt, Floyd P. Finch and Theodore Griess.

Mrs. Norman, wife of the late Traber Norman, 8th U.S. Inf., has bought property in Leavenworth, where Mrs. Norman and her mother, Mrs. Jennie Hall, and two daughters will be at home after May 1, on Fifth avenue. Mrs. J. B. Henry will leave in a few days for the East to join Lieutenant Henry on a two months' leave, to be spent with friends and relatives. Mrs. Ernest D. Peek was the guest during the week of her mother, Mrs. B. D. Ryan, of the city.

An interesting ball game played Sunday afternoon on the West End parade between Battery E, 5th Field Art., and the 2d Squadron, 15th Cav., resulted in a victory for the Cavalry by a score of 18 to 16.

FORT RILEY.

Fort Riley, Kas., April 30, 1911.

The Artillery polo team went into Junction City on Sunday to play their team. The game was very exciting and for a time it seemed Junction City would come out victorious, but some fine work at the finish gave Artillery 2 to Junction 0.

The 13th Cavalry arrived at Fort Riley Sunday, after a very pleasant trip, commanded by Major Thomas J. Lewis, as the regimental commander, Colonel Hatfield, had a month's leave immediately upon his arrival in San Francisco. Lieutenant Colonel Finley was left at the hospital at the Presidio for an operation and will join within a few weeks. The regiment had a remarkably quick trip from the Philippines, having left there March 15, arriving at San Francisco April 11 and at Fort Riley the 16th. It seemed to many of the officers and men as though they were returning home, they having been stationed here before. The 6th Field Artillery band and many officers and ladies were at the depot to give the 13th Cavalry a warm welcome. The 6th Artillery band escorted the men to their barracks and some of the families were entertained by officers at the post. Quarters have already been assigned and many moved their effects on to the train to fore quarters. Some few brought Philippine servants, and one officer, Lieutenant Lippincott, brought a Japanese.

The officers' families entertaining the 13th upon their arrival were Major Macdonald for Major and Mrs. Lewis; Capt. W. C. Short, for Mrs. Lewis; Colonel Adams, some of the bachelors; Captain Lippincott; Captain Kilbrath for Captain Raynor; Colonel Hoyle for Lieut. and Mrs. Merchant; Lieutenant Pennell for Capt. and Mrs. Lewis and family; Captain Cassels for Lieut. and Mrs. Bull and infant; Mrs. Freeman for Lieutenants Le Hardy, M.R.C., and Worthington, M.C.

Mrs. Freeman entertained the euchre club on Tuesday, when prizes were won by Mrs. Hoyle, Mrs. Buggs and Mrs. Waterman. On Wednesday evening the bridge club met at Colonel Hoyle's quarters, and Lieut. and Mrs. Danford won the prizes. On Thursday evening Lieutenant Lahm gave a delightful bridge party for Mrs. and Miss Hoyle, Lieut. and Mrs. Merchant, Lieutenants Collins, Comiskey and Payne. Mrs. Merchant won the prize. After the game a delicious supper was served.

On Friday evening quite a number attended the swimming pool, and Lieut. and Mrs. Martin gave a supper to Miss Smith from St. Joseph, a guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Van Natta, after the swim. Lieut. and Mrs. Chandler also gave Miss Smith a ten. Lieutenant Lahm had as guests from Kansas City his cousins, Mr. and Miss Kimball, who came Saturday for the hop.

Sunday evening the 6th Artillery band gave a delightful supper to the 13th Cavalry band.

Lieut. A. L. Hall, who was badly hurt internally some weeks ago by his horse falling on him, is slowly improving in the hospital under Dr. Worthington's care. Mrs. Hall has been the guest of Mrs. Hoyle since the accident. Lieutenant Sands, of the Mounted Service School, narrowly escaped serious injury a few days ago, when, while going at a rapid gait, his horse, a fine animal belonging to the school, stepped in a small hole, fell and broke his neck.

The euchre club met at Mrs. Magruder's April 25, and prizes were won by Mrs. Hoyle and Mrs. Kensington. On Wednesday the bridge club met at Lieutenant Danford's quarters and prizes were won by Mrs. Hoyle and Lieutenant Van Natta. Mrs. Hoyle gave a dinner in honor of Mrs. McMahon Friday and bridge followed.

Lieut. Douglas Potts, aid to his father, General Potts, was here April 27 to attend the baptism of his sister's infant daughter, Norma Bester McNaair. Mrs. Pennell and Miss Carrie McMahon were the godparents and Lieutenant Potts godfather.

The 7th Cavalry left on Saturday morning for San Francisco, these two troops E and F, being the last of the 7th Cavalry left at Riley. They leave San Francisco May 5 for the Philippines.

PORTLAND HARBOR.

Fort Williams, Me., May 3, 1911.

Miss Helen Crocker, of Portland, has been visiting Capt. and Mrs. H. E. Cloke for a few days. Capt. and Mrs. George O. Hubbard are to remain at this post for some time to come, as Captain Hubbard's order keeps him here as post as well as constructing quartermaster.

Capt. D. Y. Beckham has gone to Boston to meet Mrs. Beckham and their little daughter, Ella Miles. Mrs. Beckham has been visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Wilcox, of Savannah, Ga., for several months past.

Last Wednesday afternoon's band concert and dress parade was witnessed by at least 1,000 visitors from Portland and vicinity. Many handsome automobiles and fashionable traps lined the roadways. May Day Eve was celebrated by several of the more ambitious members of the garrison by leaving baskets of flowers at the doors of different ones then ringing the bell and "awaiting results."

A son was born to the wife of Lieut. Howard T. Clark, of Fort McKinley on Wednesday last. Mrs. Babcock, mother of Lieut. Franklin Babcock, is visiting her son at his new home at Fort Williams.

Major and Mrs. Church gave a supper after the parade on Wednesday. Mrs. Warren P. Newcomb served coffee, Mrs. Glasgow salad; Misses Newcomb and Crocker helped receive. Among those present were Colonel Newcomb, Capt. and Mrs. Cloke, Capt. and Mrs. Glasgow, Lieut. and Mrs. Gage, Capt. F. E. Johnston, Lieutenant Armstrong and Mrs. George A. Wildrick.

Capt. and Mrs. George O. Hubbard have gone to Boston for a few days. Almost the entire garrison attended "Madam Sherry" at the Jefferson Theater Thursday evening. Capt. D. Y. Beckham gave a dinner to Senator and Mrs. Nathan Clifford and Mr. Wadsworth Noyes, of Portland, on Saturday.

FORT DOUGLAS.

Fort Douglas, Utah, April 30, 1911.

Capt. John McAliffe Palmer, 15th Inf., was the first officer to return here since the regiment left nearly two months ago. On his way East he on Thursday spent a half day at the post. To a newspaper man he said that the place of maneuvers was not the best adapted for the regular work of the Army. He reported all the officers and men of the regiment in excellent health and happy, but still hampered by the uncertainty as to their stay. Captain Palmer, who left on the afternoon train for Washington, D.C., will meet Mrs. Palmer on the way, as she is visiting friends in Virginia.

Mrs. E. D. Ford, in company with Mr. Ford, of Pittsburg, spent Thursday in Salt Lake City greeting many old friends who were here when she was here with the 13th at Fort Douglas as the wife of Dr. J. H. Hepburn, whose death occurred in California some five years ago. Mr. and Mrs. Ford were on their wedding trip and will make their home in Pittsburg.

Quite a colony of the ladies of the 15th is now established

in San Antonio, most of them staying at the beautiful St. Anthony Hotel. Mrs. Gustave A. Wieser and Mrs. Kneeland S. Snow left over a week ago and Mrs. George H. Huddleston left today. Mrs. Fauntly M. Miller will leave on Thursday for the same place. Mrs. Hugh Walshall is awaiting news of Mr. Walshall's station, that she may join him.

All the officers of the 15th Infantry who recently took examinations have received notice of their eligibility for promotion. Capt. Garrison McCaskey has been put in as regimental adjutant, while Capt. A. J. McNab takes command of Co. M. Capt. Frederick Goedecke, who was with the regiment when it left here has been transferred to the 17th.

Mrs. Bryan Conrad leaves shortly for Virginia to spend some time with the Conrad family there. Mrs. Cook, wife of Dr. George W. Cook, entertained a party of ten of the lone ladies of the post at dinner Tuesday, her guests being Mrs. Clark R. Elliott, Mrs. Hoffman, Mrs. T. R. Harker, Miss Selden, Mrs. Guy E. Becker, Mrs. Butcher and Mrs. George H. Huddleston. Lieut. Charles Hines, who was visiting his parents here for a few days on his way to the coast, has gone to be assigned to duty with the Coast Artillery Corps, Department of California.

FORT WAYNE.

Fort Wayne, Mich., April 29, 1911.

Now that spring has really arrived post life has taken on an additional gaiety. All the porches are thronged during parade and guard mounting and the Sunday afternoon concerts and baseball games draw large and enthusiastic crowds.

Last week Mrs. E. E. Hatch gave a delightful children's party in honor of her little niece, Eppa Hooper. All the officers' children were present and a delightful afternoon, of which an especial feature was an egg hunt, was enjoyed by all until the festivities were ended by a delicious supper.

Sunday evening a party of the post people enjoyed a subscription dinner at the Cadillac, among those present being Major and Mrs. Van Poole, Lieut. and Mrs. L. M. Purcell, Mrs. Summers and Lieutenant Jacob. On Monday evening everyone went to Detroit to see either "The Dollar Princess" or "Marriage à la Carte" and there were several supper parties at the Ponchartraine and Penobscot.

In spite of the fact that the band was attending a lecture given by Colonel Maus and could not render the usual program, the ladies' night on Tuesday was very well attended and the cardroom, pool table and the chafing-dish supper were greatly appreciated. The moving picture show and band concert on Wednesday evening drew, as usual, a large crowd and on Thursday evening a number of officers and ladies, taking advantage of the delightful weather, motored out to Ardus's for an Italian dinner; in the party were Lieut. and Mrs. Purcell, Major and Mrs. Van Poole, Mrs. Summers, Miss Rowalle, Miss Adams and Lieutenants Parker, Jacob and Baker. The hop on Friday night, at which Mrs. Donaldson received, was followed by a delightful chafing-dish supper at the quarters of Lieutenants Baker, Dunlop and Reinhardt. Saturday night Mrs. Dichmann gave a bridge party of two tables, when her guests included Capt. and Mrs. Kilburn, Capt. and Mrs. Baldwin and Lieut. and Mrs. Purcell.

Captain Weldon, of the Florida National Guard, who has been for several weeks the guest of Captain Saxton, returned last Tuesday to Jacksonville.

Captain Kilburn and Lieutenants Parker and Archer, having completed the inspections of the National Guard of the states of Ohio, Indiana and Kentucky, respectively, returned to the post this week. Col. L. M. Maus, chief surgeon of the Department of the Lakes, on his annual inspection of the post last week was the guest of Lieut. Col. J. B. Jackson.

Mrs. Watson, wife of Capt. J. T. Watson, 7th Inf., is visiting her sister, Mrs. Hatch, awaiting the arrival of her husband from the Philippines. Mrs. Connolly has closed her apartment in the flat building and gone with her two children to join her husband, Capt. P. A. Connolly, at Fort Benjamin Harrison. Lieut. Col. J. B. Jackson has returned to the post from detached duty at Fort Sheridan.

There has been an epidemic of roseola among the children of the post; the little sufferers including William Rosenbaum, Willis Kilburn, Betty Baldwin and Eppa Hooper.

JEFFERSON BARRACKS.

Jefferson Barracks, Mo., May 1, 1911.

Mrs. Glenn, wife of Col. E. F. Glenn, 23d Inf., arrived Monday to visit her daughter, Mrs. Cole. On Thursday Major and Mrs. Straub entertained with a dinner for Col. and Mrs. Mann, Lieut. and Mrs. Holmes, Lieutenants Blakely and Knox. After dinner the guests played bridge. Lieutenant Errington returned Sunday night from a short fishing trip at King's Lake, Mo., as a guest of the Oases Club. Miss Shields, of Highland Park, Ill., guest of Col. and Mrs. Mann for the past two weeks, left for her home on Monday. Langdon Morton, son of Capt. C. E. Morton, of St. Louis, spent the week with his parents, Errington. Mrs. Morton is recovering from a two months' illness. Captain Benteen returned Saturday April 22, from a ten days' leave spent in Atlanta, Ga.

On Friday night the officers and ladies roller skated in the gymnasium. Miss Edna Gunther, of St. Louis, was the guest of the Misses Mitchell for the skating. After the skating Lieut. and Mrs. Holmes entertained Major and Mrs. Straub and Mrs. Errington at supper. Miss Kaufmann, of St. Louis, spent the first half of the week with Capt. and Mrs. Bryan. The bridge club met at Mrs. Cole's on Friday, when prizes were taken by Mrs. Straub and Mrs. Holmes. Mrs. Peek arrived Wednesday to join her husband, Capt. W. H. Peek, who recently took command of the 13th Company. Edwin and Elizabeth Glenn spent Saturday with Lieut. and Mrs. Cole. Grace Wilson and Helen Bryan are each sick with measles.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

BORN.

ALLEN.—Born to the wife of Lieut. Gilbert M. Allen, 19th U.S. Inf., Jan. 30, 1911, a daughter, Elizabeth Kent Allen, at Camp Jessman, Guimaras, P.I., Jan. 30, 1911.

CANAGA.—Born on May 3, 1911, at Washington, D.C., to the wife of Lieut. Bruce L. Canaga, U.S.N., née Margaret Edwards, a daughter.

CLARKE.—Born at Washington, D.C., April 25, 1911, to the wife of Lieut. Howard Clarke, Med. Corps, U.S.A., a son, Samuel Tracy.

HESTER.—Born at Fort McPherson, Ga., a son, Henry Richardson, to the wife of 2d Lieut. John H. Hester, 17th Inf., U.S.A.

KENNEDY.—Born at Fort Des Moines, Iowa, April 25, 1911, a son, Elmer Bolton Kennedy, to the wife of Lieut. John S. Kennedy, 6th U.S. Cav.

RUHLER.—Born at Fort Rosecrans, San Diego, Cal., May 1, 1911, a son, to the wife of Lieut. George Ruhlman, jr., O.A.C., U.S.A., and grandson of Col. and Mrs. George Ruhlman, of Washington, D.C.

SHALLENBERGER.—Born at Valdez, Alaska, April 14, 1911, a daughter, to the wife of Lieut. M. O. Shallenberger, 16th U.S. Inf., and granddaughter of Major Robert W. Dowdy, U.S.A., and of Governor Shallenberger, of Nebraska.

VEDDER.—Born at the Division Hospital, Manila, P.I., March 4, 1911, to the wife of Capt. Edward B. Vedder, Med. Corps, U.S.A., a son, Henry C. Vedder.

MARRIED.

MORRISON—MUNROE.—At Annapolis Md., April 29, 1911, Ensign Donald P. Morrison, U.S.N., and Miss Golda C. Munroe.

SAUFLEY—O'REAR.—At Frankfort, Ky., May 2, 1911, Ensign Richard C. Saufley, U.S.N., and Miss Helen O'Rear.

SHAFROTH—FISCHER.—At New York city, April 29, 1911, Ensign John F. Shafroth, jr., U.S.N., and Miss Helena M. Fischer.

SLOAN—KEENAN.—At New York city, Oct. 24, 1910, Lieut. Frank A. Sloan, 11th U.S. Inf., and Miss Frances Fontaine Keenan.

WOODWORTH—DOIG.—On April 26, 1911, Ensign Edwin

EAGLE WAREHOUSE & STORAGE CO.

28 to 44 Fulton Street, Brooklyn
Storage of Household Goods, Silver Vaults, Electric Carpet Cleaning
Goods packed and transported in Company's own vans. Phone 4149 Main.
Absolutely Fireproof

MONUMENTS MAUSOLEUMS

Send for Booklet

THE FALVEY GRANITE CO.

F and Eleventh Sts., N. W. WASHINGTON, D. C.

B. Woodworth, U.S.N., and Miss Nell Doig, sister of Lieut. A. H. Doig, O.A.C., U.S.A.

DIED.

BARTLETT.—Died at the residence of her parents, 254 South Twenty-third street, Philadelphia, Pa., April 30, 1911, Helen Denwood, infant daughter of Lieut. Harry G. Bartlett, U.S. M.C. and Mrs. Bartlett.

DENCH.—Died at Detroit, Mich., May 2, 1911, Mrs. William H. Dench, mother of Lieut. O. H. Dench, U.S.R.C.S.

ENGLAND.—Died at Paterson, N.J., May 2, 1911, Mrs. Mary B. England, sister of Pay Dir. Luther G. Billings, U.S.N.

FROST.—Died at South Norwalk, Conn., May 4, 1911, Mrs. Russell Frost, wife of General Frost, Connecticut National Guard.

HODGES.—Died at Washington D.C., April 29, 1911, Annie Abernethy Hodges, wife of Brig. Gen. Henry C. Hodges, U.S.A., retired. Interment at Arlington May 2, 1911.

HYDE.—Died at her home in the city of New York, April 17, 1911, Ethel Norbury Hyde, youngest daughter of Ralph M. and Mary S. Hyde, and sister of Capt. Arthur P. S. Hyde, O.A.C., U.S.A.

JOHNSTON.—Died at Kingston, Mo., April 23, 1911, Mrs. Harriet S. Johnston, mother of Capt. W. T. Johnston, 15th U.S. Cav.

MARKS.—Died at Wilmington, Del., April 22, 1911, Mrs. Elizabeth C. Marks, mother of Lieut. Edwin H. Marks, C.E., U.S.A.

MCCORKLE.—Died at Ukiah, Cal., April 25, 1911, Mach. Oscar J. McCorkle, U.S.N.

MOORE.—Died at New York city, May 4, 1911, Mrs. Agnes Penant Moore, wife of Brig. Gen. Francis Moore. Interment at Arlington on Monday, May 8.

ROBINSON.—Died at Washington, D.C., April 25, 1911, Mrs. Georgia M. Robinson, mother of Mrs. Yates, wife of Major Arthur W. Yates, Q.M. Dept., U.S.A.

SCANLON.—Died at Fruitdale, Cal., May 2, 1911, Sr. Capt. Charles M. Scanlon, U.S.R.C.S., retired.

SWEAZEY.—Died at Pasadena, Cal., April 16, 1911, Major Verge E. Swezey, U.S.A., retired, formerly of the Medical Corps.

TURNLEY.—Died at Highland Park, Ill., April 22, 1911, Col. Parmenas T. Turnley, a graduate of the U.S.M.A., class of 1846, who resigned from the Army Dec. 31, 1865, while holding the rank of captain on the retired list.

WATMOUGH.—Died at Philadelphia, Pa., April 20, 1911, Mr. Pendleton G. Watmough, formerly a Lieutenant commander, U.S.N., who resigned from the Navy July 28, 1865.

NATIONAL GUARD NOTES.

A meeting of the following officers of Massachusetts was held in Boston May 2: Gen. James G. White, commissary general; Major A. Preston Chase, Major Joseph N. Willcutt, Major Charles A. Schmitz, Capt. Henry B. Campbell, Capt. Arthur A. Nichols, Capt. Louis G. Hunton, Capt. Harry F. Ripley, Capt. Daniel J. Murphy, Lieut. Eugene H. Clapp, Lieut. Nicholas J. Skerritt, Lieut. Fred L. Holt and second lieutenant from the 2d Corps of Cadets. The question of rations for the troops at the coming maneuvers was discussed, also the question of fireless cookers and transportation of rations. It is to be hoped that sufficient money will be forthcoming to attach to each organization a commissary motor truck for the transportation of the rations.

The Roxbury Horse Guards, Troop D, of Massachusetts, celebrated their fiftieth anniversary on April 28 in the Cambridge Armory, as their own armory in Roxbury was too small to accommodate the large gathering which attended the exercises.

The 14th N.Y., under command of Col. J. H. Foote, held divine service in the armory on Sunday afternoon, April 30, when the Rev. John Henri Sattig, of St. Philip's P.E. Church, Dyker Heights, chaplain, delivered an address apropos of the fiftieth anniversary of its departure for the Civil War.

The 22d N.Y., Col. W. B. Hotchkiss, will parade for annual divine service on Governors Island on Sunday afternoon, May 28. New second lieutenants, recently appointed from sergeants, are M. H. Merwin, Guy Bates and J. J. Daley. The several companies of the regiment are now being instructed in guard duty.

For the annual divine service of the 29d N.Y. in the Central Congregational Church, Brooklyn, N.Y., April 30, by the Rev. S. Parkes Cadman, D.D., chaplain, a printed program of the service, including the hymns, was issued to all attending. A characteristic feature of the services was the prayer for the President of the United States, the Governor of the state and all in civil authority. The chaplain took for his text St. John 15:10. Throughout his sermon Dr. Cadman sought to impress upon the regiment the value of discipline, maintaining that it was discipline that ruled the universe, and without having learned its meaning one cannot reach and maintain the highest success in the physical, commercial, mental or spiritual. Col. Frank H. Norton was in command of the regiment.

Lieut. Col. James J. Smith, U.S.V., who resides at Cleveland, Ohio, is one of the members of the 96th N.Y., who enlisted in 1861 and fought with that command in all the big battles of the Civil War, and was wounded. He reached the grade of lieutenant colonel in 1865, and is known as one of the grand old men of the regiment, and as modest as he is brave. The statement that Capt. T. M. Canton was the only survivor present at the review of the regiment on April 24 who enlisted in 1861 was an error, as Colonel Smith joined in 1861, and came all the way from Cleveland to attend the review.

Co. G, 2d Infantry of Maine, was ordered out for duty in Bangor, incident to the great fire there on April 30, and rendered efficient service.

An individual and a team rifle match for the Michigan National Guard are authorized to be held on the home ranges. The individual match, open to all officers and men, will begin Friday, May 19, and continue up to and including May 22. The team match, consisting of teams of six enlisted men from each company, will be shot Saturday, May 27.

Adjutant General Verbeek, of New York, announces the following officers to form the third detail to the Regular Army maneuvers in Texas, the start South to be made on May 11: Lieuts. Arthur C. Smith and George W. Rulson, C.E.; Lieut. Edmond P. Fowler, M.C.; Lieuts. Arthur S. Douglas, Charles Blakeslee and Albert S. Hamilton, Field Art.; Capt. Edward Olmsted, Cavalry. The following from Infantry regiments: Majors Thomas E. Jackson and Edward H. Snyder, 47th Henry J. Cookingham, Jr., 1st; Capt. O. W. Hoffman, I.S.A.P.; John J. Scanlon, 69th; E. A. Mazer, 7th; P. Deforest Kemp, 2d; Thomas Carney, Alexander S. Hackley, 23d; George Chandler, 10th; Nelson G. Barrett, 65th; Gabriel G. Hollender, Arthur E. Wenig and Albert E. Wonderly, 14th; John R. Sawyer, 23d; William B. Stacom, 69th; Howard Hipkins, 71st; Lieuts. A. B. Gillilan, 65th; Harry F. Davidson, 71st; William W. McElroy, 74th, and Henry P. Piers, 10th.

The War Department has approved the recommendation from New York that such enlisted men of the 8th, 9th and 19th

Provisional Regiments of Coast Artillery, as may volunteer to spend Saturday afternoon and Sundays at Forts Hamilton and Wadsworth for instruction can do so. The men will receive no pay, but will be rationed by the state. This innovation is an experiment, and whether it will prove a lasting attraction remains to be seen.

The 71st N.Y., Col. W. G. Bates, will parade for divine service on the afternoon of Sunday, May 14, in the Collegiate church of Harlem. The Rev. Dr. Tilton will preach the sermon. Lieut. S. E. Smith, Co. A, has resigned on account of removal West, and Lieut. A. E. Downs, Co. B, has resigned on account of business.

Colonel Dyer, 12th N.Y., directs his command to parade for divine service at St. Patrick's Cathedral Sunday afternoon, May 14. The regiment will be reviewed by Governor Dix at Van Cortlandt Park Saturday afternoon, May 13, and a problem of attack and defense will also probably be fought out.

Great interest is manifested in the eighteenth annual military games of Squadron A of New York to be held at Van Cortlandt Park Saturday, May 13, at 2:30 p.m. There will be plenty of exciting sport.

The annual rifle tournament under the auspices of the New England Military Association will take place at the Bay state range, Massachusetts, July 3-8, when all six states will enter teams in competition for the New England trophy. The following are the officers for the ensuing year: Adjutant Gen. A. Abbott, Rhode Island; President, Brig. Gen. James G. White, Massachusetts; Brig. Gen. J. E. Tolles, New Hampshire; Brig. Gen. H. S. Tanner, Rhode Island; Brig. Gen. G. M. Cole, Connecticut; Brig. Gen. Elliott C. Dill, Maine, vice-president; Major John M. Portal, secretary and treasurer; Capt. A. G. Reynolds, auditor. Committee on competition: Col. J. D. Tolson, Col. John J. Dooley, Capt. Howard Wilcox and Major Arthur F. Cummings.

8TH N.Y.—COL. ELMORE F. AUSTIN.

In commemoration of the fiftieth anniversary of its departure to the war in 1861, the 8th N.Y., Col. Elmore F. Austin, paraded for review in the armory on the night of April 29 for review by Brig. Gen. George Moore Smith, 1st Brigade. Incident to the review, the national colors carried by the 8th New York State Militia while in the U.S. Service during a part of 1861, 1862 and 1863, was escorted to the front and center, and then given a place during the ceremonies of the evening between the present national and state colors. Quite a number of old Civil War veterans were present, including Captain Keeler, who was adjutant of the regiment in 1861.

As General Smith and staff entered the drill hall, escorted by Colonel Austin and staff, the band played "The Low-Backed Car" in his honor, as this tune, while he was in command of the 69th, was known as his favorite one during the passage. The regiment during the evening gave a most excellent exhibition of steadiness, snap and precision of movement, and if it keeps on improving will soon be among the best drilled regiments in the Guard.

After the regiment was formed in line, for review, under command of Colonel Austin, the war color was escorted to the front by the band, and a company, the tune of "Marching Through Georgia," and the salute to the color played, while the regiment presented arms. The color was then marched to its place in the line.

Following the review, which was with nine companies of sixteen files, the regiment again formed in line with companies unequalled, for evening parade under command of Lieut. Col. F. O. Sauvage, adjutant of the regiment. The 32d Company, Capt. A. M. Day, was formally presented with the "Team of 12," and the "Team of Three" trophies for rifle shooting by General Smith, and the 31st Company, Capt. J. J. Cowdrey, was presented with the Wanamaker Trophy for recruiting. Both companies marched from and to their positions in the line in good, snappy shape. Among the members of the regiment who were present with state decoration for long and faithful service were Capt. E. E. Acker, for twenty-five years, and Capt. H. C. Alden, for ten years.

The war color with those of the regiment after the presentation was marched to the front and center, to the air of the "Girl I Left Behind Me," and the regiment then passed in review before the colors. This ended the military ceremonies of the evening. The regimental band is deserving of special mention for its appropriate selection of music for the occasion, all of which was splendidly rendered. The musical selections entitled "Reminiscences of 1861" were particularly enjoyed.

Among the special guests present were Lieut. Col. F. A. Schilling, N.Y.; Capt. F. M. Gibson, U.S.A.; Captains Daley, Kinney and Tansley, N.Y., and Capt. J. B. Mitchell, Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A. The 8th dates its origin back to 1786, and its present designation began July 27, 1847. Silver rings on the national color bear the following dates of duty in the U.S. Service: Fort Gansevoort, 1812; Fort Greene, 1812; Washington, April, 1861; Bull Run, July 21, 1861; Yorktown, 1862; Gettysburg campaign, 1863, and Spanish-American War, 1898.

9TH N.Y.—COL. WILLIAM F. MORRIS.

The companies comprising the 9th Artillery District, N.Y., were reviewed on the evening of April 27 by Brig. Gen. David E. Austen, Chief of Coast Artillery, N.G.N.Y.

The district paraded eleven companies of sixteen files solid. After the review, Colonel Morris put the regiment through a very spirited regimental drill, which was executed with a snap and finish characteristic of this command.

Evening parade followed, the drill and while the manual was not as good as usual, the steadiness of the men in ranks was all that could be expected. After the parade long service medals were presented, Major John D. Walton, receiving the regimental medal for thirty years' continuous service.

The District held its annual dinner at Louis Martin's on Thursday evening, the 2d inst. Brig. Gen. William Verbeck, the Adjutant General of the state; Gen. David E. Austen, the Chief of Coast Artillery; Col. L. D. Conley, 69th N.Y.; Lieut. Col. W. Irving Taylor, senior assistant to the Chief of Coast Artillery, and Capt. James B. Mitchell, U.S.A., were among the prominent guests present.

12TH N.Y.—COL. GEORGE R. DYER.

With Major Gen. Daniel E. Sickles, U.S.A. (the last but one of the corps commanders of the Civil War), as guest of honor, the 12th N.Y., under command of Col. George R. Dyer, had a notable review in its armory on the night of May 2.

General Sickles, who will be eighty-six years of age in October next, and lost his right leg at Gettysburg, had to move very slowly on crutches over the drill hall to his position at the reviewing point. He was escorted by Colonel Dyer and staff. The large audience enthusiastically welcomed the gallant old veteran. His staff consisted of Brevet Major Gen. Robert Avery, U.S.V., colonel, U.S.A., retired, who also lost his right leg in the Civil War; Col. John B. Ellison, U.S.V., Colonel De Lucy and Captain Burns, all Civil War veterans. Both Generals Sickles and Avery began their military careers in the 12th Regiment, as did many other notable officers.

The occasion was certainly a memorable one, with two one-legged generals of the Civil War in the review on crutches, a pathetic reminder of bravery and duty in the cause for the Union. In the review, evening parade and drill, the regiment did itself proud, and visiting officers praised the exhibition very highly.

Owing to the feebleness of General Sickles the standing review was omitted. After the passage, and the regiment had reformed in line of masses, the regiment was moved forward in mass about the reviewing point. General Sickles then addressed it. The General praised the regiment's military history, which, he said, had been one of "real service for the flag, the Union and liberty." General Sickles was profuse in praise of the regiment for its excellent appearance, and set up and said that its men were about the same as when he was an officer in the regiment in the early fifties, except that the present regiment was better looking. The General also related his embarrassing experience as first secretary of the U.S. Embassy in London, when he appeared at court in



the uniform of an officer of the 12th Regiment and was mistaken for an Austrian officer. The General's voice was firm and clear despite his age.

At the conclusion of the General's remarks, evening parade followed, after which Colonel Dyer put the regiment through a snappy regimental drill, the commands being given by the bugle. Following this drill the regiment was formed in three sides of a square for the ceremony of escorting the colors. Co. E, the color company, under Capt. H. T. Ashmore, was escorted by Co. B, Captain Downs, with the regimental band to the front, and the regiment presented arms when the colors were dipped. This concluded the military program. General Sickles was introduced to the officers of the regiment and others, and told some interesting Civil War experiences to the officers.

A battalion review of exceptional merit was that of the 3d Battalion of the 12th N.Y., under command of Major Archie B. Quarrier, at the armory April 27, the reviewing officer being Major Robert McLean, of the 7th N.Y., who was accompanied by 1st Lieut. John F. Daniell, battalion adjutant of the 7th. Major Quarrier's battalion consisted of Co. L, Capt. J. Zorn, Co. C, Capt. H. F. Quackenbos, Co. A, Capt. E. W. Dayton, and Co. M, under command of Lieut. W. Tucker. Lieut. C. J. Ahern was battalion adjutant. The men were very steady and the movements were executed with snap and accuracy, and reflected great credit upon all concerned. Major McLean, who is an exceptionally good authority on drill, said it was among the best battalion displays he had seen.

One feature worthy of emulation was the alertness of the members of the battalion on guard duty, and also N.C.O. to compel respect for the sign "No smoking." This rule is very much broken in a number of armories, and Major Quarrier has set a good example by insisting upon its observance. When the dancing commenced a number of youths who thought it time to enjoy a smoke in the drill shed or about the hall were promptly made to understand that smoking would not be allowed.

After the ceremony of evening parade the Civil War color of the regiment, carried by Captain Byrne, an 1861 veteran of the 12th, and also the Spanish-American War colors were carried to the front and center and were saluted by the battalion. The entire event was highly enjoyed.

OHIO.

Adjutant General Weybrecht, of Ohio, announces that the following organizations will encamp separately during the coming season. The commanding officer of each regiment, separate battalion and squadron, Medical Department and Signal Corps will arrange for the encampment of his command on the dates and places of encampment, as follows:

First Infantry, July 10-17; 2d Infantry, Aug. 6-13; 3d Infantry, Aug. 20-27; 4th Infantry, Aug. 13-20; 5th Infantry, July 13-20; 6th Infantry, Aug. 20-27; 7th Infantry, July 24-31, all at Camp Perry, Ohio.

Eighth Infantry, Sept. 2-9, Steubenville, Ohio; 9th Infantry, Aug. 28-Sept. 4, Camp Perry, Ohio; Squadron of Cavalry, July 24-July 31; Signal Corps, June 24-July 1, and Medical Department, June 24-July 1, all at Coshocton, Ohio; Corps of Engineers, July 8-15, Camp Perry, Ohio.

Troops will be paid for eight days, and that period of time must not be exceeded at the expense of the State.

The new form of emergency active service transportation request, bound in books of ten originals (blue) and ten duplicates (white) alternating, and numbered serially, will be issued on requisition and invoiced to division, brigade, regimental and battalion quartermasters and company commanders. The emergency active service transportation request will be used for no other purpose than to obtain steam and electric railroad transportation for troops called into active service, including aid to civil authority. The ordinary form of transportation requests will not be used for this purpose.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Adjutant Gen. T. J. Stewart, of Pennsylvania, announces dates for the annual encampment by brigades as follows: 1st Brigade, July 22 to July 29, 1911, inclusive; 2d Brigade, July 8 to July 15, 1911, inclusive; 3d Brigade, July 22 to July 29, 1911, inclusive; 4th Brigade, July 8 to July 15, 1911, inclusive. The respective brigade commanders will designate location of encampment, subject to approval by the commander-in-chief.

For purposes of encampment the following organizations are designated to encamp with brigades as follows: 14th Infantry and Co. A, Signal Corps, with 2d Brigade; Co. A, Engineer Battalion, with 3d Brigade; Co. B, Engineer Battalion, with 1st Brigade; Battery B, Field Art., with 2d Brigade; Battery C, Field Art., with 3d Brigade; 1st Troop P.C.C., with 1st Brigade; 2d Troop P.C.C., with 4th Brigade; Troop A, with 1st Brigade; Troop G, with 4th Brigade; Governor's Troop, with 3d Brigade; Sheridan Troop and Troop F, with 2d Brigade.

During the respective encampments the annual inspection will be made by the Inspector General's Department. An issue of marching shoes, U.S. Army standard, will be made prior to the coming annual encampment for the enlisted men of the several organizations.

Major Gen. C. B. Dougherty, commanding the Division of Guard, will command the camp of instruction to be held at Mount Gretna May 14 to May 19.

At a meeting of National Guard officers of Pennsylvania on duty with the Texas Maneuver Division, held at San Antonio April 18, a number of recommendations for the betterment of the state force were made, which included the following:

We feel the absolute lack of transportation in the National Guard of Pennsylvania is the most serious defect at this time and recommend that immediate steps be taken to secure the necessary transportation for the division in the shape of Army wagons, motor trucks and pack train equipment.

The National Guard of Pennsylvania should adopt the pyramidal tents because of the reduced amount of baggage, stability and economy of space in encampments thus secured. That the Adjutant General be requested to secure a complete set of the blank forms now in use in the U.S. Army for each regiment, company, troop and battery commander; and that the methods of paper work in use in the U.S. Army be adopted as far as practicable.

Capt. L. R. Holbrook, U.S.A., or such other person as the War Department may designate, be invited to the next encampments of the N.G.P. to demonstrate the field bakery, and such other things pertaining to the ration and cooking as

may be deemed advisable; also that the state purchase one unit of the field bakery.

That the use of the wig-wag or semaphore system be required in companies, troops and batteries of the N.G.P. and that the Morse code be used.

That as soon as possible a machine-gun platoon be attached to each regiment of Infantry and cavalry.

That an effort be made to secure legislation so that the emergency fund may be used for the purchase of animals, transportation purposes in case of necessity.

That hereafter encampments of the National Guard be laid out in accordance with field regulations.

That the N.G.P. organizations be provided with sketching cases.

That as soon as practicable the Engineers and Field Artillery of Pennsylvania be organized on division basis, and if necessary some of the Infantry organizations be converted to Field Artillery for this purpose.

That it is the desire of the officers of this detail to record their appreciation of the kindness and courtesy shown them as evidenced by the officers of the Army to render our tour of duty both pleasant and profitable.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Questions must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer. Questions are answered as soon as possible, but no particular time can be given for replies. We do not answer questions by mail.

L. R. B.—Address your Congressman or Senator in regard to appointments to vacancies at the Naval Academy.

R. V. C. asks: (1) If I am a passenger on transport sailing for Guam and mail arrives there several days before sailing do they open the mail bags addressed to Guam before they get to Honolulu and give those on board their mail? (2) In case there is a little mistake in application for transportation and letter was returned to sender and has gone astray, there any way I could apply myself for transportation and through what channel? (3) If application is returned by June 22 do you think I run any chance of passage on transport leaving about Aug. 5? (4) Will paymaster advance a check before the 30th of month (allotment) in case I sail before allotment runs out? Answer: (1) No; unless mail is addressed to party care of the transport quartermaster and the envelope shows the party a passenger on that particular transport. (2) Apply with full particulars to the quartermaster at San Francisco. (3) The Q.M. will inform you as to whether your assignment is positive or "if room at last moment." (4) Advance payments are not authorized.

E. B. E.—The 17th Infantry returned from Philippine service in August, 1908, part of the regiment going to Cuba for a while, the remainder and subsequently all taking station at Fort McPherson, Ga., whence they went in March last to the islands again and recent orders postponing all foreign movements for six months will put the 17th's possible foreign detail still further in the future.

M. L. O.—The medical officer ranking as captain would be properly addressed in personal conversation as either "Captain" or "Doctor," but not as "Captain-Doctor."

F. C. H.—Reports of the preliminary examination of enlisted men for commissions in the Army are being received at the War Department. It is expected that the final examination will be held about Sept. 1. At this time it is impossible to say how many vacancies will be filled by enlisted men, as the vacancies for which these examinations are conducted are not opened until June 30. Last year a disappointingly small number of enlisted men passed the examination.

H. E. M. asks: (1) Of the armies in Europe which is the greatest numerically? (2) About how much money does the United States appropriate annually for its army and fortifications? (3) How many men can be carried on the largest size transport? (4) How long would "it" take to make a journey from Japan to the Western coast of the United States? Answer: (1) The peace strength of the armies of Russia is upward of 1,200,000 and counting the reserves amounts to about 1,800,000, while the total war strength approaches 4,000,000. The German field army amounts to about 1,160,000, including the reserve troops. To these must be added the mobile Landwehr, the total strength of which amounts to about 2,000,000. The Statesman's Yearbook says that behind this great army there are, according to some computations, about 1,500,000 men, wholly or partly trained, to supply the waste of war, and that these figures do not include garrison units or any part of the Landsturm. (2) The Army Appropriation bill passed by the recent Congress carried some \$94,000,000; the Fortification bill less than \$6,000,000. (3) Any ship in case of necessity may be used—merchant liners or any other, as we did in the time of the Spanish War. The capacity of our present transports varies, say around 1,000 or 1,500. (4) The trip from Japan to San Francisco requires from two to three weeks.

O. C. S. asks: (1) Is a discharged soldier who has served three years honorably exempted from being drafted in the Army in time of war? (2) Is there any age limit in drafting in time of war? (3) Is a soldier exempted from civil trial after acquittal by a military court of shooting a military prisoner in his charge? Answer: (1) Drafting was authorized by special Act of Congress during the Civil War, and Congress made the punishment for avoidance of the draft include loss of citizenship. The authority which the President has, under the amended Dick. Militia bill, to call out the Organized Militia in case of war makes it less likely that there would be occasion to resort to the use of the draft, which is an extreme measure, and would be taken only after the call upon the Organized Militia and Volunteers failed to sufficiently augment the Regular forces. (2) The decision in the Grafton case in the Philippines applies to the case you cite. The soldier would be exempt from further prosecution.

READER asks: If a soldier has passed Civil Service examination and is placed on the eligible list for appointment in the Philippine service, can he be discharged while there and before his enlistment expires to accept such an appointment if offered one? If so, what kind of a discharge should he apply for? Answer: The appointment might be one for the convenience of the Government, in which a discharge "for the convenience of the Government" would be issued. If the authorities would not deem it "for convenience," then purchase of discharge would be necessary. Apply through the channel.

W. A. B.—Address your question regarding Michael Flannery, fireman on the Brooklyn in 1898, to the Bureau of Navigation, Washington, D.C.

COLGATE'S RIBBON DENTAL CREAM



THIS TRIAL TUBE

is for you. We will send it for 4 cents. Write for it that you may know the delicious flavor and efficiency of Ribbon Dental Cream.

COLGATE & CO.
Dept. 29
199 Fulton Street
New York

MARE ISLAND.

Mare Island, Cal., April 27, 1911.

It may be well into midsummer before the ships of the Pacific Fleet return to the yard. The auxiliary ship *Buffalo*, which had been here for a month or so, took her departure on Wednesday. Aboard the *Buffalo* on Thursday evening of last week the officers entertained at a dinner dance. Those present were P. A. Surg. and Mrs. Edward T. White, Mrs. Alfred Pratt, Lieut. and Mrs. Reed M. Farwell, Mrs. Herreshoff, Misses Virginia Dickins, Ruth Hascall, Nina Blow, Lucy Matthews, Emily Simons, Ruth McCudden, P. A. Paymr. James Helm, Asst. Naval Constr. Frank D. Hall, Asst. Naval Constr. Lee S. Border, Lieut. Milton S. Davis, Lieut. Herbert E. Kays, Ensigns Harlow Kays, Bert Taylor and Emil A. Lichtenstein.

Comdr. and Mrs. Guy W. Brown entertained at dinner aboard the *Independence* on Friday, April 21, the affair being the first they have given since the Commander took command of the receiving ship. Covers were laid for Rear Admiral and Mrs. Hugo Osterhaus, Col. Randolph Dickins, U.S.M.C., and Mrs. Dickins, Comdr. and Mrs. Hugh Rodman and Pay Dir. and Mrs. Charles M. Ray. Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Ernest E. Eckhardt joined the party for cards, when prizes were won by Mrs. Dickins, Mrs. Osterhaus and Pay Director Ray. Souvenir spoons bearing pictures of the *Independence* were the trophies. Friday evening was the date of the pretty pink dinner over which Mrs. Henry M. Gleason presided, entertaining Capt. and Mrs. Henry T. Mayo, Capt. and Mrs. Oscar W. Koester, Mrs. Wing, Mrs. Herreshoff, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Dudley W. Knox, Comdr. Clarence M. Stone, of the *Buffalo*, and Lieut. Herbert E. Kays.

Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Irwin F. Landis have left for their home, where they will spend the next two months. Lieutenant Commandery Landis has been granted a sick leave following his recent treatment at the naval hospital here. Capt. and Mrs. Jay M. Salladay entertained at bridge on Thursday evening for a dozen guests, the players being Capt. and Mrs. Oscar W. Koester, Lieut. Comdr. Ernest E. Eckhardt, of the *Independence*, and Mrs. Eckhardt, Lieut. and Mrs. Allen B. Reed, Asst. Naval Constr. James Helm, Comdr. Clarence M. Stone, Lieut. Milton S. Davis, Asst. Naval Constr. Lee S. Border and Lieut. Herbert E. Kays. Capt. and Mrs. Oscar W. Koester gave a dinner Saturday, April 22, for Rear Admiral and Mrs. Hugo Osterhaus, Pay Dir. and Mrs. Charles M. Ray, Capt. and Mrs. Henry T. Mayo, Comdr. and Mrs. Guy W. Brown and Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Ernest E. Eckhardt. Rear Admiral and Mrs. John B. Milton sailed from San Francisco on Saturday for Panama, en route to the Atlantic coast, where they are to join their daughter, Mrs. George F. Neal, at Norfolk, where Lieutenant Neal's ship is at present. A large number of friends were at the dock to bid bon voyage to this well known couple, who will spend some time on the Atlantic coast.

Ensign John Condit, from the torpedo boat destroyer *Hopkins*, is here for treatment in the naval hospital. Lieut. Comdr. E. E. Scranton, under treatment at the naval hospital, left last week with Mrs. Scranton to spend two months' leave in the mountains.

Mrs. L. R. Burgess and children have arrived from Fort Morgan, Ala., to spend the summer with Mr. Burgess's parents, Dr. and Mrs. Henry C. Davis, in Piedmont, Texas. Col. and Mrs. Ira Haynes, from Fort Baker, have taken a house in Sausalito for the summer. The Colonel was recently appointed adjutant general of the Department of California. Miss Christine English will leave during May for Manila to visit her brother, Lieutenant English.

Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Clarence S. Kempf are visiting Mrs. Kempf's mother, Mrs. C. B. Brigham, and are receiving cordial welcomes from old friends. Lieutenant Commander Kempf will spend some time with his father and sister, Rear Admiral Louis Kempf, retired, and Miss Cornelia Kempf, at San Mateo.

Rear Admiral and Mrs. Hugo Osterhaus gave one of the prettiest dinners of the season here on Tuesday, April 25. The decorations were in pale pink hawthorn blossoms, spreading over the table from a heavy silver vase. The candelabra shades and monogram place-cards were also in pink. Those present were Pay Dir. and Mrs. Charles M. Ray, Comdr. and Mrs. Guy W. Brown, Capt. and Mrs. Oscar W. Koester, Comdr. and Mrs. Hugh Rodman, Mrs. Mary Turner, Mrs. Frances B. Gatewood, Mrs. Emily Cutts and Lieut. Comdr. Dudley W. Knox. Mrs. Turner, Captain Koester and Pay Director Ray won the prizes at the game of bridge which followed. On the same evening Surg. and Mrs. Charles P. Kindelberger entertained at dinner for Capt. and Mrs. Henry T. Mayo, the honored guests, Mrs. Wing, Col. and Mrs. Randolph Dickins, Pay Insp. and Mrs. Edmund W. Bonaffon, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Gatewood S. Lincoln and Comdr. Clarence Stone, of the *Buffalo*.

Wednesday the dinner of Capt. and Mrs. Hugh Rodman was a pretty pink affair for Rear Admiral and Mrs. Hugo Osterhaus, Col. and Mrs. Randolph Dickins, Med. Dir. and Mrs. Manly H. Simons and Pay Dir. and Mrs. Charles M. Ray. Dr. Simons and Colonel Dickins won prizes at cards. P. A. Paymr. and Mrs. John M. Hornberger entertained informally at cards on Wednesday evening, when the players were Surg. and Mrs. Charles P. Kindelberger, Surg. and Mrs. Ulys R. Webb, Lieut. and Mrs. Allen B. Reed, Pay Insp. and Mrs. Edmund W. Bonaffon. Capt. Edwin Bell has arrived in San Francisco to assume new duties as quartermaster of the transport *Sheridan*. Civil Engr. and Mrs. Alfred C. Lewerenz, who have been in Vallejo as guests of Mr. and Mrs. William Best, left on Wednesday for Detroit to spend two months with relatives. Civil Engineer Lewerenz, who was ordered here from Honolulu for medical treatment, has been granted a two months' sick leave.

With the return of Civil Engr. George A. McKay as public works officer of the yard, with full supervision of the old yards and docks department, work will begin at once on the new cofferdam, to cost \$42,000. The building ways are to be

extended into the Mare Island Channel to permit of the construction of the collier *Jupiter*.

The *Buffalo*, Comdr. Clarence Stone commanding, which left the yard yesterday for San Francisco Bay, is en route to Alaska, taking the expedition of wireless workers from this yard to install the new stations at Unalakleet, Pribiloff and Kodiak. It is estimated that it will be four months before the work is complete and the *Buffalo* returns. The apparatus was all assembled here and the lumber, something over 175,000 feet, to be used in the erection of the building, is being taken North on the *Buffalo*. Lieut. Edwin H. Dodd is in charge of the work.

FORT ETHAN ALLEN.

Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., May 1, 1911.

A bronze tablet was unveiled in Burlington, Vt., on April 28 in memory of Brig. Gen. Emerson Hamilton Liscum, U.S.A., who was killed leading his men in the attack near Tientsin, China, in 1900. The following was the program: "Hail to the Chief," played by 10th U.S. Cavalry band as the Governor of Vermont entered. 1, "Onward, Christian Soldiers," 10th U.S. Cavalry band; 2, Opening remarks, Hon. Robert Roberts, Mayor of Burlington and chairman of Board of Library Commissioners; 3, Prayer, Rev. J. E. Goodrich, D.D., chaplain Vermont Commandery, M.O.L.L.U.S.; 4, "Star-Spangled Banner," 10th U.S. Cavalry band; unveiling of tablet, Miss Theodora A. Peck; 5, Presentation of tablet to trustees of the Fletcher Free Library, Gen. Theodore S. Peck; 6, Reception of tablet, Hon. William J. Van Patten, chairman board of trustees; 7, "Glory, Hallelujah!" 10th U.S. Cavalry band; 8, For the state of Vermont, Hon. John A. Mead, Governor; 9, For the U.S. Army, Capt. Charles T. Boyd, adjutant 10th U.S. Cavalry; 10, Medley of war songs, 10th U.S. Cavalry band; 11, For the Vermont Commandery, M.O.L.L.U.S., Capt. Henry O. Wheeler, recorder; 12, For Standard Post, No. 2, G.A.R., Comrade Richard D. Irwin, 12th Vermont Regiment; 13, For the 12th U.S. Infantry, Comrade George B. Rand, member of the regiment; 14, For Burlington friends of General Liscum, Hon. Elias Lyman, acting president, U.V.M. and S.A.C.; 15, Music, America, 10th U.S. Cavalry band.

Mrs. Liscum, who now lives at Elmira, N.Y., attended the exercises, accompanied by Mrs. Easton Gibson, whose husband, now captain in the 13th Infantry, was an officer in the 9th Infantry when Colonel Liscum commanded that regiment. After the exercises a luncheon in honor of Mrs. Liscum was given at the Ethan Allen Club in Burlington, others present being Mrs. Gibson, Governor Mead, General, Mrs. and Miss Peck, Colonel Jones, Mrs. Bowles, Major Roberts, Colonel Morton, Major and Mrs. Tate, Major Kingsley, Capt. and Mrs. Boyd, Mr. and Mrs. Van Patten, Mr. and Mrs. Burgess and Mrs. Bailey.

In the afternoon Colonel Jones gave a reception for Mrs. Liscum, where she met several acquaintances of former years. Receiving with Colonel Jones and Mrs. Liscum were Colonel Jones's daughter, Mrs. Bowles, and Governor Mead. In the dining room Mrs. Boyd and Mrs. Edwards poured tea. After the reception Mrs. Liscum and Governor Mead's party were escorted to the riding hall, where Lieutenant Van Deusen gave an exciting and daring drill with some forty of the gymnastic riders of the regiment. At dinner on the same day Mrs. Liscum and Mrs. Gibson were entertained by Major and Mrs. Tate. Governor Mead and his staff and Mr. and Mrs. Burgess were the additional guests.

Captain Paxton, Lieutenants Godson, Adair and Whiting won St. John's, P.Q. on Friday for the dance of the Royal Dragoons. One of the most pleasant features of service at this station is the intercourse it affords between our own and the Canadian officers.

The Cuban baseball team is due here on May 3 to play the regimental team. A fine game is expected, as the Cubans are star players. The 5th Infantry team is soon to come over from Plattsburg to play the 10th Cavalry.

Mrs. Margaret Bowles was hostess at an attractive luncheon on April 17 in honor of Mrs. John Schroers, of New York city, visiting her daughter, Mrs. Charles T. Boyd. Other guests were Miss McMannigal, of Scranton, Pa., who has been Mrs. Hay's guest; Mrs. Hay, Mrs. Mayo, Mrs. Cartmell and Miss Stevens. Mrs. Hay gave a tea for Miss McMannigal on Tuesday, April 18, when Mrs. Godson poured tea and a large number of guests were present.

For the dance on April 18, at which Mrs. McMannigal was honored, Misses Burgess and Pryor were guests of Mrs. Parker. Miss Pryor, who has been much entertained in the post during her stay with Miss Burgess in Burlington, has returned to her home in Minneapolis. Misses Harrington and Woodward were guests of Miss Stevens for the dance on Tuesday night. Jack and Jean Schroers have returned to New York after spending the Easter holidays with Mrs. Boyd.

Mrs. Godson gave a much enjoyed bridge party on April 24. Capt. W. L. Luhn has returned from New York, where he spent a brief leave while they took their examinations here for promotion. Capt. G. L. Byram, 6th Cav., was the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Mayo, and Capt. C. M. Farber, 8th Cav., was Captain Paxton's guest.

Mrs. Grierson gave a bridge party on Thursday, at which Mrs. Edwards won the first prize and Mrs. Fleming the second. Misses Glass and Wagoner assisted Miss Alice Grierson in serving the tea. Lieut. and Mrs. Cornell gave a delightful dinner on April 23 for Lieut. and Mrs. Mayo, Captain Byram and Lieut. and Mrs. Pope. Mrs. Wilson and Staunton have returned from Washington. They were met in New York by Major Wilson, who accompanied them home. Mr. and Mrs. Bachellor, of Montpelier, spent several days recently with Lieut. and Mrs. Cartmell.

Grace George appeared on April 22 at Strong's Theater in Burlington in her new play, "Sauce for the Goose," and many people from the garrison enjoyed it. Theatergoers have been treated to several recent shows that have been above the average. William Faversham, Grace George and Virginia Harned all having appeared here quite recently. "Folly of the Circus" and "The Thief" have also been presented.

Mrs. McMannigal has been suffering from a sprained ankle for two weeks. Mrs. Blocksom has returned from Philadelphia.

THE PRESIDIO.

Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., April 29, 1911.

Mrs. Tasker left last Friday night to join her husband, Lieut. Arthur N. Tasker, M.C., at San Diego. Mrs. A. M. Deragisch, guest for several weeks of her sister, Mrs. J. B. Corey, left Thursday for her home in Stillwater, Minn. W. W. Corey, left Thursday and mother-in-law, Mrs. J. M. Carleton, left Friday night to join Lieutenant Carleton, 30th Inf., at San Diego.

Mrs. Kenney J. Hampton entertained the Five Hundred Club Tuesday at her apartments in the "Keystone." A bonbon dish was won by Miss Troup and a cup and saucer by Miss Wheeler.

Capt. Frank D. Ely, 30th Inf., left Friday to join his regiment at San Diego. Capt. and Mrs. G. M. Apple gave a small bridge party Thursday evening for Capt. and Mrs. T. B. Steele, Mrs. Euclid B. Frick, Mrs. John A. Crane, Mrs. Arthur N. Tasker and Mrs. J. C. Johnson, when Mrs. Johnson received a box of stationery and Mrs. Steele won embroidered collar and cuffs.

Little Miss Elizabeth Winslow gave an attractive party Friday to celebrate her eighth birthday. Those who joined in the celebration were Misses Catherine Crispy, Virginia Murphy, Marion Johnson and Masters Bill and Bob Stoford.

Col. and Mrs. John P. Wisser have been spending a few days with Mrs. Wisser's parents at Santa Barbara. Lieut. John R. Ellis, of Fort Baker, will spend a month's leave in the East. Lieut. Charles A. Clark, here from Honolulu, returns to that place to leave spent at Fort Worden.

Mrs. Edward A. Miller gave a delightful luncheon Wednesday for Mesdames John P. Wisser, John A. Crane, Haskell and Andrews and Miss Andrews. Mrs. J. B. W. Corey is ill at the General Hospital. Capt. A. B. Warfield has been on sick report with fever the past week.

The quarters occupied by Lieut. Col. John C. W. Brooks



MAN OR WOMAN

Officers and Sportsmen will find the Bracelet Watch fulfills to perfection their demands for a good, get-at-able "timepiece." Women, too, find this kind of a watch a neat and convenient way of having the time. The movement of this Wrist Watch has 7 Jewels, Breguet Hairspring, Compensating Balance, Lever Escapement, all of which may mean little to you, but nevertheless are points that go to the making of an efficient and durable timepiece. Has Solid Silver Case and comes complete in a handsome silk-lined Leatherette Case for \$9.75

Post Exchanges and Ship's Stores. Write for particulars.

BENNETT MFG. CO., 175 Broadway, New York City

caught fire Monday during the absence of Col. and Mrs. Brooks in Oakland. The fire department was able to hold the flames in check so that all the contents were removed. Colonel Brooks will move into the quarters now occupied by Colonel Deems when the latter leaves for Fort Worden. Capt. and Mrs. T. B. Steele gave a small bridge party Thursday evening for Capt. and Mrs. Apple, Capt. and Mrs. Wheeler, Miss Seeley, Mrs. Frick, Mrs. Johnson and Lieut. and Mrs. Crane. Mrs. Wheeler won a cup and saucer and Captain Apple a book.

Quite a party went over from the Presidio on the Barrett Wednesday evening to attend a delightful bridge party at Fort Baker given by Capt. and Mrs. Leonard Waldron. Col. and Mrs. Wisser, Colonel Deems, Capt. and Mrs. Wheeler, Miss Seeley and Capt. and Mrs. Johnson formed the Presidio contingent, and the other guests were Col. and Mrs. Haynes, from Sausalito; Captain Furnival, Mrs. Furnival, Captain Parker, Lieut. and Mrs. Meyer, Lieut. and Mrs. Barr, Dr. McDonald, Mrs. T. H. Johnson and Mrs. Councilman, from Fort Baker. Mrs. Haynes won first prize, a silver mounted cologne bottle. Mrs. Meyer a silver picture frame, Dr. McDonald a brass bookrack, Colonel Deems a bottle opener and Miss Seeley and Lieutenant Barr decks of cards as consolation prizes.

Little Miss Marion Johnson celebrated her eighth birthday Thursday by a "rosebud" party, to which were invited the very small "buds" of the "rosebud garden" of Army girls. Misses Elizabeth Winslow, Virginia Murphy, Catherine Crispy, Marion Grimes, Violet Reams and Lois Waldron, of Fort Baker.

Mrs. Charles St. John Chubb has returned from Los Angeles. Mrs. Frederick Von Schrader has returned from San Diego and has taken apartments at the "Keystone."

Captain Platt, Ord. Dept., proof fired the mortars at Battery Stotsenburg last Tuesday. Lieutenants Burgin and Wertenberger have been busy the past week planting mines with the lighthouse tender *Sequoia*, which has been fitted up as an emergency mine planter. They report the vessel admirably adapted for this purpose. The new sixty-inch searchlights just taken over from the Engineer Department are making night drills an interesting feature of the week's work, and form quite a contrast to the old thirty and thirty-six inch lights used in the past.

CORONADO.

Coronado Beach, Cal., April 26, 1911.

Thursday evening Mrs. Isaac Jordan, of Chicago, Ill., who is at the Hotel del Coronado, entertained a number of her Navy friends at dinner at Sargeant's Café, in San Diego. Her guests were Surg. and Mrs. Sheldon G. Evans, Lieut. and Mrs. Owen H. Oakley, Paymr. and Mrs. John Irwin, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Chester Wells, Comdr. and Mrs. Victor Blue, Lieut. R. F. Zogbaum, Med. Insp. Oliver D. Norton and Ensign Charlton. The party adjourned to the Hotel del Coronado, where dancing was indulged in. Mrs. John Irwin entertained at luncheon at Hotel del Coronado on Friday in honor of Mrs. C. H. Harlow; invited to meet her were Mrs. Jordan, Mrs. Evans and Mrs. Oakley. After luncheon the party was joined by several other ladies, completing two tables of bridge. Capt. and Mrs. F. M. Bennett entertained on Friday afternoon at an informal hop aboard the U.S.S. *South Dakota*. Among guests were Rear Admiral and Mrs. Thomas, Rear Admiral Sutherland, Captain Harlow, Commander Blue, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Wells, Capt. J. C. Gilmore, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Leland F. James, Ensign and Mrs. Cross, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Owens, Surg. and Mrs. McGuire, Captain Vivian, R.N.; Captain Jones, R.N., and other officers from the fleet.

Ensign and Mrs. Allan G. Olson have taken a cottage at Coronado Beach while the U.S.S. *Vicksburg* remains in San Diego Harbor.

The British cruiser *Shearwater*, Captain Jones commanding, which has been in the San Diego Harbor for the past week, left on Saturday for Victoria, B.C. Mrs. William Leahy and small son arrived from San Francisco on Saturday and are at Hotel del Coronado. Capt. and Mrs. H. C. Harlow left on Saturday for a short visit to Los Angeles. Lieut. Comdr. David E. Thelen left Saturday for San Francisco. There he will be joined by Mrs. Thelen and will proceed to Washington, D.C., for duty. Mrs. F. J. Schwable has arrived to join her husband, Captain Schwable, U.S.M.C., and is at the Coronado Hotel.

Rear Admiral H. N. Manney, who since his retirement has made his home in San Diego, is much interested in the San Diego Harbor bill recently passed by the Legislature of California and now before the Governor for his signature. During the past week Admiral Manney has been in Sacramento to represent the interest of the people of this section in the bill, which will mean much for the development of the southern part of the state. Mrs. Charles Farquhar has arrived from San Francisco to join the Navy set at Hotel del Coronado. Mrs. E. E. Scranton, wife of Lieutenant Scranton, U.S.N., arrived on Monday and is at the U. S. Grant Hotel, San Diego. Mrs. Hilary Williams and son arrived on Sunday and have taken a cottage at Coronado Beach. Mrs. J. E. Page, wife of Surgeon Page, U.S.N., retired, spent a few days at Coronado Beach this week preparatory to locating in this vicinity. The Pages have been residing for several years at Santa Barbara.

Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Chester Mills entertained at dinner at the Coronado Hotel on Monday for Surg. and Mrs. Sheldon Evans and Lieut. W. A. Glassford, jr. The party adjourned to the Isis Theater, San Diego, and witnessed the presentation of the "Camille" by Madame Sarah Bernhardt. On Monday Capt. and Mrs. Victor Blue entertained at dinner informally at their cottage at Coronado Beach. Several tables of bridge were arranged. Among those present were Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Charles J. Lang and Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. R. S. Douglas.

The San Diego Industrial Mission opened its new reading room at State and Fourth streets with a reception to Army and Navy boys Tuesday evening, April 25. Supper was served, after which the party proceeded in a body to the Central M.E. Church, where Rev. Mr. Barron delivered a special service.

Major J. P. O'Neill, 30th Inf., is the latest and perhaps one of the most enthusiastic advocates of the motorcycle for use in the Army. He made his maiden trip on one of the machines on Monday from the Army barracks to Fort Rosecrans. The distance, seven and one-half miles, was made in about thirty minutes and without mishap.

Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Sargent, mother and father of Lieut. Comdr. L. R. Sargent, are spending a few days at the Coronado Hotel. Lieut. R. A. Demun, of the U.S.S. *Maryland*, whose resignation has been accepted, will leave immediately for his home.

The detention camp on North Island, where seventy-seven enlisted men brought down by the *Glacier* were in quarantine on account of the measles, was broken on Wednesday and the men distributed to the Armored Cruiser Squadron. No cases of measles developed in camp. Two new cases, however,

Est. 1893 **STORE WITH US** Cap. \$750,000

A modern, absolutely fireproof building, in a convenient location, (One block from Nevins St., Subway Sta.), and giving excellent service.

THE BROOKLYN WAREHOUSE and STORAGE COMPANY

Household Furniture, Pianos, Silver—special cold storage plant for Furs, Rugs, Clothing, etc. Send for illustrated booklet giving prices.

335 SCHERMERHORN ST., BROOKLYN N.Y.

made their appearance on the U.S.S. California and were transferred to the infection ward at Camp Thomas. Mdsn. A. McGlasson, of the U.S.S. South Dakota, was transferred to the U.S. naval hospital at Mare Island on Tuesday, having developed acute conjunctivitis during the recent target practice.

SAN DIEGO HARBOR.

San Diego, Cal., April 27, 1911.

Major J. P. O'Neill, acting for Brig. Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, has selected a site on the north side of the lake at Lakeside, about twenty-two miles from this city, as the next camping ground of the Provisional Infantry Brigade now at Camp San Diego. One of the advantages is the close proximity to the Lakeside Inn. The Militia officers detailed from California, Washington, Oregon, Idaho, Montana, Utah, New Mexico and Arizona to observe the maneuvers of the next fourteen days have arrived here. The officers of California include Capt. Philip I. Bush, W. G. Hyde, F. W. Peterson, E. W. Peckham, Meyer Hermann, T. Stephenson, Percy S. King, L. M. Farrell and Nathan A. Ulm. In all there are twenty-seven Militia officers now with the Regulars.

Roy St. Claire Lovejoy, quartermaster on the Maryland, was married Wednesday evening at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Runkey, to Miss Marie Griffiths. The ceremony was performed by Rev. W. E. Crabtree, of the Central Christian Church.

In the regatta last Saturday afternoon the California's crew won the San Diego Yacht Club's trophy for raceboats, twelve-oared, over two-mile course. The Chamber of Commerce trophy for regulation cutters, twelve-oared, two miles, was won by the South Dakota's crew. The Pennsylvania's crew won Benbough & Gillson's trophy for dinghies, four-oared, one mile. Following the races a luncheon was served at the Yacht Club to the fleet officers and their ladies, among those attending being Rear Admiral and Mrs. Chauncey Thomas, Rear Admiral H. H. Southernland, Capt. and Mrs. Frank M. Bennett, Lieutenants Vincent, Gay, Gardener, Utley, Reichmuth, Ensign Beauregard, Ensign and Mrs. L. M. Stevens, Midshipmen Ware and Dixon, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Richard S. Douglas, Rear Admiral H. N. Manney, retired, Colonel Carter and Major Jackson.

Ensign J. F. Cox and Lieut. William A. Glassford were among guests at a dinner given at Lakeside Inn recently by E. T. Stimson, of Colorado. A notable dinner at Hotel del Coronado, given by Mr. and Mrs. Walter H. Dupe, included Lieut. and Mrs. Franc Lecocq, of Fort Rosecrans, Capt. James C. Gilmore, of the Maryland, and five others.

The whaleboat of the South Dakota won the race on Sunday over a ten-mile course on the bay, the other contestants being the Pennsylvania, California, West Virginia and Maryland. The trophy was an onyx tobacco jar, presented by the New Pedra Mexican Onyx Company, of this city. The boat was sailed to victory by Lieutenant Glassford.

Guests at Hotel del Coronado include Mrs. William D. Leahy, Capt. and Mrs. Frank J. Schwable, U.S.M.C.; Capt. Berton W. Sibbey, U.S.M.C.; Mdsn. James A. Logan, Ensign George Joerns and Mrs. John E. Page, wife of Surgeon Page, retired. Major Frederick R. Day, U.S.A., is at the U. S. Grant Hotel, as is Lieut. E. A. Perkins, U.S.M.C. A recent dinner at Hotel del Coronado, given by Mr. and Mrs. F. L. Berry, of San Francisco, included Lieut. and Mrs. James P. Olding, U.S.N. Lieut. and Mrs. Scranton, U.S.N., have gone to Julian, in the mountains, for a few weeks, on a sixty days' leave.

Misses Isabel and Jessie Ball entertained at luncheon several days ago, their guests including the Misses Marion and Blanche Vogdes, who have just returned from an extended trip east; Lieut. Col. E. B. Frick, Capt. James Longstreet, Lieut. Fred C. Miller and several local people. A theater party at the Isis last evening, to witness May Robson in "The Rejuvenation of Aunt Mary," included Misses Marion Vogdes and Isabella Morgan, Dr. Hoyt, Captain Wright and Lieutenant Hefley, U.S.M.C.

Fifteen hundred men from the 1st Division of the Pacific Cruise Fleet were landed on North Island today as a part of the inspection now being carried on by Rear Admirals Thomas and Southernland, for battalion drill and inspection. Tomorrow the cruisers will engage in "man overboard" and other maneuvers. Inspection was made on the Vicksburg and Princeton on Monday.

Grace Darling Elliott, wife of E. W. Elliott, of the submarine Fike, was almost killed Monday morning by the derailing of a motor car on a road running to South San Diego and Imperial Beach. Mrs. Elliott was born in Rhode Island twenty-three years ago. Funeral services were held on Wednesday, after which the remains were taken to Oakland for cremation.

Fort Rosecrans, Cal., April 27, 1911.

Mr. and Mrs. Lyman Gage entertained recently with a reception to meet Mr. Fred Yates, the English artist. Among the Army people invited were Major Gen. and Mrs. McCaskey, Major and Mrs. Grant, Major and Miss Kneadler, Chaplain and Mrs. Lutz and Capt. and Mrs. J. L. Sehon. The encampment of the 8th and 30th Infantry at Brossmont has been the source of great attraction to motor parties from San Diego. Among those entertaining at the Inn were Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Chester Wells, who entertained in honor of Lieut. and Mrs. Oakley. Among others giving dinner parties were Capt. and Mrs. J. L. Bond and Capt. F. A. Wilcox. Capt. J. Campbell Besley, the polo player, of Hermosillo, Mexico, is at Hotel del Coronado.

Major and Mrs. G. H. McManus entertained at dinner for Capt. and Mrs. Ballinger, Capt. and Mrs. Nesmith, Dr. and Mrs. McKay and Mr. Selwyn, of England. Dr. C. D. Von Radesky, formerly an Army surgeon stationed in the Philippines, is visiting in San Diego. Monday evening a coaching party consisting of the ladies and officers of Fort Rosecrans made the trip to the Point Loma Homestead to witness the "Aroma of Athens," given by the pupils of the Theosophical School in their Greek theater. The party consisted of Major and Mrs. McManus, Captain Koch, Dr. and Mrs. Anderson, Lieut. and Mrs. Lecocq, Lieut. and Mrs. Hinkle, Dr. Day and Lieutenant Drake. Upon the return home the merry party stopped in the quarters of Lieut. and Mrs. Lecocq, where delicious refreshments were served.

Monday afternoon Mrs. Thomas, wife of Rear Admiral Thomas, entertained at bridge on board the California. The prizes were dainty water colors. Later the officers from the ships and a number from the Army joined the ladies for refreshments. The Country Club has been the scene of a number of delightful entertainments recently, one of which was a bridge party given by Mrs. Glaser and Mrs. Fishburn on Tuesday, followed by a dance by Mrs. Masrah. A number of Army and Navy people were present on both occasions. Mrs. Decker was hostess at a charming bridge party Wednesday afternoon. Among the post people invited were Mrs. McManus, Mrs. Anderson, Mrs. Lecocq and Mrs. Lohr. Mrs. Anderson was the guest of Mrs. Freeman at the Grant Hotel Wednesday for luncheon. Several box parties were given Monday night at the Isis Theater to see Marshall Bernhardt in "Camille." Among those occupying boxes were Rear Admiral and Mrs. Thomas, Comdr. and Mrs. Wells and Surg. and Mrs. Evans, of the Navy. Chaplain Hunter gave an interesting lecture, accompanied by stereopticon views of the Mexican border, at the gymnasium at Fort Rosecrans. The dance at the U. S. Grant Hotel Saturday evening was a brilliant military affair and was attended by a number from

Camp Point Loma and Fort Rosecrans. The band from the 30th Infantry furnished music. Mrs. Reese, wife of Rear Admiral Reese, who has been visiting Mrs. Uriel Sebres at Coronado, left Wednesday for her home in the East. Rear Admiral and Mrs. Thomas entertained at dinner Wednesday in honor of Comdr. and Mrs. A. C. Almy, Captain Vivian and Captain Jones, of the British Navy.

GALVESTON NOTES.

Galveston, Texas, April 24, 1911.

The annual charity ball given on Tuesday evening at the Scottish Rite Cathedral, under the auspices of the lady board of directors of the Galveston Orphan's Home, was a brilliant success. Much of this was due to the presence of Brig. Gen. Albert L. Mills and between eighty and one hundred of the officers of the Army stationed at Fort Crockett. Eight of the nine officers of the U.S.S. Tacoma and four of the officers of the U.S.S. Salem were present.

As the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Fowler, General Mills, Major F. W. Coe and Lieut. Col. C. J. Bailey attended the Grace Van Studdiford performance at the Grand Opera House, after which the party arrived at the ball.

The following young officers and their young lady friends were present: Lieut. Seybt, U.S.A., and Miss Lydia Brown; Ensign C. McK. Lynch, U.S.N., and Miss Alice Sweeney; Lieut. W. G. Roper, U.S.N., and Miss Rebecca S. Terry; Lieut. Dunn, U.S.A., and Miss Emily Dorsey; Ensign Lagerquist, U.S.N., and Miss Lillian Parr; Lieut. Smith, U.S.A., and Miss Lillian M. Crocker; Lieut. Horowitz, U.S.A., and Miss Mary Calvert; Lieut. Mort, U.S.A., and Miss Staddin, of Springfield, Ill.; Lieut. Perego, U.S.A., and Miss Frances Morris; Lieut. Kimberly, U.S.A., and Miss Fonte, of Dallas, Texas; Lieut. Bosworth, U.S.A., and Miss Marian Ares; Lieut. Trinder, U.S.A., and Miss Margarette Labadie; Lieut. Noyes, U.S.A., and Miss Ida B. Woolford.

The Army and Navy officers and their wives and daughters present were Comdr. and Mrs. A. H. Davis, U.S.N.; Capt. and Mrs. C. C. Burt, U.S.A.; Mrs. Alden Trotter; Mrs. Alex. Greig; Miss Eunice Kilian, daughter of Capt. J. N. Kilian; Capt. and Mrs. R. S. Abernethy, U.S.A.; Capt. and Mrs. F. L. Perry, U.S.A.; Major and Mrs. F. E. Harris, U.S.A.; Mrs. P. Whitworth; Mrs. Berry, wife of Commander Berry of the revenue cutter Windom; Miss Dorothy Berry; Lieut. Earle, U.S.N.; Mrs. Patterson, wife of Lieut. Patterson, of the Windom; Mrs. Searles, wife of Lieut. Searles, of the Windom.

The dance "Le Zephyr" by little Helen Patterson, daughter of Lieutenant Patterson, of the revenue cutter Windom, was one of the most beautiful features of the musical play which preceded the ball.

Among the Army officers present besides General Mills were Col. Bailey, Townsley Ellis; Majors Coe, Chamberlain, Burgess; Capt. Trotter, Smith, Wheeler, Gilmore, Sherrill, Lieut. Harman, Keen, Bennett, Kaylor, Allen, Gallogly; Col. Barrett, Bartlett; Major Manly; Capt. Dengler, Merriam, Mills, Perkins, McMillan and others.

The officers of the U.S.S. Tacoma and Salem were Messrs. T. L. Osburn, N. H. White, L. N. Bishop, Jere Maupin, Garrett Davis, C. K. Clark, H. D. F. Burdick, R. C. Bulmer, Lewis Coase.

The Alpha Kappa Kappa fraternity, Alpha Theta Chapter, entertained with a "smoker" on the evening of April 15 in honor of Lieutenants Knox, Holmes and Sherwood, U.S.A., stationed at Fort Crockett, and members of the fraternity, at the handsome new chapter house. Mrs. Osburn, wife of Lieut. T. L. Osburn, of the U.S.S. Tacoma, has arrived in Galveston from St. Louis, to remain until the cruiser leaves port. Mrs. Harold De Forrest Burdick, wife of Ensign Burdick, has likewise joined her husband here. Lieut. J. L. Dunsworth, C.A.C., who has been quite ill, left Saturday for Washington to undergo an operation.

Mrs. Jennie Bingham Compton, recently entertained at dinner in honor of her cousin, Lieut. E. S. Dodson, U.S.A. Mrs. G. H. Mensing, sr., Mr. and Mrs. John Schofield Hershey entertained Capt. C. O. Sherrill, Major Manly and Lieut. J. N. Gallogly at dinner. Mrs. Hershey was formerly Miss Ella Richards Mensing and visited West Point every summer with her parents.

A Camp Crockett Saturday General Mills was pleasantly surprised by a visit from Colonel Baron de Bode, of Washington, attaché in the Russian Embassy, Brig. Gen. Walter Howe and Joseph W. Duncan were also visitors at Camp Crockett. General Mills has caused special quarters to be erected for Colonel Baron de Bode. Captain Sherrill has been detailed to entertain this distinguished visitor while here.

The following officers of the U.S.S. Tacoma entertained Mrs. W. H. Calvert and Misses Calvert and Staddin, of Springfield, Ill., Emily Dorsey, Lucy Dorsey and Aimee Flood at tea on the afternoon of the 22d; Lieut. W. G. Roper, Ensigns J. B. Earl, Charles McK. Lynch and M. H. White, jr.

FORT SAM HOUSTON.

Fort Sam Houston, Texas, April 22, 1911.

The carnival visitors of San Antonio witnessed a large military parade. The line was three miles long, and the bands of various organizations now in camp at Fort Sam Houston participated. Major Gen. William H. Carter, commanding the Maneuver Division, and his staff reviewed the column from the reviewing stand on Alamo Plaza. Brig. Gen. Frederick A. Smith, commander of the 1st Infantry Brigade, was also in the parade; also Brigadier Generals Duman, Hoyt and Schuyler.

One of the prettiest affairs of the season was the tea given by Mrs. H. L. Scott, in honor of Miss Alice Richards, of Kansas City. Mrs. Scott received her guests in the drawing room, assisted by the honor guest, Mrs. Joseph Dorst and Miss Catherine Scott. The punch bowl was in charge of Mrs. Augustine McIntyre, assisted by a bevy of beautiful girls. Miss Coleman, Miss Warren, Miss Kempman, Miss Davis, of El Paso, Miss Frederick, Miss Perry, Miss Johnson, Miss Dougherty, Miss Page, Miss Dewey, of France. Dispensing the hospitalities in the dining room were Mesdames Novak, Read, Palmer and Estes. There was music during the receiving hours.

Mrs. Robert Read, of the new post, entertained in compliment to Mrs. Palmer. Those who assisted in receiving were Mrs. H. L. Scott and Mrs. Joseph Dorst. The dining room was in charge of Mrs. Allen Smith, Mrs. Frederick, Mrs. Nelson, Mrs. Beverly A. Read, Miss Warren and Miss Scott presided at the punch bowl.

Mrs. James Parker, of Fort Ogleshorpe, Ga., wife of Colonel Parker, 11th Cav., is a guest at the Argyle Hotel. Mrs. Everett Hughes entertained the Girls' Five Hundred Club in the Infantry post in honor of Miss Susan Blocker. Mrs. J. P. Adams entertained a large bridge party and delicious refreshments were served. Capt. A. McIntyre entertained ten of his former classmates, officers from different regiments, at dinner at his quarters in the Artillery post. Mrs. John L. Clem gave a beautiful luncheon.

FORT SNELLING.

Fort Snelling, Minn., April 30, 1911.

Capt. and Mrs. Harry L. Cooper will leave Monday for Fort Crook, Neb. Mrs. Alfred W. Bjornstad returned Tuesday from Fort Leavenworth, Kas. Lieut. and Mrs. Herbert I. Harris entertained Friday evening for the Garrison Five Hundred Club. Miss Sabin, New York, since Wednesday is the guest of her sister, Mrs. Alfred W. Bjornstad, Infantry garrison. Mr. Lefor, J. Wolf, Chicago, spent Sunday at the garrison, the guest of his daughter, Mrs. Thomas H. Lowe.

Mrs. Otto W. B. Farr entertained Monday for the Ladies' Afternoon Bridge Club, when honors were won by Mrs. Gideon Williams. Mrs. John C. McArthur entertained Wednesday with a matinee party at the Metropolitan for Mrs. Edgar Z. Stoeber and Mrs. James Hughes. (House guests of Mrs. Louis Scherer.) Mrs. Howard and Mrs. Scherer, of this garrison, and Mrs. C. N. B. Wheeler, St. Paul.

Mrs. William J. Lutz and Mrs. Dana T. Merrill will leave Tuesday for San Antonio, Texas. Lieut. L. W. Prunty, 4th Cav., who spent the past ten days at the garrison, left Wednesday to join his troop at El Paso, Texas. Mrs. Englebert G. Owenshine, who is at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., the guest of

"HOW!"

MORE men than ever drink WELCH'S Grape Juice now. Made only of the choicest Concord grapes grown in the great Chautauqua belt—made by our own process, which eliminates all handling after the grapes leave the vines—made under conditions of absolute cleanliness—the grapes washed, rinsed, stemmed, pressed, and the juice pasteurized and bottled—there is nothing more satisfying as a beverage than

Welch's
The National Drink
Grape Juice

NEXT time try a WELCH grape ball—high glass, chunk of ice; fill half way with WELCH'S, then with charged water. You can't help wanting another. Many other ways of making snappy drinks with it. If you can't buy it at your Post,

we'll mail a 4-oz. bottle for 10c, or send a 12-pint case, express prepaid east of Omaha, for \$3.

Write for our free book of grape juice recipes—delightful drinks and delicious desserts.



THE WELCH
GRAPE JUICE CO.
WESTFIELD, N.Y.

her sister, Mrs. Harold Fisk, will return Saturday to the garrison.

Mrs. Louis Scherer entertained Thursday at bridge luncheon for her house guests, Mrs. Edgar Z. Steever and Mrs. James Hughes, both of Fort Meade, S.D. The rooms were prettily decorated in yellow jonquils, pink carnations and ferns. There were seventy-five guests, among those from St. Paul being Mrs. Sedgwick Rice, Mrs. Samuel Sturgis, Mrs. Walter Gordon, Mrs. Martin, from Minneapolis, and Mrs. Miller, Mrs. Edmund L. Butts.

FORT CROOK.

Fort Crook, Neb., April 27, 1911.

Spring has begun in earnest here at Fort Crook. Several of the company gardens are already showing promise of good returns. The little plots around the officers' quarters are being set out in various plants and designs.

Last Friday evening Capt. and Mrs. Switzer and Lieut. and Mrs. Hartigan joined in giving a buffet supper at the Switzer quarters before the hop. About twenty guests were present from the post and Omaha. The same evening Major and Mrs. Dale entertained at dinner for Lieut. and Mrs. Hall, Lieut. and Mrs. Kelley. Miss White, of Omaha, was a house guest of Capt. and Mrs. Noyes. Miss Ringwalt and Miss Morgan were house guests of Mrs. Griffith. After the hop Mrs. Griffith entertained a large party at a hop supper. This hop was the first after Lent and a great success.

Miss Cheney, from South Manchester, Conn., is visiting her sister, Mrs. Dorey. On Wednesday, April 26, Lieut. and Mrs. Babb entertained at dinner. The guests included Capt. and Mrs. Nuttman, Chaplain and Mrs. Chenoweth, Lieut. and Mrs. Farnham and Mr. and Mrs. Allen, of Omaha.

The post baseball team has played some good, close games with Omaha aggregations during the week. Among the company teams those of Cos. C and B are showing up strong.

FORT BENJAMIN HARRISON.

Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind., April 25, 1911.

On Thursday afternoon Mesdames H. A. Greene, E. A. Helmick, James B. Gowen, John B. Schoeffel and Walter L. Reed were guests of Mrs. Horace J. Eddy, of Indianapolis, at a bridge party for Mrs. Root, wife of Major Edwin A. Root, 19th Inf. On Easter Sunday at a tea Mrs. James H. Frier entertained all the ladies of the post and Col. George R. Cecil, Capt. L. J. Owen, M.C., Capt. Patrick D. Connolly and Lieut. John V. Damm.

On Saturday afternoon Mesdames H. A. Greene, John B. Schoeffel, Ross L. Bush, F. W. Coleman, jr., Misses Virginia Gerhardt and Frances Burlington were guests of Mrs. Charles R. Williams at the special matinee at the Murat Theater to hear the Sheffield Choir of England. Major James H. Frier leaves for Denver as inspector general of the Department of the Colorado. Miss Frances Rockwell has returned from a delightful visit to her sister, Mrs. Hermann Luckman, at Avondale, Cincinnati. Capt. Patrick D. Connolly left for Fort Wayne yesterday to bring his wife and children back to this post. Miss Blossom Reed, daughter of the late Major Walter Reed, M.C., is visiting her sister-in-law, Mrs. Walter L. Reed, at the post, for some time. Miss Florence Mallott, of Indian-

Look for the name
PARIS on every Garter

Lieut. Maxwell Murray, who has just resigned the command of the mine planter to Capt. James Prentice, sailed for home on the 15th, and a large party of his friends, accompanied by the Artillery band, went over to Marivèles to wish him "Bon voyage." He was the guest of honor on the preceding evening at a dinner given by Lieut. and Mrs. W. W. Rose. Col. and Mrs. Frederick S. Strong were the guests of Col. and Mrs. Lundeen on Sunday before their departure on the Manchuria Wednesday. Mrs. William H. Tobin spent

THE WATCH FOR THE SERVICE

The
Thinnest
Watch
Made in
America



With
an
Enamel
Dial

Lord Elgin

Thin Model

In frigid Alaska and Northern seas; in the temperate zone or the tropical climate of the Philippines—wherever our Army posts have been established or ships of war have sailed, the Elgin watch has been tried and has proven its absolute accuracy, durability and dependable qualities under all conditions.

The Lord Elgin is a thin model watch possessing these same high qualities of reliability, with the added attractiveness of unusual style and grace. For these reasons it is pre-eminently the watch for "the Service."

The Lord Elgin is proof against climatic or atmospheric conditions, jar, jolt or the concussion of heavy guns, and is in every way superior to any other thin model watch.

Several grades, 15, 17 and 17 jewels adjusted. 14K and 18K solid cases, and 25 year filled cases. Adjusted in the case—a method that guarantees accuracy.

Ask your dealer to show you
the Lord Elgin.

Side View

ELGIN NATIONAL WATCH CO.
Elgin, Ill.

Thursday and Friday at the post this week as the guest of Mrs. Rose, who gave an afternoon bridge party for her on Thursday. Mrs. James F. Brady entertained for her the following morning at cards.

Among the many farewell entertainments given for those about to leave us on the April transport was a very pretty children's party at Mrs. Smith's, who made the children of the post happy for two hours with pleasant pastimes and delicious refreshments. Among those present were the Misses and Masters Ward, Hearn, Brady, Kiefer, Martindale, McCulloch, Ruggles, Kerfoot, Baldwin, Coombs and Berkhardt. Lieut. and Mrs. Wildrick are receiving congratulations on the birth of a son on March 30 in Manila.

Dental Surgeon LaRue can boast the most unique "Dental Parlors" in U.S. territory, having been obliged to establish himself in the lighthouse for want of space in the hospital.

Colonel Woodward has made several official visits to the post this month as umpire of Coast Artillery Service Practice. The 13th and 51st Companies held their practice at night at a range of 7,300 yards, each battery scoring but one hit, though the practice was unusually good. The 55th Company made a good record at mortar practice, range 9,000 yards. The 18th Company, firing six shots at more than 8,000 yards, smashed the target on the third shot, scoring four hits, possibly five, in less than three and a half minutes. The 11th Company, at over 8,000 yards, put all six shots through the target, the third and fourth smashing the target and the fifth scattering the debris.

Chaplain Samuel J. Smith has given two most interesting lectures, illustrated with his own stereotyped views, recently on "The Battle of Bud-Dajo" and "Camping in Moroland." The last was held in the "Stockade" and there was a large audience of outsiders as well as the regular inmates.

The 86th and 95th Companies were heartily welcomed by the "old-timers" here, their tents being ready, camp arranged and all possible provisions made for their comfort. The 11th Company gave a very successful smoker to the 55th on the evening of the 26th, the Scouts band rendering selections. Our troop of the 14th Cavalry, Captain Valentine in command, left us today. This necessitates the mounting of the 86th Company for patrol and picket duty. Truly the Coast Artillery is an all-round corps. It never knows what will be expected of it next.

THE ARMY.

DIVISION AND DEPARTMENT COMMANDS.

Philippines Division.

Hqrs., Manila, P.I.—Major Gen. J. Franklin Bell, U.S.A., commanding.

Department of Luzon.—Hqrs., Manila, P.I. Brig. Gen. Frederick Funston, U.S.A.

Department of the Visayas.—Hqrs., Iloilo, P.I. Brig. Gen. G. S. Anderson.

Department of Mindanao.—Hqrs., Zamboanga, P.I. Brig. Gen. John J. Pershing, U.S.A.

Departments in the United States.

Department of California.—Hqrs., San Francisco, Cal. Brig. Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, U.S.A.

Department of the Colorado.—Hqrs., Denver, Colo. Lieut. Col. C. M. O'Connor, 6th Cav., in temporary command.

Department of the Columbia.—Hqrs., Vancouver Barracks, Wash. Brig. Gen. M. P. Maus, U.S.A. Col. C. Gardener, 16th Inf., in temporary command.

Department of Dakota.—Hqrs., St. Paul, Minn. Brig. Gen. Ralph W. Hoyt, U.S.A. Col. R. H. Wilson, 14th Inf., in temporary command.

Department of the East.—Hqrs., Governors Island, N.Y. Major Gen. Frederick D. Grant, U.S.A.

Department of the Gulf.—Hqrs., Atlanta, Ga. Brig. Gen. Albert L. Mills, U.S.A. Col. H. H. Ludlow, O.A.C., in temporary command.

Department of the Lakes.—Hqrs., new Federal Buildings, Chicago, Ill. Col. W. L. Pitcher, 27th Inf., in temporary command.

Department of the Missouri.—Hqrs., Omaha, Neb. Brig. Gen. Frederick A. Smith, U.S.A. Col. G. A. Dodd, 12th Cav., in temporary command.

Department of Texas.—Hqrs., San Antonio, Texas. Brig. Gen. Joseph W. Duncan, U.S.A.

Maneuver Division.—Hqrs., San Antonio, Texas. Major Gen. W. H. Carter.

ENGINEERS.

Band and Cos. A, B, C and D, Washington Bks., D.C.; E and H, in Philippines—address Manila, P.I. F, Vancouver Bks., Wash.; G, Ft. De Russy, H.T.; I, K, L and M, at Texas maneuvers—address San Antonio.

HOSPITAL CORPS.

A and C, Texas maneuvers—address San Antonio; B, San Diego, Cal.; D, in Philippines—address Manila, P.I.

SIGNAL CORPS.

A, Eagle Pass, Texas; B and H, Ft. Omaha, Neb.; C, Valdez, Alaska; D and I, San Antonio; E, San Diego, Cal.; F and L, in Philippines—address Manila; G, Ft. Wood, N.Y.; K, Ft. Gibbon, Alaska; M, Presidio, S.F., Cal.

CAVALRY.

1st Cav.—Hqrs., I and L, San Diego, Cal.; E, F, G and H and Machine-gun Platoon, Ft. Yellowstone, Wyo.; A, Sequoia National Park, Cal.; C and D, Yosemite National Park, Cal.; B, Calexico, Cal.; K, Yuma, Ariz.; M, Ft. Duchesne, Utah.

2d Cav.—Entire regiment in Philippines—address Manila. Will sail for United States Jan. 15, 1912. Hqrs., eight troops and Machine-gun Platoon will proceed to Ft. Meade, S.D., and four troops to Ft. Snelling, Minn.

3d Cav.—Entire regiment at San Antonio, Texas.

4th Cav.—Entire regiment at El Paso, Texas.

5th Cav.—Entire regiment at Schofield Bks., Hawaii.

6th Cav.—Hqrs., and I, K, L and M, Ft. Huachuca, Ariz.; A, B, C and D, Douglas, Ariz.; E, F, G and H, Nogales, Ariz.

7th Cav.—Entire regiment in Philippines—address Manila, P.I.

8th Cav.—Entire regiment in Philippines—address Manila, P.I. Hqrs. arrived January, 1911.

9th Cav. (colored).—Entire regiment at Texas maneuvers—address, San Antonio.

10th Cav. (colored).—Entire regiment, Ft. Ethan Allen, Vt.

11th Cav.—Entire regiment at Texas maneuvers—address, San Antonio.

12th Cav.—Hqrs., Machine-gun Platoon and Troops A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H, Ft. Robinson, Neb.; Troops I and K, Ft. Huachuca, Ariz.; and Troops L and M, Ft. Apache, Ariz.

13th Cav.—Entire regiment at Fort Riley, Kas.

14th Cav.—Entire regiment in Philippines—address Manila.

15th Cav.—Hqrs., B, C, D, Ft. Meyer, Va.; E, F, G and H, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; I, K, L, M and Machine-gun Platoon Ft. Sheridan, Ill.

FIELD ARTILLERY.

1st Art. (Light).—Hqrs., Batteries D and E, Ft. Sill, Okla.; A, B and C, in Philippines—address Manila, P.I. Battery F, Schofield Bks., Honolulu, H.T.

2d Art. (Mountain).—Hqrs., D and F, Vancouver Bks., Wash.; A, B, C, E, in Philippines—address Manila, P.I. E will sail from Manila May 13, 1911, for San Francisco.

3d Art. (Light).—Entire regiment at San Antonio, Texas.

4th Art. (Mountain).—Entire regiment at Texas maneuvers—address, San Antonio.

5th Art. (Light).—Hqrs., and F, Ft. Sheridan, Ill.; C, Ft. Sill, Okla.; A and B, Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.; E, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; D, Ft. Snelling, Minn.

6th Art. (Horse).—Entire regiment, Ft. Riley, Kas.

COAST ARTILLERY CORPS.

Brig. Gen. E. M. Weaver, Chief of Coast Artillery.

The troops of Coast Artillery at the Texas maneuvers should be addressed at Galveston, Texas.

Company and Station.

1st. Ft. McKinley, Me. 55th. Ft. Du Pont, Del.

2d. Ft. H. G. Wright, N.Y. 56th. Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y.

3d. At Texas maneuvers. 57th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.

4th. Ft. Mott, N.J. 58th. Ft. Monroe, Va.

5th. Ft. Williams, Me. 59th. Ft. Andrews, Boston.

6th. At Texas maneuvers. 60th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.

7th. Ft. Banks, Mass. 61st. Ft. Baker, Cal.

8th. Ft. McKinley, Me. 62d. Ft. Worden, Wash.

9th. Ft. Warren, Mass. 63d. Ft. Worden, Wash.

10th. Presidio, S.F., Cal. 64th. Ft. Miles, Cal.

11th. Philippines. Address, Manila. 65th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.

12th. Ft. H. G. Wright, N.Y. 66th. Ft. Barry, Cal.

13th. Philippines. Address, Manila. 67th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.

14th. Ft. Greble, R.I. 68th. Ft. Baker, Cal.

15th. At Texas maneuvers. 69th. At Texas maneuvers.

16th. Ft. Moultrie, S.C. 70th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.

17th. Ft. Washington, Md. 71st. Ft. Casey, Wash.

18th. Philippines. Address, Manila. 72d. At Texas maneuvers.

19th. Ft. Caswell, N.C. 73d. At Texas maneuvers.

20th. At Texas maneuvers. 74th. At Texas maneuvers.

21st. At Texas maneuvers. 75th. At Texas maneuvers.

22d. Ft. Barrancas, Fla. 76th. At Texas maneuvers.

23d. Sailed for Manila, March 6, 1911. 77th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla.

24th. Ft. McKinley, Me. 78th. At Texas maneuvers.

25th. Ft. Miles, Cal. 79th. Ft. Caswell, N.C.

26th. Ft. Flagler, Wash. 80th. Key West Bks., Fla.

27th. Presidio, S.F., Cal. 81st. Ft. Du Pont, Del.

28th. Ft. Rosecrans, Cal. 82d. At Texas maneuvers.

29th. Presidio, S.F., Cal. 83d. Ft. Strong, Mass.

30th. Ft. Worden, Wash. 84th. At Texas maneuvers.

31st. Ft. Osawell, N.C. 85th. Ft. Casey, Wash.

32d. Ft. Baker, Cal. 86th. Manila, P.I. Address there.

33d. Ft. Columbia, Wash. 87th. At Texas maneuvers.

34th. Ft. Stevens, Ore. 88th. Ft. Terry, N.Y.

35th. At Texas maneuvers. 89th. At Texas maneuvers.

36th. Ft. Mott, N.J. 90th. In Philippines. Address, Manila, P.I.

37th. Ft. McKinley, Me. 91st. Jackson Bks., La.

38th. Presidio, S.F., Cal. 92d. Ft. Flagler, Wash.

39th. Ft. Morgan, Ala. 93d. Ft. Stevens, Ore.

40th. Ft. Howard, Wash. 94th. Ft. Flagler, Wash.

41st. At Texas maneuvers. 95th. Manila, P.I. Address there.

42nd. Philippines. Address, Manila. 96th. Ft. Warren, Mass.

43d. Ft. Terry, N.Y. 97th. Ft. Adams, R.I.

44th. At Texas maneuvers. 98th. At Texas maneuvers.

45th. At Texas maneuvers. 99th. At Texas maneuvers.

46th. Ft. Strong, Mass. 100th. Ft. Terry, N.Y.

47th. Ft. Hunt, Va. 101st. At Texas maneuvers.

48th. At Texas maneuvers. 102d. Ft. Adams, R.I.

49th. Ft. Williams, Me. 103d. Ft. Howard, Md.

50th. Philippines. Address, Manila. 104th. Ft. Washington, Md.

51st. Philippines. Address, Manila. 105th. Ft. Ruger, H.T.

52d. Ft. Rodman, Mass. 106th. Ft. Worden, Wash.

53d. Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y. 107th. Ft. Williams, Me.

54th. Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y. 108th. Ft. Worden, Wash.

109th. Ft. Greble, R.I.

110th. Ft. Greble, R.I.

111th. Ft. Dade, Fla.

112th. At Texas maneuvers.

The Pre-eminent Cuvées of Champagne



Their
fine quality
will at once
commend them
to the
most critical

GEO. A. KESSLER & CO.
SOLE IMPORTERS
NEW YORK AND SAN FRANCISCO

113th. At Texas maneuvers. 143d. At Texas maneuvers.
114th. At Texas maneuvers. 144th. At Texas maneuvers.
115th. Ft. Rosecrans, Cal. 145th. At Texas maneuvers.
116th. Ft. Screven, Ga. 146th. Philippines. Address, Manila.
117th. Ft. Adams, R.I. 147th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.
118th. Ft. Monroe, Va. 148th. Ft. Baker, Cal.
119th. At Texas maneuvers. 149th. Ft. Casey, Wash.
120th. Ft. Strong, Mass. 150th. Ft. Ward, Wash.
121st. Ft. Screven, Ga. 151st. Ft. Andrews, Mass.
122d. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y. 152d. Ft. Banks, Mass.
123d. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y. 153d. Ft. Andrews, Mass.
124th. Ft. Andrews, Mass. 154th. Ft. McKinley, Me.
125th. Ft. Terry, N.Y. 155th. Ft. Williams, Me.
126th. Ft. Worden, Wash. 156th. Ft. Constitution, N.H.
127th. At Texas maneuvers. 157th. At Texas maneuvers.
128th. At Texas maneuvers. 158th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.
129th. Ft. Adams, R.I. 159th. Ft. Ruger, H.T.
130th. Ft. Adams, R.I. 160th. Ft. Stevens, Ore.
131st. Ft. H. G. Wright, N.Y. 161st. Ft. Barry, Cal.
132d. Ft. H. G. Wright, N.Y. 162d. Ft. Dade, Fla.
133d. Ft. Terry, N.Y. 163d. Ft. Pickens, Fla.
134th. Ft. Michie, N.Y. 164th. At Texas maneuvers.
135th. Ft. Totten, N.Y. 165th. Ft. Totten, N.Y.
136th. At Texas maneuvers. 166th. Ft. Monroe, Va.
137th. Ft. Hancock, N.J. 167th. Ft. Totten, N.Y.
138th. Philippines. Address, Manila. 168th. Ft. Monroe, Va.
139th. Ft. Du Pont, Del. 169th. Ft. Monroe, Va.
140th. Ft. Howard, Md. 170th. At Texas maneuvers.
141st. Ft. McHenry, Md. 171st. At Texas maneuvers.
142d. Ft. McHenry, Md. 172nd. At Texas maneuvers.

*Mine companies.
Coast Artillery bands.—1st. Ft. Moultrie, S.C.; 2d. Ft. Wil-
Adams, R.I.; 3d. At Texas maneuvers; 4th. At Texas maneuvers;
5th. At Texas maneuvers; 6th. Ft. Worden, Wash.; 7th. Ft.
Banks, Mass.; 11th. Ft. H. G. Wright, N.Y.; 12th. Ft.
Totten, N.Y.; 13th. Ft. Du Pont, Del.; 14th. Ft. Screven, Ga.

INFANTRY.

1st Inf.—Entire regiment, Vancouver Bks., Wash.
2d Inf.—Hqrs., A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H and Machine-gun
Platoon, Schofield Bks., H.T.; Cos. I, K, L and M, Ft. D. A.
Russell, Wyo.
3d Inf.—Entire regiment in Philippines—address Manila.
4th Inf.—Hqrs., and A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H and Machine-
gun Platoon, Ft. Crook, Neb.; I, K, L and M, Ft. Logan H.
Roots, Ark.
5th Inf.—Entire regiment at Plattburg Bks., N.Y.
6th Inf.—Entire regiment in Philippines—address Manila.
Arrived Jan. 31, 1910.

7th Inf.—Entire regiment in Philippines—address, Manila.

8th Inf.—Entire regiment at San Diego, Cal.

9th Inf.—Entire regiment in Philippines—address, Manila.

Hqrs. arrived May, 1910.

10th Inf.—Entire regiment at Texas maneuvers—address, San Antonio.

11th Inf.—Entire regiment at Texas maneuvers—address, San Antonio.

12th Inf.—Entire regiment in Philippines—address, Manila.

13th Inf.—Entire regiment at Texas maneuvers—address, San Antonio.

14th Inf.—Hqrs., and Cos. E, F, G and H, Ft. William H. Harrison, Mont.; Cos. A, B, C and D, and Machine-gun Platoon, Ft. Lincoln, N. D.; I, K, L and M, Ft. Missoula, Mont.

15th Inf.—Entire regiment at Texas maneuvers—address, San Antonio.

16th Inf.—Hqrs., and Cos. F, G, H and K, and Machine-gun Platoon, Ft. William H. Seward, Alaska; O and I, Ft. Liscomb, Alaska; D and M, Ft. St. Michael, Alaska; B and E, Ft. Davis, Alaska; A and L, Ft. Gibbon, Alaska. Ft. Egbert, Alaska, is garrisoned by two officers and thirty men, drawn from Ft. William H. Seward. Regiment arrived in Alaska, July, 1910.

17th Inf.—Entire regiment at Texas maneuvers—address, San Antonio.

18th Inf.—Entire regiment at Texas maneuvers—address, San Antonio.

19th Inf.—Entire regiment in Philippines—address, Manila. Arrived March 4, 1910.

20th Inf.—Hqrs., and A, B, C, D, I, K, L, M, and Machine-gun Platoon, Philippines—address Manila. E, F, G and H, Ft. Shafter, Honolulu, H.T.

21st Inf.—In Philippines—address Manila.

22d Inf.—Entire regiment at San Antonio, Texas.

23d Inf.—Hqrs., and E, F, G, H, and Machine-gun Platoon, Ft. Bliss, Texas; A, B, C and D, Ft. McIntosh, Texas; I, K, L and M, Ft. Clark, Texas.

24th Inf. (colored).—Hqrs., and A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, and Machine-gun Platoon, Madison Bks., N.Y.; Cos. E, F, G and H, Ft. Ontario, N.Y.

25th Inf. (colored).—Hqrs., A, B, O and D, and Machine-gun Platoon, Ft. Lawton, Wash.; E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Ft. George Wright, Wash.

26th Inf.—Hqrs., and Cos. A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, and Machine-gun Platoon, Ft. Wayne, Mich.; Cos. E, F, G and H, Ft. Brady, Mich.

27th Inf.—Entire regiment at Ft. Sheridan, Ill.

28th Inf.—Entire regiment at Texas maneuvers—address, San Antonio.

29th Inf.—Hqrs., and Cos. I, K, L and M, Ft. Jay, N.Y.; Cos. A, B, C, D, Ft. Porter, N.Y.; E, F, G and H, and Machine-gun Platoon, Ft. Niagara, N.Y.

30th Inf.—Entire regiment at San Diego, Cal.

Porto Rico Regiment.—Hqrs., and C, D, E, F, G and H, and Machine-gun Platoon, San Juan, P.R.; A and B, Henry Bks., Cayey, P.R.

Philippine Scouts.—Cos. 1 to 50, Manila, P.I.

All mail for troops in the Philippines should be addressed Manila, P.I.

To Treat Pimples and Blackheads

A speedy and economical treatment disfiguring pimples is the following: Gently smear the face with Cuticura ointment, but do not rub. Wash off the ointment in five minutes with Cuticura soap and hot water and bathe freely for some minutes. Repeat morning and evening. At other times use hot water and Cuticura soap for bathing the face as often as agreeable. Cuticura soap and ointment are equally successful for itching, burning, scaly and crusted humors of the skin and scalp, with loss of hair, from infancy to age.

Care should be taken to add the company, troop or battery to the organization a man belongs to in sending mail matter. The schedule of departure of troops to and from the Philippines has been abandoned for the present, on account of the concentration of troops in Texas. New dates will be assigned.

THE NAVY.

VESSELS OF U.S. NAVY IN COMMISSION.

Corrected up to May 2. Later changes will be found on another page.

ATLANTIC FLEET.

Rear Admiral Seson Schroeder, Commander-in-Chief.

First Division.

Rear Admiral Seson Schroeder, Commander.

CONNECTICUT, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Schroeder.) Capt. William E. Rush. At the navy yard, New York, N.Y. Address there.
DELAWARE, 1st C.B.S., 10 guns. Capt. Charles A. Gove. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
NORTH DAKOTA, 1st C.B.S., 10 guns. Capt. Albert Gleaves. At the navy yard, New York, N.Y. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
MICHIGAN, 1st C.B.S., 8 guns. Capt. Nathaniel R. Usher. In North River, N.Y. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

Second Division.

Rear Admiral C. J. Badger, Commander.

Send mail for the vessels of the Second Division, except the South Carolina, to navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va.
LOUISIANA, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Badger.) Capt. Albert G. Winterhalter. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.
KANSAS, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. J. A. Hoogewerff. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.
SOUTH CAROLINA, 1st C.B.S., 8 guns. Capt. Augustus F. Fechteler. At New York city. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
NEW HAMPSHIRE, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. Thomas S. Rodgers. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

Third Division.

Rear Admiral Aaron Ward, Commander.

Send mail for the vessels of the Third Division in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
MINNESOTA, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Ward.) Capt. G. R. Clark. En route to Pensacola, Fla.
VERMONT, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. Walter McLean. En route to Pensacola, Fla.
MISSISSIPPI, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns. Capt. William F. Fullam. En route to Pensacola, Fla.
IDAHO, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns. Capt. Herbert O. Dunn. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.

Fourth Division.

Rear Admiral Thomas B. Howard, Commander.

Send mail for the vessels of the Fourth Division to the navy yard, Boston, Mass.
GEORGIA, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Howard.) Capt. William L. Rodgers. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass.
NEBRASKA, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. John T. Newton. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass.
RHODE ISLAND, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. John Hood. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass.
VIRGINIA, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. James H. Glennon. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass.

Fifth Division.

Rear Admiral Sidney A. Stanton, Commander.

Send mail for the vessels of the Fifth Division, in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
TENNESSEE, A.C., 20 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Stanton.) Capt. Harry S. Knapp. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.
MONTANA, A.C., 20 guns. Capt. John G. Quinby. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.
NORTH CAROLINA, A.C., 20 guns. Capt. Clifford J. Boush. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.
WASHINGTON, A.C., 20 guns. Capt. Richard M. Hughes. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

Fleet Auxiliaries.

CELTIC (supply ship). Comdr. Arthur B. Hoff. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
CULGOA (supply ship). Comdr. Charles P. Plunkett. At the navy yard, New York, N.Y. Address there.
LEBANON (range ship). Chief Bsn. Edward J. Norcott. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. Address there.
PANTHER (repair ship). Comdr. Josiah S. McKean. At the navy yard, New York. Address there.
PATAPSCO (tender). Chief Bsn. Karl Rundquist. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.
PATUXENT (tender). Chief Bsn. Frederick Muller. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va.
SOLACE (hospital ship). Surg. Manley F. Gates. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
YANKTON (tender). Lieut. Orie W. Fowler. At New York city. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

PACIFIC FLEET.

Rear Admiral Chauncey Thomas, Commander-in-Chief.
Address mail for the vessels of the Pacific Fleet as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

First Division.

CALIFORNIA, A.C., 18 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Thomas.) Capt. Charles H. Harlow. At San Diego, Cal.
MARYLAND, A.C., 18 guns. Capt. James C. Gillmore. At San Diego, Cal.
SOUTH DAKOTA, A.C., 18 guns. Capt. Frank M. Bennett. At San Diego, Cal.

Second Division.

Rear Admiral William H. H. Southerland, Commander.
WEST VIRGINIA, A.C., 18 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Southerland.) Capt. John M. Orchard. At San Diego, Cal.

COLORADO, A.C., 18 guns. Capt. William A. Gill. At the navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash.
PENNSYLVANIA, A.C., 18 guns. Capt. Charles F. Pond. At San Diego, Cal.

Fleet Auxiliary.

GLACIER (supply ship). Comdr. Harold K. Hines. At San Diego, Cal.

ASIATIC FLEET.

Rear Admiral Joseph B. Murdock ordered to command.
Address mail for the vessels of the Asiatic Fleet, as follows: Asiatic Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

First Division.

SARATOGA, A.C., 14 guns. Comdr. Joseph L. Jayne. At Nagasaki, Japan.
NEW ORLEANS, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. William G. Miller. At Nagasaki, Japan.
ALBANY, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. Clarence S. Williams. At Nagasaki, Japan.

Second Division.

CALLAO, G., 8 secondary battery guns. Ensign Stuart W. Oake. At Hong Kong, China.
ELOANO, G., 4 guns. Lieut. Comdr. William D. Brotherton. At Shanghai, China.
HELENA, G., 6 guns. Comdr. Chester M. Knepper. At Shanghai, China.
SAMAR, G., 8 secondary battery guns. Lieut. Nelson H. Goss. Cruising on the Yangtze River.
VILLALOBOS, G., 8 secondary battery guns. Lieut. Wilhelm L. Friedell. At Shanghai, China.
WILMINGTON, G., 8 guns. Comdr. Webster A. Edgar. At Canton, China.

Third Division.

PAMPANGA, G. Ensign Charles A. Woodruff. At Manila, P.I.
QUIROS, G., 8 secondary battery guns. Lieut. John W. Schoenfeld. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.
RAINBOW (transport), 17 secondary battery guns. Lieut. Comdr. Alexander M. Mitchell. At Manila, P.I.

In Reserve.

MONTEREY, M., 4 guns. Comdr. Harrison A. Bispham. At the naval station, Olongapo, P.I.
MONADNOCK, M., 6 guns. Comdr. Harrison A. Bispham. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

TUGS.

OHIOCTAW, Chief Bsn. Patrick J. Kenney. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.
OSCEOLA, Chief Bsn. George B. Hendry. At the naval station, Key West, Fla. Address there.
PISCATAQUA, Bsn. Francis A. Pippo. At Cavite, P.I. Address mail as follows: Asiatic Station, via San Francisco, Cal.
POTOMAC, Chief Bsn. Ernest V. Sandstrom. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
TECUMSEH, Bsn. John P. Judge. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.
UNCAS, Bsn. W. J. Drummond. En route to Guantanamo, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
WOMPATUCK, Bsn. William E. O'Connell. At Cavite, P.I. Address mail as follows: Asiatic Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

VESSELS ON SPECIAL SERVICE OR UNASSIGNED.

ABAREND (collier) merchant complement. Whitely I. Eisler, master. At Cavite, P.I. Address mail as follows: Asiatic Station, via San Francisco, Cal.
ALIX (collier) merchant complement. James R. Driggs, master. At Galveston, Texas. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
AMPHITRITE, M. Chief Bsn. Patrick Shanahan. At Memphis, Tenn. Address there. The Amphitrite is assigned to duty with the Missouri Naval Militia and is en route to St. Louis, but has been forced to remain at Memphis on account of low water in the river.
ARIZONA (supply ship) merchant complement. Arthur M. Whittier, master. At Solomon's Island, Md. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
BAILEY (torpedoboot). Ensign Archer M. E. Allen. At Annapolis, Md. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
BIRMINGHAM (scout cruiser), 8 guns. Comdr. William B. Fletcher. At Guantanamo, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
BRUTUS (collier) merchant complement. Charles O. Tilton, master. En route to the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
BUFFALO (transport), 6 guns. Comdr. Clarence M. Stone. En route to Kodiak, Alaska. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.
CASSIN (collier) merchant complement. Francis N. Le Cain. At Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
CHESTER (scout cruiser), 8 guns. Comdr. Benton C. Decker. At Santo Domingo City. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
CHEYENNE, M. Chief Bsn. Frederick R. Hazard. In commission in reserve at Seattle, Wash. Address there. The Cheyenne is assigned to duty with the Naval Militia of the state of Washington.
CHICAGO, P.C., 18 guns. Lieut. William E. Furlong. At Boston, Mass. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
CINCINNATI, P.C., 11 guns. Capt. Guy W. Brown. In commission in reserve at the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.
CYCLOPS (collier) merchant complement. George Worley, master. At Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
DES MOINES, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. John C. Leonard. At Tangier Sound, Md. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
DOLPHIN (despatch boat), 2 guns. Lieut. Comdr. George W. Laws. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.
DUBUQUE, G., 6 guns. Comdr. Casey B. Morgan. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.
EAGLE (surveying ship), 2 secondary battery guns. Lieut. Ulysses S. May. Surveying on the coast of Haiti. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
FARRAGUT (torpedoboot). Ensign Henry R. Keller. In reserve at the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.
HANNIBAL (collier) merchant complement. Edward V. W. Keene, master. Sailed from New York Navy Yard May 2 for Bath, Me. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
HECTOR (collier) merchant complement. Joseph S. Hutchinson, master. At Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
HIST (surveying ship). Lieut. Comdr. Edward T. Constain. Surveying on the South coast of Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
INDIANA, 1st C.B.S., 16 guns. Capt. Frank W. Kellogg. In reserve at the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.
IOWA, 1st C.B.S., 16 guns. In reserve at the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.
JUSTIN (collier) merchant complement. Henry T. Meriwether, master. At the navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.
LEONIDAS (collier) merchant complement. Frederick E. Horton, master. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va.
MARITETTA, G., 6 guns. Comdr. George F. Cooper. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.
MARS (collier) merchant complement. Arthur B. Randall, master. At Guantanamo, Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
MASSACHUSETTS, 1st C.B.S., 12 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Wat T. Cluverius. In reserve at the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.
MAYFLOWER (despatch boat), 6 secondary battery guns. Comdr. George W. Logan. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va.
MISSOURI, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns. Comdr. Frederick L. Chapin. In reserve at the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.
MONTGOMERY (torpedo experimental ship). Comdr. Volney O. Chase. At the torpedo station, Newport, R.I. Address there.
NANSHAN (collier) merchant complement. William D. Prideaux, master. At Cavite, P.I. Address mail as follows: Asiatic Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

The Exquisite Cordial of the Centuries



LIQUEUR Pères Chartreux

—GREEN AND YELLOW—

At first-class Wine Merchants, Grocers, Hotels, Cafés, Bâtjer & Co., 45 Broadway, New York, N.Y. Sole Agents for United States.

NEW JERSEY, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Harlan P. Ferrill. In reserve at the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.
OCTOPUS (submarine). Lieut. Simeon B. Smith. At the torpedo station, Newport, R.I. Address there.
OLYMPIA, P.C., 14 guns. Comdr. Archibald H. Scales. Is in reserve at the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there.
OZARK, M., 6 guns. Chief Gun. Hugh Sinclair. At Washington, D.C. Address there. The Ozark is in commission in reserve, and is assigned to duty with the District of Columbia Naval Militia.
PADUCAH, G., 6 guns. Comdr. William W. Gilmer. Surveying on the Atlantic coast of Central America. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
PEORIA, G. Bsn. William Derrington. At San Juan, P.R. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
PETREL (gunboat). Lieut. Comdr. Montgomery M. Taylor. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
POMPEY (collier). James D. Smith, master. At Cavite, P.I. Address mail as follows: Asiatic Station, via San Francisco, Cal.
PRAIRIE (transport), 10 guns. Comdr. Edward T. Witherpoon. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
PRINCETON, G., 10 guns. Comdr. Charles H. Hayes. At San Diego, Cal. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.
PROMETHEUS (collier) merchant complement. Joseph Newell, master. At San Diego, Cal. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.
RALEIGH, P.C., 11 guns. Capt. Guy W. Brown. In commission in reserve at the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.
SALEM (scout cruiser). Comdr. George R. Evans. At Galveston, Texas. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
SATURN (collier) merchant complement. Isaac B. Smith, master. At San Diego, Cal. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.
SCORPION, G. Lieut. Comdr. Walter S. Croasley. At Trieste, Austria. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
STRINGHAM (torpedoboot). Ensign Harold W. Boynton. At Annapolis, Md. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
SYLPH (special service), 1 secondary battery gun. Lieut. Charles R. Train. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.
TACOMA, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. Archibald H. Davis. At Galveston, Texas. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
TALLAHASSEE, M., 6 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Jehu V. Chase. At Tangier Sound, Md. Send mail to Fort Monroe, Va.
TONOPAH, M., 6 guns. Chief Gun. Frank L. Hoagland. At Hoboken, N.J. Address there. The Tonopah is in commission in reserve and is assigned to duty with the Naval Militia of New Jersey.
VESTAL (collier) merchant complement. Jeremiah Merithew, master. At the navy yard, New York, N.Y. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
VESUVIUS (torpedo experimental ship). At the torpedo station, Newport, R.I. Address there.
VICKSBURG, G., 6 guns. Comdr. Marcus L. Miller. At San Diego, Cal. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.
VULCAN (collier) merchant complement. Richard J. Easton, master. At Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
WHEELING (gunboat). Comdr. Carlo B. Brittain. At Puerto Cortez, Honduras. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
WISCONSIN, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns. In reserve at the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.
WOLVERINE, C., 10 secondary battery guns. Lieut. Stanton L. H. Hazard. At Erie, Pa. Address there.
YORKTOWN, G., 6 guns. Comdr. Edwin A. Anderson. At Panama. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

ATLANTIC TORPEDO FLEET.

Lieut. Comdr. George W. Williams, Commander.

DIXIE (tender to Atlantic Torpedo Fleet), 12 secondary battery guns. Lieut. Paul Foley. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

Seventh Torpedo Division.

Lieut. Comdr. George C. Day, Commander.

Send mail for boats of this division in care of the P.M., N.Y. city.
SMITH (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Comdr. George C. Day. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.
FLUSSER (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. James P. Morton. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.
LAMSON (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. John M. Luby. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.
PRESTON (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. David F. Boyd. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.
REID (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. John S. Doddridge. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

Arrange your INSURANCE by consulting

JAMES E. BAYNE

The specialist in Life Insurance
for Officers of the Services

Because you get:—Expert selection of the best kind of policy for your particular needs; attention to your interests during the entire life of your policy. All trouble in the details of securing the policy taken off you.

LOWEST RATES—SAME AS TO CIVILIANS. NO RESTRICTIONS IN RESIDENCE OR OCCUPATION.

Information furnished and business satisfactorily transacted by mail to all parts of the world. Address:—

JAMES E. BAYNE, 164 Montague Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Eighth Torpedo Division.

Lieut. Comdr. Yates Stirling, jr., Commander.

Send mail for the vessels of this division in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

PAULDING (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Comdr. Yates Stirling, jr. Cruising in Chesapeake Bay.
DRAYTON (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Henry C. Dinger. Cruising in Chesapeake Bay.
McCALL (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. A. McArthur. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.
ROE (destroyer). Lieut. Clark H. Woodward. Cruising in Chesapeake Bay.
TERRY (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Martin E. Trench. Cruising in Chesapeake Bay.

Ninth Torpedo Division.

Lieut. Comdr. J. R. P. Pringle, Commander.

Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
PERKINS (flagboat). Lieut. Comdr. J. R. P. Pringle. At Annapolis, Md.
WARRINGTON. Lieut. W. M. Hunt. At Philadelphia, Pa.
BURROWS. Lieut. J. F. Helweg. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.
STERETT. Lieut. Robert L. Berry. At the navy yard, New York, N.Y.
TRIPPE. Lieut. Frank D. Berrien. At Newport, R.I.

First Submarine Division.

Ensign Alfred H. Miles, Commander.

Send mail for the boats of this division in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
CUTTLEFISH (submarine). (Flagboat.) Ensign Alfred H. Miles. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.
TARANTULA (submarine). Midshipman Robert A. Burg. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.
VIPER (submarine). Ensign Lee P. Warren. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

Third Submarine Division.

Lieut. Donald C. Bingham, Commander.

Send mail for boats of this division to Newport, R.I.
GRAYLING (submarine). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Donald C. Bingham. En route to Newport, R.I.
BONITA (submarine). Ensign Sloan Danenhower. En route to Newport, R.I.
NARWHAL (submarine). Lieut. Chester W. Nimitz. En route to Newport, R.I.
SALMON (submarine). Ensign Warren G. Child. En route to Newport, R.I.
SNAPPER (submarine). Ensign Joseph W. Jewell. En route to Newport, R.I.
STINGRAY (submarine). Ensign Clarence N. Hinkamp. En route to Newport, R.I.
TARPON (submarine). Ensign John W. Barnett, jr. En route to Newport, R.I.
CASTINE (tender), 9 secondary battery guns. Lieut. Ralph A. Koch. En route to Newport, R.I.
SEVERN (tender). En route to Newport, R.I.

PACIFIC TORPEDO FLEET.

Lieut. Comdr. Louis O. Richardson, Commander.

Address mail for vessels of Pacific Torpedo Fleet as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.
IRIS (tender to Pacific Torpedo Fleet). Lieut. Hayne Ellis. At San Diego, Cal.

First Torpedo Division.

Lieut. John G. Church, Commander.

WHIPPLE (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. John G. Church. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.
HOPKINS (destroyer). Lieut. Harold G. Bowen. At San Diego, Cal.
HULL (destroyer). Lieut. Harold Jones. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.
TRUXTON (destroyer). Lieut. Randolph P. Scudder. At San Diego, Cal.

Second Torpedo Division.

Lieut. Frank McCommon, Commander.

PAUL JONES (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Frank McCommon. At San Diego, Cal.
PERRY (destroyer). Ensign Thomas A. Symington. At San Diego, Cal.
PREBLE (destroyer). Lieut. Ross S. Culp. At San Diego, Cal.
STEWART (destroyer). Lieut. William T. Lightle. At San Diego, Cal.

Third Torpedo Division.

Lieut. Earl R. Shipp, Commander.

LAWRENCE (destroyer). Lieut. Earl R. Shipp. At San Diego, Cal.
DAVIS (torpedoboot). Ensign John W. Lewis. At San Diego, Cal. The Davis is temporarily assigned to the First Division.
FOX (torpedoboot). Ensign Harvey W. McCormack. At San Diego, Cal. The Fox is temporarily assigned to the First Division.
ROWAN (torpedoboot). Ensign Robert Gross. At San Diego, Cal.
GOLDSBOROUGH (torpedoboot). Ensign Richard E. Cassidy. At San Diego, Cal.

First Submarine Division.

Lieut. James P. Olding, Commander.

PIKE (submarine). (Flagboat.) Ensign Kirkwood H. Donavin. At San Diego, Cal.
GRAMPUS (submarine). Lieut. James P. Olding. At San Diego, Cal.
FORTUNE (tender). Lieut. James P. Olding. At San Diego, Cal.

ASIATIC TORPEDO FLEET.

Lieut. Charles S. Kerrick, Commander.

Address mail for the boats of the Asiatic Torpedo Fleet as follows: Asiatic Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

First Torpedo Division.

Lieut. Edmund S. Root, Commander.

DALE (destroyer). Ensign Frank J. Fletcher. At Manila, P.I.
BAINBRIDGE (destroyer). Lieut. Edmund S. Root. At Manila, P.I.
BARRY (destroyer). Ensign Robert W. Ochsman. At Manila, P.I.
CHAUVOY (destroyer). Lieut. Laurence H. McHale. At Manila, P.I.
DECATUR (destroyer). Ensign Carroll S. Graves. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

First Submarine Division.

Ensign Henry M. Jensen, Commander.

ADDER (submarine). Ensign James M. Murray. At the naval station, Olongapo, P.I.
MOCCASIN (submarine). Ensign Ernest D. McWhorter. At the naval station, Olongapo, P.I.
PORPOISE (submarine). Ensign James C. Van de Carr. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.
SHARK (submarine). Ensign Henry M. Jensen. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.
MOHICAN (tender). Ensign Robert V. Lowe. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

RESERVE TORPEDO DIVISIONS, CHARLESTON.

Lieut. Comdr. Frederic N. Freeman, Commander.

Send mail to the navy yard, Charleston, S.C.
Destroyers: Macdonough and Worden. Torpedoboats: Barney, Biddle, Blakely, Craven, Ouzing, Dahlgren, Ericson, Foote, Mackensie, Porter, Shubrick, Stockton, Thornton, Tingey, Wilkes and De Long. Submarine: Plunger. The old cruiser Atlanta is used as a barracks for the men of the division.

Fish Commission Steamers.

ALBATROSS. Comdr. Guy H. Burrage. Cruising in the Gulf of California. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.
FISH HAWK. Chief Bsn. William Martin. At Biloxi, Miss. Address there.

STATE TRAINING SHIPS.

ADAMS (Pennsylvania nautical schoolship). At Philadelphia, Pa. Send mail to 16 North Delaware avenue.
RANGER (Massachusetts nautical schoolship). Comdr. Charles N. Atwater, retired. At Boston, Mass.
NEWPORT (New York nautical schoolship). Lieut. Comdr. Lay H. Everhart, retired. In quarters at foot of Twenty-fourth street, N.Y. city.

RECEIVING AND STATION SHIPS.

ALLIANCE (station and store ship). Comdr. Charles A. Brand. At the naval station, Culebra, Virgin Islands. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
ANNAPOLIS (station ship). Comdr. William H. Cross. At the naval station, Tutuila, Samoa. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.
BALTIMORE (receiving ship). Comdr. Albert L. Key. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. Address there.
CONTELL (station ship). Comdr. Patrick W. Hourigan. At the training station, Newport, R.I. Address there. The Boxer, Reina Mercedes and Cumberland are auxiliaries to the Constellation.
FRANKLIN (receiving ship). Capt. Alfred Reynolds. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va. The Richmond is an auxiliary to the Franklin.
HUNCOCK (receiving ship). Capt. James T. Smith. At the navy yard, New York. Address there.
HARTFORD (station ship). Comdr. Archibald H. Scales. At the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there.
INDEPENDENCE (receiving ship). Capt. Guy W. Brown. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.
LANCASTER (receiving ship). Comdr. John L. Purcell. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.
NEWARK (station ship). Lieut. Comdr. Walter Ball. At the naval station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
PENSACOLA (receiving ship). Comdr. Alexander S. Halstead. At the naval training station, San Francisco, Cal. Address there. The Intrepid is an auxiliary to the Pensacola.
PHILADELPHIA (receiving ship). Comdr. Levi O. Bertolletti. At the navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash. Address there. The Nipsic is an auxiliary to the Philadelphia.
SOUTHERY (receiving and prison ship). Chief Bsn. William L. Hill. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there. The Topeka is an auxiliary to the Southerny.
SUPPLY (station ship). Lieut. Comdr. Eugene L. Bissett. At the naval station, Guam, M.I. Address mail as follows: Asiatic Station, via San Francisco, Cal.
WABASH (receiving ship). Capt. Edward Lloyd. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

Key to Abbreviations.

1st O.B.S. (first-class battleship); A.O. (armored cruiser); P.O. (protected cruiser); G. (gunboat); M. (monitor); O.G. (converted cruiser).

A PLEASING DESSERT

always wins favor for the housekeeper. The many possibilities of Borden's Peerless Brand Evaporated Milk (unsweetened) make it a boon to the woman who wishes to provide these delicacies for her family with convenience and economy. Dilute Peerless Milk to desired richness and use same as fresh milk or cream.

NEW HOME FOR JEWELRY FIRM.

The architectural firm of Carrère & Hastings have filed plans for the construction of a five-story store and loft building at the southwest corner of Fifth avenue and Forty-eighth street, New York city, for Black, Starr & Frost. The building, which will be the new home of this old firm of jewelers, will be a very handsome structure, with a facade of marble in the modern Renaissance style of architecture, with massive Corinthian columns ornamenting the front from the third to the fifth floor and with life-sized symbolical figures carved in the coping. The entrance on the avenue as well as on the street will be ornamented with artistically designed bronze doors,

Williams' Shaving Stick

"The kind that won't smart or dry on the face"

A plain nation is a strong nation. A well shaved soldier is a better soldier. Williams' Shaving Stick first in war, first in peace and first in the hearts of its countrymen.



Williams' Quick and Easy Shaving Powder affords the same rich, creamy lather that distinguishes Williams' Shaving Stick.

Sample of either Williams' Shaving Stick or Williams' Shaving Powder mailed on receipt of four cents in stamps. Address

THE J. B. WILLIAMS COMPANY, Dept. A. Glastonbury, Conn.

and there will be an ornamental balcony at the first story. The building will be equipped with one service and two passenger elevators and will be absolutely fireproof. The cost has been placed at \$350,000 by the architects. This building will have a frontage of 45.4 feet on the avenue by 125 feet on the street.

The Gas Engine and Power Company and Seabury and Company, of Morris Heights, New York, launched there on April 21 a Tobin bronze and steel twin screw steam yacht, the Sovereign, built for Mr. M. C. D. Borden, of the New York Yacht Club. She will be the fastest yacht in the world, thirty-five miles an hour continuously being guaranteed and confidently expected by her designer, Mr. Charles L. Seabury. She will have four smokestacks, so that the curiously inclined will be able to pick her out at a glance by this distinctive feature alone. The Sovereign is 165 feet over all, 158 feet on the water line, 16 feet beam and 4 feet 6 inches draft. Her keel is of Tobin bronze. The stern is of steel with Tobin bronze forgings, and the sternpost of steel plate, flanged and fitted to the shape of the counter. The frames are of galvanized steel, the floors of steel plate, the garboard strake and bilge plating of Tobin bronze, the sheer strake and side plating of steel, as are the keelsons, the stringer plates, the breast hook, the deck beams, the bulkheads, the side stringers, the butt straps, the engine foundations, etc. Two Seabury triple expansion engines and two Seabury water tube boilers are in place.

Messrs. Wilkinson, Fisher and Witherspoon, attorneys at law, Washington, D.C., send the following list of patents: Issued week of April 11—Explosive, Jacques Luciani; process of making material for explosives, Gilbert E. Bailey; firearm, Rudolf Frommer; automatic firearm, Rudolf Frommer; automatic firearm, Louis Schmeisser; gun, Karl Voller; combined silencer and bayonet, Bertell W. King; submarine vessel, Maxime Alfred Laubeuf. Issued week of April 18—Explosives, Giovanni Cornaro; safety lock for triggers, Herman F. Siegel; method of and apparatus for lifting fogs, Rear Admiral Franklin J. Drake, U.S.N. Issued week of April 25—Explosive, Walter Harcourt Palmer; means for attaching supplemental barrels to firearms, Webster L. Marble; gun, Isaac Harrison Rodehaver; machine gun, Peter A. Dupca; gun sight, John D. Russ; automatic single trigger mechanism for double barrel guns, Joseph Kautsky; automatic pistol, Alessandro Curcurullo; submarine broadside torpedo launching tube, Cles Constantin Albert Fallenius.

G.O. 47, April 6, 1911, War Dept., prescribes an important change in the aiguillette as worn by adjutants and aides-de-camp. Messrs. Ridabock and Company, 149-151 West Thirty-sixth street, New York city, have on exhibition a sample of the new aiguillette, showing the method of attaching it to the dress and full dress coats.

Mrs. Willis (at the Ladies' Aid Society): "Now, what can we do for the poor boys at the front?" Mrs. Gillis: "I was reading to-day where the soldiers are always making sorties. Now, why can't we get the recipes for those things and make them ourselves and send them to the boys?"—Puck.

To Get Rid of These Pests

Stearns' Electric RAT and ROACH PASTE

Is the most reliable exterminator; also for rats, mice, waterbugs, etc.

Get the genuine. Money back if it fails. 50c and \$1.00. Sold everywhere.

STEARNS' ELECTRIC PASTE CO., CHICAGO, ILL.

3 in One

lubricates the mechanism, prevents rust on the metal parts and cleans and polishes the stock. For cleaning out the residue of burnt powder, especially smokeless powder, it is unequalled.

Free samples to those who have not tried it.

In One Oil Co.
105 New Street
New York City

ELECTRO SILICON

SILVER POLISH

has no equal for Cleaning and Polishing SILVERWARE and all fine metals. Preserves as well as Beautifies. Does not scratch or wear. Free from chemicals. Its merits not found in others—have made it famous around the world. Send address for **FREE SAMPLE**

Or, life, in stamps for full sized box post-paid, The Electro Silicon Co., 30 Cliff Street, New York, Sold by Grocers and Druggists Everywhere.

FERRY'S Seeds are best. Send for catalogue D. M. FERRY & CO., Detroit, Mich.

A Word to Our Readers

In writing to advertisers to give orders or make inquiries, kindly mention the Army and Navy Journal. It will benefit you,—by securing for you a more individual attention; and it will confer a favor on us.

ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL,
Advertising Department

"Reeco" Rider and "Reeco" Ericsson Hot Air Pumping Engines

Perfect water supply for army posts, hospitals, etc.
Used in large numbers by the U.S. Government both
in this country and in the Philippines.

Send for "C3" Catalogue to nearest office.

RIDER ERICSSON ENGINE CO.

New York. Boston. Chicago. Philadelphia.
Montreal, P.Q. Sydney, Australia.



HATFIELD & SONS

GEORGE WRIGHT

GEORGE S. STURGIS

TAILORS AND IMPORTERS

12 WEST 31st STREET, Near 5th Ave. NEW YORK

Makers of the finest Uniforms and Leaders of Styles in Civilian Dress



JOHN G. HAAS UNIFORMS

No. 39 E. Orange St., - LANCASTER, PA.

BRANCH OFFICE:

1308 F St., N. W., Washington, D. C.

Well Known to Army Officers for the Past 37 Years.

Shuman & Co.
Boston
Shuman Corner

This etiquette on a uniform
means, designed, cut and
tailored by Military experts
to meet the special needs
of the Army and Navy.

RICE & DUVAL

ARMY & NAVY TAILORS,

Fashionable Civilian Dress.

J. H. STRAHAN

258-260 Fifth Ave., near 28th St., New York City

RIDABOCK & CO.,

149-151 West 36th Street,
NEW YORK CITY

New Regulation Aiguillettes in stock

Old Aiguillettes can be sent us to have new fasten-
ings attached.

Catalog of High Grade Uniforms and Equipments on application.

DRESS CAPS

SHOULDER KNOTS
AIGUILLETES

ALTERED TO
NEW
REGULATION

HENRY V. ALLIEN & CO., SUCCESSORS TO
734 Broadway, NEW YORK HORSTMANN BROS. & ALLIEN.
ESTABLISHED 1815

DRILL AND OTHER TEXT-BOOKS

Approved and Published by Authority of the Secretary of War, for the
United States Army and the Organized Militia of the United States.

INFANTRY DRILL WITH INTERPRETATIONS. Also contains
War Department amendments. Bound in semi-flexible vellum
cloth, price 75 cents. It costs but a trifle more than the volume
with the Drill alone and should be purchased in preference
as it will solve many perplexities for the student of the Drill.
DRILL REGULATIONS FOR THE INFANTRY, 1904. With
War Department amendments. Bound in extra strong bristol
board, price 30 cents. Bound in semi-flexible vellum cloth,
price 30 cents.

CAVALRY DRILL REGULATIONS, amended 1909, bound in
fabricoid, \$1.00 net.

FIELD ARTILLERY DRILL REGULATIONS 1908 (Provisional)
bound in fabricoid, \$1.00 net.

COAST ARTILLERY DRILL REGULATIONS, 1909, bound in
leather, \$1.00 net.

FIELD SERVICE REGULATIONS, 1910, bound in fabricoid,
\$1.00 net.

SMALL ARMS FIRING MANUAL, 1909, (Provisional) bound in
fabricoid, \$1.00 net.

MANUAL OF GUARD DUTY, 1908, bound in bristol board, 25
cents; bound in leather, 30 cents.

MANUAL OF ARMS, adapted to the Springfield Rifle, calibre .43,
bound in Bristol board, 10 cents.

ARMY REGULATIONS, 1910, bound in cloth, \$1.00 net.

The above prices include postage.

The discounts allowed on quantities will be furnished on application

ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, 20 Vesey Street, New York.

Mills Woven Cartridge Belt Co.

Superior Webbing Only

Cartridge Belts and other Military Equipments
For the U.S. Army, Navy and Marine Corps.

OUR TRADEMARK

ON EVERY BELT



GUARANTEES

ITS EXCELLENCE

70 WEBSTER STREET

WORCESTER, MASS.

"CANADIAN CLUB" WHISKY

DISTILLED AND BOTTLED BY

HIRAM WALKER & SONS, Limited.

Walkerville, Canada

The age and genuineness of this whisky are guaranteed
by the Excise Department of the Canadian Government by
official stamp over the capsule of every bottle.

FORE RIVER SHIPBUILDING CO.

QUINCY, MASS.

SHIPBUILDERS and ENGINEERS

Miscellaneous Products. Submarine Boats. Forgings, Castings, Engines, Boilers, Autogenous
Welding, Galvanizing, Woodworking and Patternmaking.
Vessels of all descriptions, War and Merchants, Small Boats and Launches.
Curtis Marine Turbines. Yarrow Watertube Boilers.
Estimates furnished promptly.

Regulation Footwear

For Army and
Navy Officers

Black Calf Riding Boot	\$12.00
Tan Russia Calf	12.00 and 15.00
Pigskin Puttee Leggin	7.00
Cowhide Puttee Leggin	5.00
Tan Service Shoes	3.50 to 7.00
White Canvas Shoes	4.00
White Canvas Oxfords	3.50

Accounts opened with officers, and purchases of \$5.00 or over delivered
free to any U. S. P. O. address.

ALEXANDER

Sixth Avenue and Nineteenth Street, New York

Mistakes May Happen

to you,—as they do to everyone.
If you eat too fast, do not masticate
properly, or take food that does
not agree with you, digestive de-
rangements are almost sure to come,
and indigestion generally leads
to very serious physical troubles.

BEECHAM'S PILLS

relieve and cure indigestion. They
have a quick and tonic action on
the stomach and its nerves, and so
they give direct aid to digestion.
They carry away also the indi-
gestible matter. With their use
dyspepsia, hiccoughs, bad taste,
unpleasant breath and flatulence
disappear. You should be careful
and remember Beecham's Pills

Will Right The Wrong

Sold everywhere.
In convenient boxes 10c. and 25c.

PENSIONS
Obtained by
TABER & WHITMAN CO.
Washington, D.C.
30 Years' Experience



Leitz'
Army & Navy
PRISM
BINOCULARS

Optically and
mechanically
unsurpassed

Recommended by authorities
Military Equipment
Special prices and terms to officers
Circular on request

ERNST LEITZ, 30 East 18th Street, NEW YORK
Chicago Branch: 324 DEARBORN ST.

MILITARY EQUIPMENTS.

SEND FOR BOOKLET

BENT & BUSH

15 School Street,
BOSTON.

F. J. HEIBERGER, Jr.
ARMY and NAVY
Merchant Tailor,
15th Street, opp. U. S. Treasury
WASHINGTON, D.C.